(2)75-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

November 8, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 10

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Theories on the collapse of a freeway during the California earthquake continue to shift as engineers search for design flaws: Page A4.

A scholar has examined how seven communities across the country have responded to AIDS: Page A5.

TIAA-CREF will offer two new funds next year, including one for investments in companies adhering to certain social standards: Page A13.

The closing of the American mind continues on campuses, says a group of conservative scholars: Page A13.

The 1990 elections could bring changes in the leadership of Congressional education committees at a critical time for colleges: Page A24.

Nearly 500 colleges have not submitted required plans for reducing student-loan default rates: Page A24.

Overall enrollment increased at many four-year institutions this fall, and some colleges saw the number of minority students on their campuses creep upward: Stories on Page A37.

Four coaches quit the U. of Florida's men's basketball team under pressure, amid investigations into wrongdoing: Page A41.

Irish colleges urged the government to increase financing of higher education or risk serious problems for the economy: Page A43.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-52
Athletics	A41
Books	A10
Business & Philanthropy	A34-36
Coming Events	A47
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A48
Deaths	A47
Fact File	A20
Gazette	A46
Government & Politics	A24-33
Grants	A36
International	A43-45
Personal & Professional	A13-22
Scholarship	A4-12
Students	A37-40
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-76**
Architecture	B6-7
Bulletin Board	B8-75
End Paper	B76
Opinion & Letters	B1-4
Special Collections	B5

Health Chief Denies 'Litmus Test' Exists for NIH Candidates

Ban on fetal-tissue research is extended by Sullivan aide

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan last week pledged that candidates for the job of director of the National Institutes of Health would be judged on their scientific qualifications, not their views on abortion and fetal-tissue research.

At the same time, however, Dr. Sullivan's department announced it would extend a controversial ban on federal support of research involving fetal-tissue transplantation.

The research, which uses transplanted tissue from aborted fetuses, has been strongly opposed by anti-abortion activists, who say it could encourage abortion by providing a justification for it. Medical experts have said the research would allow them to explore new techniques for treating such diseases as diabetes, Huntington's, and Parkinson's.

Scientists' Fears Intensified

The decision to extend the ban on the research, coupled with the continuing controversy about the search for a director for N.I.H., intensified scientists' fears that some of the country's most important medical-research efforts are being held captive to the politics of abortion.

Dr. Sullivan's comments about the N.I.H. directorship came in response to charges that the Bush Administration had been looking for a director who openly opposed abortion and fetal-tissue research.

Science magazine reported last month that a member of the White House personnel staff had called William H. Danforth, a candidate for the N.I.H. position, and

Continued on Page A29

CARNEGIE FACULTY SURVEY

Professors Are Upbeat About Profession but Uneasy About Students, Standards

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Professors are increasingly optimistic about their profession but are deeply troubled by the attitudes and academic credentials of their students and the quality of academic administration.

That is the portrait that emerged from a nationwide survey of 5,450 faculty members at 306 colleges and universities of all sizes. Commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the survey examined faculty attitudes on a broad range of issues, including academic standards, student life, teaching and research, faculty retirement, participation in decision making, and the campus community.

This year's survey was the fourth conducted by the foundation in 20 years; previous surveys were done in 1969, 1975, and 1984.

A report of the 1989 survey, "The Condition of the Professoriate: Attitudes and Trends, 1989," concludes that professors are generally more upbeat about their work than they were in 1984.

Among the signs of optimism: The proportion of professors who felt the present was a bad time to begin an aca-

Continued on Page A18

PROPORTION OF PROFESSORS WHO THINK THAT:

This is a poor time to begin an academic career	20%
Standards in higher education are lower	67%
Undergraduates are seriously underprepared	75%
Administration at my institution is autocratic	69%

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

U.S. Colleges Find a New and Growing Source of Charitable Gifts: Japanese Philanthropy

By DENISE K. MAGNER

The president of Mississippi State University went to Japan on an economic-development trip last fall and returned with a large souvenir for his campus: a $1-million gift from the Honda Motor Company.

At first glance, Mississippi State may not seem to have much in common with Japan, or for that matter, with Honda. Mississippi is a long way from the Pacific Rim, and Honda, a top Japanese automaker, has no manufacturing plants in Mississippi. The company does, however, have a materials-science research contract with the university, a contract that has proved lucrative to both parties.

Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State's president, learned while on his trip that Honda wanted to thank the university for its work, which may prove important to future Honda products. Upon returning to his side of the globe, he discovered that Honda would express its gratitude "to the tune of $1-million."

Reaping the Benefits of Generosity

Mississippi State is among the dozens of colleges and universities across the country that have been reaping the benefits of a

Continued on Page A34

Energy Department Panel Remains Unconvinced by New Claims of Room-Temperature Fusion

By KIM A. McDONALD

WASHINGTON

A panel of leading scientists that conducted an exhaustive review of experiments claiming to have produced room-temperature nuclear fusion has concluded that there is no "convincing evidence" the phenomenon exists.

The panel, formed in May to advise Energy Secretary James D. Watkins on how his agency should proceed in supporting research in the area now known as cold fusion, said last week that it planned to recommend against establishing special programs or research centers to advance the controversial area.

The panel's draft report, which must be approved this week by the Energy Research Advisory Board before it can be sent to Mr. Watkins, is expected to deal a severe blow to proponents of cold fusion, some of whom argued just a few weeks ago for more federal support for their activities.

The report differs philosophically with the conclusions of another group of scientists who last month attended a closed-door workshop here organized by the National Science Foundation and the Electric Power Research Institute, an industry-supported research organization in Palo Alto, Cal. The scientists who headed that workshop called for more support for cold-fusion research, noting that the unusual effects seen in some of the experiments "cannot be explained as a result of artifacts, equipment, or human errors."

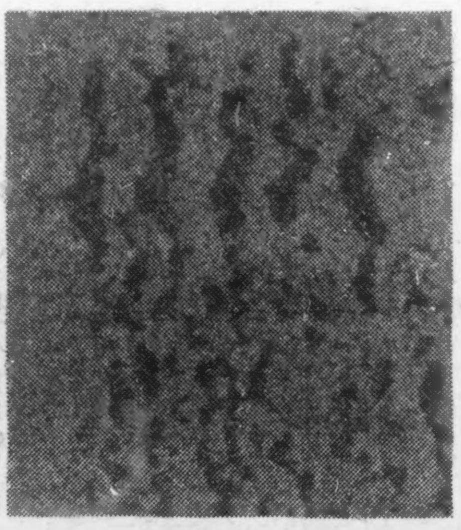
The Energy Department panel, however, was less impressed with the quality of

Continued on Page A6

European Integration in 1992 Worries Colleges Elsewhere

Some officials fear that international intellectual ties could be weakened by the European Community's economic integration: Page A43.

MARGINALIA



From *Open Line*, a weekly newsletter at the University of Puget Sound:

"George Tomlin, OT/PT, notes that 'it's nice to see that our music department has acquired worldwide renown,' after receiving correspondence addressed to him at the 'University of Perfect Sound.' "

■

We've received the following communication from Oregon State University:

"The Library Director invited faculty and staff to a party to celebrate the contributions authors made to scholarship during the year. The staff association was charged with arranging for the refreshments—punch and cake. The chair of the staff association called a local baker to order a suitable cake. When the baker inquired about a message on the cake, the chair suggested the old academic saw 'Publish or Perish.' The baker duly produced a cake with red letters boldly reading 'Publisher Perish.' Guests and honorees drolly suggested the names of some serials publishers whose rampant price increase might make them candidates for implementation of the phrase."

■

According to the High Point (N.C.) *Enterprise*, a new map of the city contains a note about High Point College and its American Humanics Program. Alas, the note came out this way:

"Many HPC students are integrated into the community life of High Point through the American Maniac Program."

■

Notice in *Update*, a newsletter at Texas Woman's University, of Denton, Tex.:

"Clean Denton Month is on Saturday, Oct. 21."

Barely enough time to *dust* Denton a bit.

■

News item in *Vanguard*, a newspaper at Portland State University:

"The committee that will find PSU's next president has written a provisional description of the job and has been meeting with campus groups to get feedback and to answer questions.

". . . A strict level of secrecy must be maintained in order to protect the presidential applicants. They can risk losing their jobs if it is discovered that they are considering a move to Portland State."

Oh, the shame of it!

■

Headline in the Asheville (N.C.) *Citizen-Times*:

EDUATION IS
U.S. HOPE,
GRADS TOLD

It's worth a try. —C.G.

In Brief

Students Drop Lawsuit Against Testing Service

GLENDALE, CAL. — Twenty-seven students at Crescenta Valley High School last week withdrew their lawsuit against the Educational Testing Service over the cancellation of their scores on Advanced Placement examinations.

The case arose in May after Crescenta Valley school officials reported to the E.T.S. that seven students had cheated on the exams. Upon investigating, the E.T.S. determined that "irregularities" had occurred in the administration of the tests and it invalidated the scores of all 79 test takers.

In September, a group of students sued E.T.S. in federal district court over the cancellation.

The withdrawal of the suit came after U.S. District Court Judge Stephen Wilson dismissed several of the students' claims, including emotional distress and denial of due-process rights.

A spokeswoman for the students said the suit might be filed in state court.

Hartford U. Cuts Tuition for City School Graduates

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Students graduating from any of Hartford's three public high schools this year will be eligible to attend the University of Hartford for half the usual cost of tuition as part of a program aimed at attracting more minority students to the campus.

The program, which will lower tuition to $5,496 a year for students who meet the admission requirements, is also open to the nearly 800 Hartford residents who now are bused to high schools in suburbs of the city. Although 92 per cent of the Hartford school system's 26,000 students are from minority groups, the new program is open to all students, regardless of race or financial need.

University officials said the program would have cost $533,112 this year to support the 97 Hartford high-school graduates who are now enrolled at the university. Officials expect that the financial aid that the university now provides to students will cover the costs of the reduced-tuition plan.

North Alabama U. Head Loses Confidence Vote

FLORENCE, ALA.—By a vote of 120 to 64, the Academic Senate at the University of North Alabama expressed lack of confidence last week in the institution's president, Robert M. Guillot.

In a statement following the secret vote, the president said faculty members "may express themselves as they wish on any matter concerning the university. However, the board of trustees is the governing body which must decide what is best for the university."

The senate's action followed a decision by Mr. Guillot three weeks earlier to fire Daniel R. Leasure, who had been dean of student affairs since June 1983. That decision, which the president declined to explain publicly, touched off student protests on the campus.

Mr. Leasure has filed a lawsuit against the university, claiming that he was dismissed without due process.

The trustees are scheduled to discuss the matter at a meeting this week.

Crowd at Homecoming Boos Black Queen

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—The University of Alabama's administration, faculty, and student government have denounced the actions of spectators who booed the black homecoming queen at a football game last month.

The university's president, Roger Sayers, issued a statement saying the institution "neither endorses nor tolerates statements, behavior, tokens, or insignias which deride or disparage any individual or group."

The Faculty Senate steering committee condemned "racism in all its forms," and the student government unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the behavior of those responsible.

Several weeks ago, black students began a write-in campaign to elect Kimberly Ashley homecoming queen after no blacks were among 10 finalists for the title. About 10 per cent of the 19,000 university students are black.

As Alabama's Governor, Guy Hunt, crowned Ms. Ashley at the game, scattered boos came from the student section and a Confederate flag was waved.

Berkeley Drops Its Plans to Build on 'People's Park'

BERKELEY, CAL.—The University of California at Berkeley and the City of Berkeley last week reached a tentative agreement to suspend the university's long-range plans to build student housing on People's Park and allow it to become a municipal park.

The agreement, which must be approved by the university's Board of Regents and the Berkeley City Council, would lease the 2.8-acre site to the city for $1 a year, reserving part of it for campus recreational activities.

The lease would be for five years, with options to extend it.

The park became a symbol of radical protest in the community after one person was killed and dozens injured during a clash in 1969 between demonstrators and National Guard troops over university plans to develop the site. In recent years, it has become a haven for the homeless.

The agreement is part of a memorandum of accord reached between Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor of the Berkeley campus, and Loni Hancock, the mayor of Berkeley. It provides for wide-ranging cooperation on shelter for the homeless, police and fire services, traffic and parking, enrollment, and other matters.

Under the memorandum, the campus agreed to reduce its student enrollment of about 31,100 by 1,100 by the year 2005 and not to allow it to exceed 31,200 in the intervening years.

HARVARD, COMPUTER NO MATCH FOR CHAMP

JOE WRINN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, played chess at Harvard University last week (*above*) against eight opponents simultaneously—seven humans and one computer.

The humans included members of Harvard's chess team, two alumni, a faculty member, and a top player not affiliated with the university. The eighth opponent was a computer outfitted with Spinnaker software called Sargon IV.

No one—and no thing—was able to match Mr. Kasparov's skill. He defeated all eight.

Flags Burned in Protest by Students in 3 Cities

SEATTLE — Students from at least three campuses burned American flags as a federal law banning desecration of the U.S. flag went into effect.

Protests took place near the University of California's Berkeley campus and at Colorado State University in the hours before the law took effect October 28. A protest was staged at the University of Washington here, the day after the law went into force.

At Washington, a crowd of about 50 people watched as a dozen students burned several flags. Arguments and some scuffling broke out between protesters and opponents of the action, who tried to douse the flames.

Several of the protesters masked their faces to prevent identification. Campus police took the names of at least two protesters, but no arrests were made. Federal officials in Seattle said the incident was being probed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose agents monitored the protest.

The flag-desecration law was adopted by Congress this year despite a Supreme Court ruling that flag-burning is a protected form of free speech. The law carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

Temple Sues Philadelphia Over Hospital Costs

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University has sued Philadelphia for $6.7-million, claiming that the city's failure to reimburse Temple's medical center for its care of indigent people threatens the university's financial stability.

According to the suit filed in Common Pleas Court, Temple University Hospital will absorb more than $6.7-million in losses this year from non-paying patients. Over the past 10 years, the hospital has lost $40-million.

The suit charges that the city has not fulfilled its basic legal obligation to provide hospital care for the poor. Philadelphia provided such care until a city-run hospital closed in 1977, said Kathy Gosliner, a university spokeswoman.

City Solicitor Seymour Kurland said no law mandated the city to take financial responsibility for "those on the street who take ill."

Roughly half of the patients

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Professors Are Upbeat About Their Profession but Uneasy About Students

Continued from Page A1

demic career dropped over the last five years—to 20 per cent from nearly half. Attitudes toward their pay improved, with 48 per cent rating their salaries "excellent" or "good" compared with 40 per cent in 1984. Forty-nine per cent felt their institutions were "very good" places to work, compared with 41 per cent in 1984. And in spite of students' academic deficiencies, 75 per cent of full-time professors thought their institutions were providing undergraduates with an "excellent" or "better than adequate" general education.

"Despite the tensions, we believe the American professoriate is, today, in a healthier state than it was five years ago," the report concludes.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation, suggested in an interview that faculty morale had improved over the last decade because the financial situation at many institutions was more stable, and because of predictions that more professors would be needed because of a projected growth in enrollment and a wave of future retirements.

Serious Concerns

At the same time, however, the report notes that the survey results point to serious concerns about the campus environment, students, and administrative leadership. "We cannot overstate our urgency about the problems faculty have defined," it says.

Mr. Boyer suggested that while faculty members felt better about their own jobs, they sensed a widening gulf between professors and their students, and between professors and administrators.

Among the signs of unease about students: About three-fourths of full-time faculty members felt students were seriously underprepared in terms of basic skills, and two-thirds felt there had been a widespread lowering of academic standards in American higher education. More than 84 per cent thought students had become more career-oriented; 70 per cent thought undergraduates had become more grade-conscious; and 43 per cent thought students were more willing to cheat to get good grades. Professors at two-year institutions tended to be more critical of their students' academic preparation and performance.

'Tell Us the Formula'

Said Mr. Boyer: "There's a growing gap between the faculty culture and the student culture." Many professors, he added, feel their students are interested in acquiring knowledge only to help them reach career goals as efficiently as possible.

"They only want to know the rules—'Tell us the formula,' " he said. "It's a credentialing process and not a process of education."

Nearly two-thirds of full-time professors, meanwhile, rated the administration at their institutions as "fair" or "poor." More than two-thirds—slightly more than in 1984—also felt their administrations were "autocratic," although faculty members at liberal-arts colleges were more likely to view their administrations as "democratic."

Mr. Boyer suggested that many professors held negative views of campus leadership because they felt that as their institutions had grown and become more complex, they had failed to provide their faculty members with sufficient opportunity to participate in the changes.

Following are some of the survey's findings on other issues:

Undergraduate education. Forty-seven per cent of full-time professors thought undergraduates should have a common core curriculum, down from 59 per cent in 1984. Seventy per cent thought that enhancing students' creative thinking was a "very important" educational goal, up from 47 per cent. Forty-four per cent said the undergraduate curriculum had suffered because of faculty specialization.

Students. Eighty-five per cent of full-time professors thought undergraduates had become more conservative politically. About a third thought there was more alcohol and drug abuse among students, and half thought campus crime attributed to off-campus criminals had increased.

Many professors feel their students are interested in acquiring knowledge only to help them reach career goals as efficiently as possible.

Campus environment. Fifty-six per cent of full-time professors rated the intellectual environment at their institutions as "fair" or "poor," and two-thirds said the sense of community on their campus was "fair" or "poor."

Affirmative action. Nearly half of full-time faculty members—and 55 per cent of those at two-year institutions—said they were satisfied with their institutions' affirmative-action results. Only 8 per cent thought academic requirements should be relaxed when appointing minority-group members to the faculty, and 16 per cent thought affirmative-action issues had caused "serious strain" in their departments.

Political views. Fifty-seven per cent of full-time professors described themselves as politically liberal, while 27 per cent described themselves as conservative.

Teaching versus research. Seventy-one per cent of full-time professors—about the same as in 1984—said their interests lay primarily in teaching rather than research. Only 35 per cent of those at research universities cited teaching as their chief interest, compared with 93 per cent at two-year institutions.

Promotion and tenure. Sixty-eight per cent of full-time professors felt their institutions needed better ways to evaluate the scholarly performance of faculty members.

Sixty-two per cent felt teaching effectiveness should be the main factor in promotion decisions. That proportion fell from 78 per cent 20 years ago. However, at four-year institutions, 77 per cent of full-time professors said it was difficult to get tenure if they did not publish scholarly work.

Research money. Eighteen per cent of full-time professors said they had received federal research money in the last year. The proportion varied by discipline, with 44 per cent of those in the physical sciences receiving federal support, compared to only 8 per cent of those in the humanities.

Consulting. Thirty per cent of full-time professors said they had served as paid consultants to private business in the last two years.

A fourth of full-time professors said they did not think that performing sponsored research for a private company was a proper university activity.

Retirement. Three-fourths of full-time professors said they looked forward to retirement, 56 per cent felt their institutions provided conditions under which they could retire with dignity, and 56 per cent said they planned to do scholarly work after retirement.

Expenditure of time. Twenty per cent of full-time professors spent between one and five hours teaching undergraduate classes, 28 per cent spent between 6 and 10 hours, and 28 per cent spent between 11 and 15 hours. Only 6 per cent—and 18 per cent of those at research universities—taught no classes during the spring semester.

Two-thirds of full-time professors said they spent between one and five hours a week holding regularly scheduled office hours.

Attitudes about their jobs. A fourth of full-time professors said they had seriously considered a permanent departure from academe in the last two years. The proportion was the same at two- and four-year institutions.

Yet 92 per cent felt their institutions were "very good" or "fairly good" places to work.

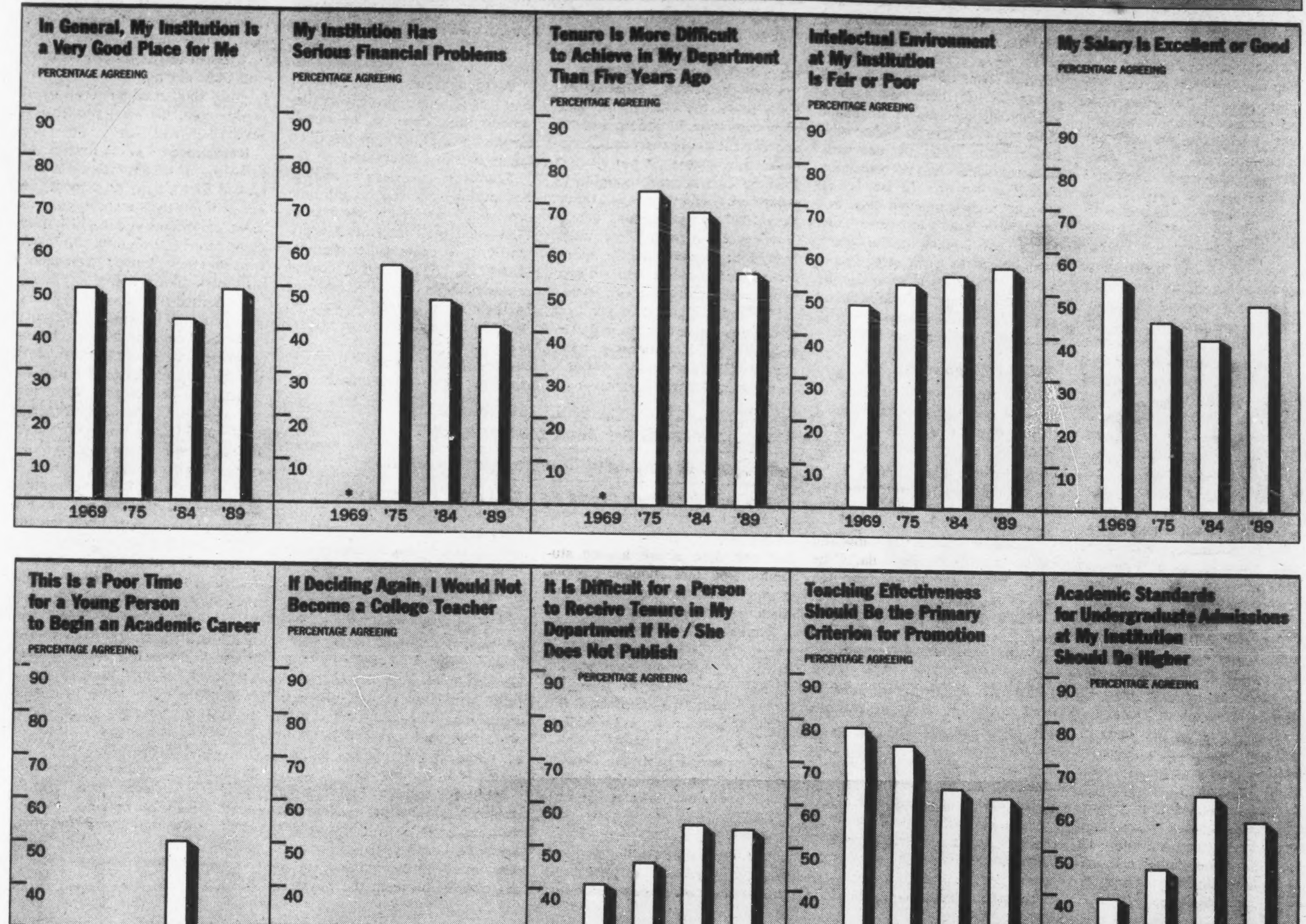
Copies of the foundation's report, "The Condition of the Professoriate: Attitudes and Trends, 1989," may be obtained for $12 each from Princeton University Press, 3175 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648; (609) 896-1344.

Characteristics of College and University Faculty Members

Sex:	
Male	67.9%
Female	32.1%
Age:	
Under 40	17.5%
40 to 49	36.4%
50 to 59	30.3%
60 to 64	9.9%
65 and over	6.0%
Racial or ethnic group:	
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	2.4%
Black	2.2%
Hispanic	1.7%
White	92.5%
Other	0.6%
Citizenship:	
United States	96.4%
Other	3.6%
Employment status:	
Full-time, at least 9 month appointment	90.6%
Full-time, less than 9 month appointment	1.0%
Part-time	8.5%
Type of institution:	
Research	23.3%
Doctorate	10.0%
Comprehensive	24.9%
Liberal arts	6.6%
Two-year	35.2%
Academic rank:	
Professor	37.2%
Associate professor	24.4%
Assistant professor	16.7%
Instructor	12.7%
Lecturer	3.0%
No rank designated	4.4%
Other	1.9%
Type of appointment:	
Regular with tenure	66.2%
Regular without tenure	25.9%
Adjunct	4.3%
Visiting	0.6%
Other	3.1%
Status if untenured:	
Tenure track	39.3%
Continuous contract	20.9%
Not on tenure track and no continuous contract	34.2%
Other	5.6%
Number of institutions employed at as full-time faculty member:	
None	5.5%
1	53.4%
2	24.3%
3	11.0%
4	3.3%
5 or more	2.5%
Teaching responsibilities this term:	
Entirely undergraduate	65.1%
Entirely graduate	7.7%
Some of each	21.6%
Not teaching	5.6%
Teaching load this year compared with five years ago:	
Much lighter	5.4%
Lighter	12.5%
About the same	53.7%
Heavier	15.2%
Much heavier	4.7%
Not teaching	8.6%
Total number of published journal articles:	
None	28.2%
Less than 5	28.3%
5 to 9	13.1%
10 to 14	8.3%
15 to 19	4.3%
20 to 29	6.6%
Total number of published journal articles—continued:	
30 to 39	3.6%
40 or more	7.7%
Total number of articles published in edited collections:	
None	54.6%
Less than 5	29.4%
5 to 9	8.1%
10 to 14	3.6%
15 to 19	1.2%
20 to 29	1.6%
30 to 39	0.7%
40 or more	0.8%
Total number of books or monographs published or edited:	
None	57.5%
Less than 5	34.4%
5 to 9	5.4%
10 to 14	1.3%
15 to 19	0.6%
20 to 29	0.4%
30 to 39	0.2%
40 or more	0.2%
Number of writings accepted for publication in last two years:	
None	46.6%
Less than 5	36.8%
5 to 9	11.7%
10 to 14	3.1%
15 to 19	0.7%
20 to 29	0.7%
30 to 39	0.1%
40 or more	0.3%
Attendance at professional meetings in the last year:	
National	65.6%
Regional	54.7%
State	53.7%
Local	58.4%
Received research support in last year from:	
Institutional or departmental funds	39.4%
Federal agencies	16.7%
State or local governments	11.4%
Private foundations	10.9%
Private industry	9.3%
Other	4.8%
Institutional salary on a full-time basis in 1988-89:	
Less than $25,000	11.0%
$25,000 to $30,999	12.9%
$31,000 to $39,999	26.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	29.3%
$50,000 to $59,999	12.7%
$60,000 and above	7.6%
Earnings beyond institutional salary last year (as percentage of salary):	
0%	30.2%
Under 10%	29.8%
10% to 19%	16.2%
20% to 29%	9.2%
30% to 39%	4.6%
40% to 49%	1.6%
50% and over	8.4%
Sources of supplemental income:	
None	36.0%
Non-academic summer job	7.2%
Non-academic evening or weekend job	7.2%
Part-time teaching or research	9.5%
Consulting	30.6%
Other professional activity	27.2%
Consulting activities in last two years:	
Non-profit agency:	
Paid	14.0%
Unpaid	26.7%
University-based research project:	
Paid	8.4%
Unpaid	18.3%
Consulting activities in last two years—continued:	
Federal government:	
Paid	9.2%
Unpaid	6.2%
Foreign government:	
Paid	2.2%
Unpaid	2.4%
Business or industry:	
Paid	29.6%
Unpaid	9.0%
Schools:	
Paid	10.2%
Unpaid	22.4%
State or local governments:	
Paid	9.6%
Unpaid	13.9%
Other:	
Paid	9.6%
Unpaid	6.4%
Planned retirement age:	
Less than 50	1.4%
50 to 59	13.2%
60 to 69	67.9%
70 to 79	17.0%
80 or above	0.5%
Expected sources of retirement income:	
State or institutional pension	62.8%
TIAA-CREF pension	42.4%
Military or federal pension	3.8%
Supplementary annuity	40.2%
Savings and investments	66.3%
Social Security	75.5%
Royalties	7.3%
Spouse's income or pension	35.6%
Part-time employment	35.1%

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

HOW FACULTY ATTITUDES ARE CHANGING: SAMPLING FROM A CARNEGIE FOUNDATION SURVEY



In General, My Institution Is a Very Good Place for Me

My Institution Has Serious Financial Problems

Tenure Is More Difficult to Achieve in My Department Than Five Years Ago

Intellectual Environment at My Institution Is Fair or Poor

My Salary Is Excellent or Good

This Is a Poor Time for a Young Person to Begin an Academic Career

If Deciding Again, I Would Not Become a College Teacher

It Is Difficult for a Person to Receive Tenure in My Department If He / She Does Not Publish

Teaching Effectiveness Should Be the Primary Criterion for Promotion

Academic Standards for Undergraduate Admissions at My Institution Should Be Higher

Academic Standards for Bachelor's Degrees at My Institution Should Be Higher

A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Enhancing Creative Thinking

A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Providing Appreciation for Literature and the Arts

A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Shaping Students' Values

A Goal of Undergraduate Education Is Preparing Students for Careers

* DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

FACT FILE: Faculty Attitudes and Activities

	All institutions, by sex			By type of institution				
	Men	Women	All	Research	Doctorate	Comprehensive	Liberal arts	Two-year
POLITICAL CHARACTERIZATION								
Liberal	23%	29%	25%	34%	24%	26%	24%	19%
Moderately liberal	31%	33%	32%	33%	33%	33%	35%	29%
Middle of the road	17%	14%	16%	16%	15%	14%	14%	18%
Moderately conservative	21%	20%	21%	14%	21%	20%	21%	26%
Conservative	7%	4%	6%	3%	7%	7%	6%	9%
SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES								
Major interests:								
Primarily research	7%	4%	6%	18%	8%	3%	2%	1%
Primarily teaching	41%	50%	44%	10%	21%	39%	49%	77%
In both, but leaning toward research	26%	18%	23%	48%	37%	20%	14%	6%
In both, but leaning toward teaching	26%	28%	27%	25%	34%	38%	35%	16%
Contact with schoolteachers:								
Had professional contact with teachers in elementary or secondary schools in the past year	53%	57%	54%	37%	48%	58%	59%	63%
TENURE								
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
In my department tenure is now more difficult to achieve than it was five years ago	54%	54%	54%	61%	70%	65%	51%	37%
Many young faculty members at this institution will leave because it is "tenured in"	19%	21%	20%	21%	22%	23%	26%	14%
The abolition of faculty tenure would, on the whole, improve the quality of American higher education	27%	32%	29%	25%	27%	28%	32%	32%
In my department it is difficult for a person to achieve tenure if he or she does not publish	57%	45%	54%	94%	89%	65%	39%	6%
At my institution publications used for tenure and promotion are just "counted," not qualitatively measured	38%	38%	38%	42%	52%	54%	33%	19%
At my institution we need better ways, besides publications, to evaluate the scholarly performance of the faculty	68%	68%	68%	69%	77%	79%	69%	55%
The pressure to publish reduces the quality of teaching at my university	36%	34%	35%	52%	53%	41%	22%	14%
Teaching effectiveness should be the primary criterion for promotion of faculty	58%	73%	62%	22%	41%	68%	76%	92%
At my campus academic freedom would be protected whether faculty members could get tenure or not	43%	45%	44%	35%	37%	38%	52%	55%
Items considered very important for the granting of tenure in own department:								
Number of publications	29%	25%	28%	56%	54%	29%	8%	2%
Type of publications	24%	23%	24%	49%	42%	24%	10%	2%
Research grants received by the scholar	21%	19%	20%	41%	35%	19%	9%	3%
Observations of teaching by colleagues or administrators	19%	31%	23%	4%	6%	20%	28%	43%
Recommendations from outside scholars	22%	17%	20%	53%	29%	9%	16%	3%
Student evaluations of courses taught	24%	32%	26%	10%	19%	37%	44%	29%
Service within the university community	10%	22%	14%	3%	6%	17%	27%	19%
Academic advising	4%	8%	5%	1%	2%	6%	15%	6%
UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION								
Rate own institution excellent or somewhat better than adequate in:								
Providing undergraduates with a general education	74%	77%	75%	62%	69%	73%	84%	85%
Preparing undergraduates for a vocation or career	73%	79%	75%	62%	69%	71%	71%	89%
Strengthening the values of undergraduates	36%	41%	37%	24%	32%	34%	70%	43%
Creating opportunities for undergraduates to engage in public service	29%	31%	30%	23%	28%	29%	53%	31%
Goals considered very important in undergraduate curriculum:								
Providing an appreciation of literature and the arts	48%	54%	50%	53%	50%	52%	65%	44%
Shaping students' values	39%	46%	41%	37%	39%	40%	54%	43%
Enhancing creative thinking	69%	73%	70%	72%	73%	71%	79%	67%
Providing a basic understanding in mathematics and science	57%	64%	59%	59%	59%	58%	62%	59%
Providing knowledge of history and the social sciences	50%	57%	52%	53%	52%	52%	59%	50%
Preparing students for a career	28%	39%	31%	19%	24%	27%	23%	47%
Comparing undergraduates at own institution now with those enrolled in the late 1960's and early 1970's, agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Undergraduates have become more conservative politically	85%	81%	83%	86%	86%	88%	87%	77%
Undergraduates have become more grade conscious	70%	68%	70%	72%	74%	73%	74%	63%
Undergraduates have become more careerist in their concerns	84%	82%	84%	85%	87%	87%	89%	79%
Today's undergraduates are more willing to cheat in order to get good grades	40%	48%	43%	40%	41%	43%	38%	45%
There is more racism among today's undergraduates	26%	33%	28%	31%	27%	31%	27%	24%
Fraternities and sororities are a more negative force on my campus	17%	14%	16%	26%	18%	20%	17%	5%
Agree strongly or with reservations that over the last five years:								
There is more alcohol abuse among today's undergraduates	30%	40%	33%	28%	29%	33%	42%	36%
There is more drug abuse among today's undergraduates	29%	41%	33%	27%	29%	33%	32%	37%
Academic advising at own institution is primary responsibility of:								
Faculty	67%	64%	66%	72%	76%	85%	96%	40%
Full-time advisers	25%	29%	26%	20%	19%	11%	3%	49%
Student-affairs professionals	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	5%
Others	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	5%
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Undergraduates at my institution are not getting as good an education today as they did five years ago	18%	19%	18%	17%	18%	19%	14%	20%
State-mandated assessment requirements threaten the quality of undergraduate education and intrude on institutional autonomy	45%	43%	44%	45%	42%	43%	51%	44%
The number of general education courses required of all undergraduates should be increased	37%	38%	37%	40%	33%	34%	33%	41%
I enjoy interacting informally with undergraduates outside the classroom	84%	81%	83%	77%	83%	85%	92%	84%
Undergraduates should seek out faculty only during posted office hours	13%	19%	15%	15%	15%	13%	12%	16%
Grade inflation is a problem at my institution	63%	62%	62%	64%	64%	62%	65%	60%

	All institutions, by sex			By type of institution				
	Men	Women	All	Research	Doctorate	Comprehensive	Liberal arts	Two-year
UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION—Continued								
I find myself not grading as "hard" as I should	49%	49%	49%	48%	49%	50%	54%	48%
The undergraduates with whom I have close contact are seriously underprepared in basic skills such as those required for written and oral communication	74%	77%	75%	68%	70%	73%	64%	85%
Typical size of own introductory undergraduate class:								
Less than 20	11%	15%	12%	12%	10%	11%	28%	11%
20 to 39	51%	53%	51%	30%	40%	53%	56%	59%
40 to 99	28%	23%	28%	33%	36%	30%	14%	25%
100 and above	9%	9%	9%	25%	13%	6%	2%	5%
Hours spent per week in formal undergraduate instruction:								
None	7%	5%	6%	18%	9%	5%	2%	0%
1 to 5	21%	18%	20%	46%	34%	15%	10%	6%
6 to 10	28%	27%	28%	28%	41%	40%	39%	13%
11 to 15	26%	32%	28%	6%	11%	33%	38%	39%
16 and above	19%	17%	19%	2%	4%	7%	10%	41%
MANAGEMENT, PERSONNEL, AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES								
General view of own institution:								
Very good place for me	49%	50%	49%	42%	37%	39%	50%	65%
Fairly good place for me	44%	42%	43%	48%	52%	51%	42%	32%
Not the place for me	7%	8%	7%	9%	11%	10%	8%	3%
Aspects of higher education considered very important:								
Own institution	39%	43%	40%	30%	34%	36%	52%	50%
Own academic discipline	75%	82%	77%	77%	75%	75%	76%	81%
Own department	52%	57%	53%	47%	48%	52%	58%	58%
Relationship with undergraduates	54%	62%	57%	36%	49%	60%	72%	68%
National or international societies in own discipline	17%	22%	18%	26%	21%	19%	13%	13%
Agree strongly or with reservations that at own institution:								
The administration supports academic freedom	68%	65%	67%	63%	61%	62%	75%	74%
The institution is managed effectively	49%	53%	50%	37%	44%	46%	61%	61%
Faculty members who become administrators soon lose sight of what it means to be a teacher or to do research	52%	53%	52%	47%	50%	55%	39%	58%
The institution spends too much time and money teaching students what they should have learned in high school	69%	66%	68%	60%	64%	73%	56%	73%
The institution has serious financial problems	42%	39%	41%	51%	47%	48%	38%	28%
There are more part-time and adjunct faculty members who work at the institution than there were five years ago	56%	63%	58%	38%	50%	57%	55%	75%
The institution is as interested now in increasing the numbers of women and minority members on the faculty as it was five years ago	72%	61%	69%	69%	69%	65%	66%	72%
I am satisfied with the results of affirmative action	50%	48%	49%	44%	47%	48%	46%	55%
Issues raised by affirmative action are causing serious strains among the faculty in the department	15%	16%	16%	14%	16%	13%	8%	20%
The normal academic requirements should be relaxed in appointing members of minority groups to the faculty at this institution	9%	6%	8%	11%	8%	9%	9%	5%
There is more alcohol abuse among my colleagues than there was five years ago	5%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	8%
Administration at own institution is:								
Very autocratic	30%	31%	30%	31%	33%	34%	22%	28%
Somewhat autocratic	40%	38%	39%	41%	42%	39%	31%	39%
Somewhat democratic	25%	25%	25%	23%	22%	22%	34%	28%
Very democratic	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	13%	6%
Rate as excellent or good at own institution:								
Own salary	48%	45%	48%	45%	38%	40%	29%	62%
Own teaching load	49%	45%	47%	58%	49%	37%	39%	50%
Academic reputation of department outside the institution	64%	70%	66%	67%	53%	55%	62%	79%
Intellectual environment	45%	43%	45%	52%	39%	31%	52%	49%
Administration	36%	38%	36%	28%	30%	32%	47%	45%
Quality of life	53%	46%	51%	48%	45%	43%	56%	57%
Sense of community	35%	38%	37%	25%	30%	32%	56%	45%
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Performing sponsored research for a private company is not a proper university activity	25%	27%	25%	24%	21%	25%	28%	27%
Exciting developments are now taking place in my discipline	76%	78%	77%	77%	78%	77%	76%	76%
In my discipline, most faculty agree on the standards of good scholarship	56%	56%	56%	54%	53%	56%	61%	59%
During the past two or three years financial support for work in my discipline has become harder to obtain	53%	55%	54%	63%	59%	53%	53%	46%
Multi-disciplinary work is "soft" and should not be considered scholarship	9%	5%	8%	7%	6%	8%	8%	9%
Too many students ill-suited to academic life are now enrolling in colleges and universities	64%	63%	64%	54%	59%	66%	61%	70%
There has been a widespread lowering of standards in American higher education	65%	72%	67%	60%	63%	67%	68%	73%
My job is the source of considerable personal strain	40%	51%	44%	48%	46%	45%	48%	38%
I tend to subordinate all aspects of my life to my work	39%	43%	40%	46%	42%	44%	47%	32%
This is a poor time for any young person to begin an academic career	20%	19%	20%	22%	22%	20%	17%	18%
If I had it to do over again, I would not become a college teacher	15%	14%	15%	14%	16%	17%	14%	13%
I may leave this profession within the next five years	31%	32%	31%	26%	32%	33%	33%	34%
I often wish I had entered another profession	17%	19%	17%	14%	19%	20%	15%	19%
I feel trapped in a profession with limited opportunities for advancement	19%	21%	20%	14%	20%	22%	18%	22%
I am more enthusiastic about my work now than I was when I began my academic career	42%	49%	44%	41%	39%	45%	47%	47%

Note: Figures are based on a national survey conducted in February 1989 of 9,996 faculty members at 306 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 54.5 per cent. Unless otherwise indicated, the figures cover the 1988-89 academic year. The statistics are weighted by type of institution. The responses to the attitude and activity questions cover full-time faculty members only, while the responses to the questions concerning characteristics cover both full- and part-time faculty members. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding, multiple responses, or the omission of "neutral" or other response categories.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

November 15, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 11

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

J. D. Salinger's lawsuit to block a biography of him has not had the chilling effect on scholarship that some expected: Page A4.

A newly discovered property of light may help astronomers determine why connected objects in the universe seem to be traveling at different speeds: Page A4.

Minority students say graduate school is rough for reasons their white professors and fellow students do not always understand: Page A19.

Gov. Thomas H. Kean leaves office known as a leader with creative ideas about higher education. Excerpts from an interview: Page A26.

A California Congressman is focusing on charges that leading colleges discriminate against Asian Americans in admissions, but some mistrust his motivation: Page A27.

Plans for a power plant at West Virginia U. have sparked protests about health risks: Page A37.

Prompted by complaints from students, more medical schools are offering alternatives to using live animals in experiments: Page A41.

A "reverse brain drain" is taking place in South Korea as thousands of expatriates come home: Page A45.

Hundreds of East German university instructors and students joined thousands of demonstrators for democracy: Page A45.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-56
Athletics	A44
Books	A17, 20
Business & Philanthropy	A37-40
Coming Events	A48
Computers	A24
Deadlines	A54
Deaths	A48
Fact File	A36
Gazette	A48
Government & Politics	A26-36
Grants	A9, 29, 38
International	A45-47
Personal & Professional	A19-25
Scholarship	A4-18
Students	A41-43
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-72**
Arts	B7
Bulletin Board	B8-71
End Paper	B72
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

CAMPUSES A 'GOOD ENVIRONMENT'

Some Colleges Warn Students That Cult-Like Methods Are Being Used by Christian Fundamentalist Groups

By TANYA GAZDIK

Joyce Cole first heard of the fundamentalist Maranatha Christian Fellowship at a weekend conference during her junior year at Western Michigan University. She was so inspired by Maranatha's leader, Robert Weiner, that she decided to find out more about the group.

As Ms. Cole became involved in the fellowship, she drove 80 miles to Michigan State University as many as three times a week to attend services, since Western Michigan did not have a Maranatha chapter of its own. She says now that her grades dropped, she lost touch with her friends, and her relations with her family deteriorated.

When she graduated, in 1983, Ms. Cole postponed her career plans and spent five more years at Western Michigan living in a house with three other Maranatha members, trying to attract students to the group.

Experiences like Ms. Cole's are increasingly common, according to many student-affairs administrators. Students who in earlier years might have joined such groups as the Hare Krishnas or the Unification Church are now joining fundamentalist Christian groups that use what many campus officials call cult-like techniques to attract and retain members.

More Activity Reported

Elizabeth M. Nuss, executive director of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, says more religious organizations—especially evangelical groups—are seeking recognition on campuses. Institutions in the Southwest and on the West Coast, in particular, have reported more activity than usual from such organizations, she says.

Representatives of Maranatha and other evangelical groups maintain that they are religious organizations, not cults. But some colleges and universities have started educational programs

Continued on Page A42

© 1989 SUSAN TUSA, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Joyce Cole describes Maranatha as an authoritarian group whose leaders dictate everything from what members may read to whom they may marry.

South Africa's Education Minister Rules Out 'Major Changes' in Policy of Segregation

By LINDA VERGNANI

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's new Minister of National Education, Gerrit Viljoen, has dashed hopes that the government intends to make any "major changes" in its policy of racially segregated education in the foreseeable future.

In a statement responding to written questions from *The Chronicle*, Mr. Viljoen declared: "The government does not consider changing the policy of education being provided as 'own affairs' through differentiated departments of education."

The term "own affairs" refers to a system in which three separate education ministries oversee segregated programs for whites, people of mixed race, and Indians, with a fourth ministry in charge of education for the country's black majority.

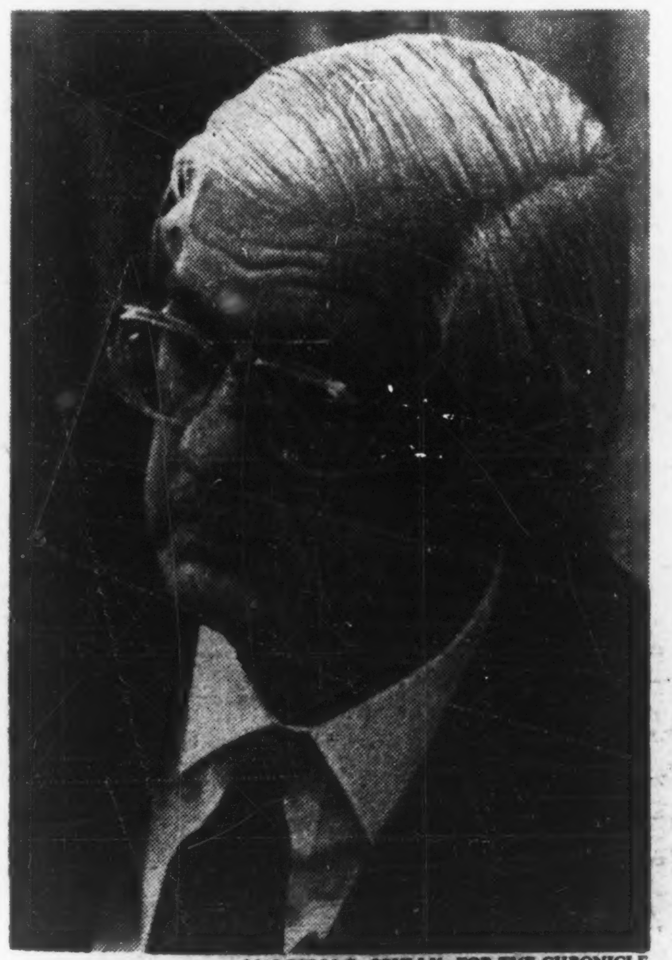
Mr. Viljoen made clear that his comments applied to higher education, as well as to other levels of schooling.

Hope by Foes of Apartheid

His hard-line reply came at a time when conciliatory steps by President F.W. de Klerk had led foes of apartheid to speculate about improved chances for its eventual end.

Mr. Viljoen said the ruling National Party remained "committed to achieving equal opportunities and equal standards in education for all sections of the population, as soon as possible within the finan-

Continued on Page A47



MALCOLM G. SCULLY, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Gerrit Viljoen: By continuing the "own affairs" approach to education, he reinforces a policy educators regard as a major obstacle to change.

Computers Allow Professors to Customize Their Textbooks

Some observers believe new customized publishing ventures will revolutionize the way students and professors get information: A19.

Supreme Court to Decide Whether a College Must Open Its Tenure Files

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court heard oral arguments last week in a case that may set a precedent in a long-standing debate over whether university tenure-and-promotion files should be disclosed.

The case, *University of Pennsylvania* v. *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission,* pits the confidentiality of tenure files—a tradition at many colleges and universities—against the right of a person to pursue a discrimination claim based on information in the files. It has captured the attention of many in higher education.

'Significant for Higher Education'

"We're watching closely," said Daniel Steiner, vice-president and general counsel at Harvard University. "I expect the decision to be very significant for all of higher education."

Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale Universities and the American Council on Education all filed friend-of-the-court briefs with the Supreme Court on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania.

The American Association of University Professors filed a non-aligned brief.

The case arose from a race- and sex-discrimination complaint filed with the E.E.O.C. by Rosalie Tung, a former associate professor of management at Pennsylvania's Wharton School who had been de-

Continued on Page A20

MARGINALIA

From the Barnard College *Reporter:*

"Natalie Kampen, visiting professor in women's studies and art history, has been promoted to full professor with tenor."

Let's all join them in happy song.

■

A student in the New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University received a graduate-school application form from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

It was addressed to him, appropriately enough, at Alfired University.

■

From a memorandum to the faculty and staff at Adrian College:

"I will conduct a 30 minute seminar for faculty on October 19, at 11:00 - 11:25 a.m."

Rush, rush, rush!

■

It's Adrian's big week for memoranda. Here's an excerpt from another, this one from the Career Development Center:

"Attached is a list of all the alumni's that will be participating in the first Alumni Career Fair."

You're sure you didn't leave any alumni's out?

■

Advertisement in the *Daily Beacon,* the student paper at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville:

"The UT Faulty Club, an elegant restaurant and club, is now hiring people experienced or interested in all aspects of a fine dining establishment. . . ."

Elegant, but not without its defects?

■

From notes on a meeting of the University Planning Council at California State University, Northridge:

"Mininberg began the discussion of Academic Affairs planning documents by observing that although he had no problem with the sense of direction expressed in the planning documents, he did question some of the wording which was utilized and he referred the group to the following three examples:

"a) Draft #1 / '1988-89 Report of the Academic Affairs Planning Council' / Page 2 / Paragraph 6 'In addition, planning hierarchies tend to be different from the organization hierarchies, since academic objectives must have higher priorities than supportive objectives.' Mininberg commented that although the notion of academic objectives driving other institutional objectives is good, academic objectives should not be shown as having a higher priority than other institutional priorities. . . ."

Heaven forbid! —C.G.

In Brief

Computer-Virus Author to Face Federal Charges

Robert T. Morris, Jr., will stand trial in the U.S. District Court in Syracuse, N.Y., at the end of this month on charges of unleashing a rogue computer program that brought some 6,000 computers to a halt at research sites and universities across the country a year ago.

A recent attempt to have the case dismissed on grounds that the U.S. Department of Justice had revealed to reporters that Mr. Morris had given a statement to prosecutors, was rejected this month.

Mr. Morris, 24 years old, was suspended by Cornell University—where he is a graduate student—after the university investigated the incident. The university concluded that Mr. Morris had acted with "reckless disregard" of the consequences when he sent the program out to replicate itself thousands of times on ARPAnet, the Department of Defense research network.

Mr. Morris is charged with violating the 1986 Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. If convicted, he could face up to five years in prison and a fine of up to $250,000.

Alabama State U. Won't Name Dorm for Abernathy

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The trustees of Alabama State University have decided against naming a dormitory for the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy because of controversial passages in his new book.

In the book, *And the Walls Came Tumbling Down*, Mr. Abernathy wrote that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., had spent the evening before he was assassinated with two women and fought with a third. None of the women was his wife.

The Board of Trustees initially recommended that one dormitory be named for Dr. King and a second for Mr. Abernathy. In response to the book, the trustees unanimously voted this month not to name the second dormitory after Mr. Abernathy.

Alabama law requires the university to seek approval from the Legislature before naming a campus building after a person who is still alive.

Referring to Mr. Abernathy, a university spokesman, John F. Knight, said the board "personally didn't want to name it after him and didn't think the Legislature would approve."

The dormitories are still under construction, but one of them already has been named for Dr. King.

Mr. Knight said the trustees had not yet decided on a

AND THE WALLS CAME
TUMBLING DOWN
RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY

new name for the second dormitory.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

Fraternity Suspended After Death of Pledge

CARLISLE, PA.—Dickinson College has suspended a fraternity for alcohol-policy violations that may have contributed to the death of a freshman in September.

The Alpha Chi Rho fraternity violated university policy by failing to register a campus party at which alcohol was to be served.

At the party, Steven C. Butterworth—who was being recruited by the fraternity—sustained fatal head injuries when he fell from the third-floor window of a dormitory. At the time of the accident, Mr. Butterworth had a blood-alcohol level of 0.19, almost double the legal threshold of 0.10.

Mr. Butterworth reportedly was sitting on the ledge of an open window, facing inside, a university spokesperson said. No one was near him at the time of the fall. Local police have ruled the death "accidental."

The fraternity's suspension, which will last at least four years, bars the organization from any campus activities and terminates its right to lease a residence hall. The fraternity's national office also has suspended the chapter's charter until the university reinstates it.

FBI to Purge its Files of Investigation's Records

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has agreed to remove from its files thousands of pages of documents that tracked the activities of students, faculty members, and others who were members of an organization active in protesting the Reagan Administration's policies in Central America from 1983 to 1985.

Records of the F.B.I.'s two-year investigation of the Coalition in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) are to be transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, where they will be permanently stored. Congress and the F.B.I. are still negotiating the date and terms of the transfer.

The bureau's investigation, which turned up no evidence of illegal activity, nonetheless led to the listing of 2,375 individuals and 1,330 groups in the bureau's central investigative index.

Many of the people were affiliated with colleges and universities, at least 18 of which were named in the bureau's records of the investigation (*The Chronicle,* February 10, 1988).

Students March in Protest of Hate Mail on Campus

JACKSONVILLE, ILL. — About 400 students marched across the MacMurray College campus last week to protest 40 anonymous letters containing racial slurs that had been sent to black students and a black staff member.

The letters, which were sent through the campus mail system, included racially insulting comments and some slurs directed at specific people, said Alison L. Satterfield, a spokeswoman for the college.

Edward Mitchell, the college's president, canceled some afternoon classes on the day the letters were discovered and called a campuswide meeting. Discussions of cultural diversity and of ways to combat racist behavior also have been held, Ms. Satterfield said.

The Jacksonville Police Department is investigating the letters but has yet to identify any suspects.

At the College of Wooster in Ohio, police filed criminal-mischief charges last week against two students at the college who admitted pouring gasoline on the campus lawn in the shape of a cross and then igniting it. The two students came forward voluntarily, said a police spokesman, adding that evidence indicated the cross-burning had not been racially motivated.

Global Warming Is Focus of Scientists' Campaign

Students and faculty members on 270 campuses nationwide discussed global warming last week as part of the Union of Concerned Scientists' education campaign on the "greenhouse effect."

More than 300 lectures, debates, and seminars were planned

Urban Institutions Urged to Reach Out to City Dwellers

By ELIZABETH GREENE

INDIANAPOLIS

If urban universities are to flourish in the next century, they must provide more unconventional opportunities for city dwellers to become involved in campus life, administrators at a conference here agreed.

To fulfill their educational missions and to fill the seats in their classrooms, participants said, universities have to be more responsive to the complex needs of people with families and full-time jobs—the so-called "new majority" students.

Attracting the Community

Last week's meeting, sponsored by Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis, was called to discuss the future of the urban university. It drew representatives from institutions that were closely identified with their cities. Older students, often locked into attending universities in their home towns, made up a large percentage of the participants' campus populations.

"It's important for the people who are working at urban institutions to come together to talk about the problems that they see and the insights that they have," said Gerald L. Bepko, chancellor of the Indiana-Purdue campus.

Participants discussed ways to make urban universities more attractive to community members who ordinarily would not consider enrolling. Their ideas included sponsoring popular cultural events on the campus, such as concerts, to familiarize city residents with the university; offering a greater number of ethnic-studies courses and majors; and establishing programs that shared technical expertise with people from local companies.

Donald C. Swain, president of the University of Louisville, said institutions could revitalize their communities by getting more involved with them. "The urban universities are universities that can do for the cities what the land-grant universities have done for the rural areas," he said.

Specialized Training

Speakers at the meeting agreed that urban institutions should step up their efforts to reach out to the growing number of workers in need of specialized technical training. With sophisticated resources at their disposal, they said, universities could enhance their regions' growth considerably while increasing their own enrollment.

Richard M. Cyert, president of Carnegie Mellon University, said the information available through computers was central to the country's economic development. Universities, with their advanced computer networks and library systems, could add considerably to the work going on in their home towns, he said.

"Ultimately," Mr. Cyert said, "this is a very crucial part of the role of all universities."

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

STATE NOTES

■ New York's 2 university systems are ordered to cut spending

■ South Carolina officials fight over role of technical colleges

To avert a state budget deficit, Gov. Mario M. Cuomo has ordered New York's two giant university systems—as well as other state agencies—to cut spending.

The demand will require the 64-campus State University of New York to reduce its spending by $22-million and the 21-campus City University of New York to cut $12-million. The cuts represent about 2 per cent of the money the university systems receive from the state.

Leaders of both systems last week were assessing the impact of Governor Cuomo's order and said they did not know how programs would be affected.

A SUNY budget official predicted that his system could meet the demand without disrupting academic programs by spending money appropriated in previous budgets but not yet spent.

A spokesman for CUNY, noting that the system had agreed last May to find about $5-million in savings as part of a budget deal with the Governor, said he hoped the state would allow them to count those savings toward the demand for additional cuts.

■

South Carolina officials are fighting over the proper role of their technical colleges.

The Commission on Higher Education recently voted to allow all 16 technical colleges to provide courses leading to associate degrees in arts or sciences, as community colleges now do.

Until the change, 9 of the 16 colleges were authorized to offer only vocational programs, such as engineering technology or business.

The change, which was sought by the colleges, was promoted as a way to provide more low-cost educational opportunities to minority and non-traditional students. The average tuition at a technical college is $653 a year, compared with $1,350 at the five two-year campuses operated by the University of South Carolina.

But officials of the university and some private colleges objected, saying the state has enough two-year programs. University officials have also criticized the change as a drain on state resources that could be better used to improve programs at existing institutions.

The commission estimated that the new technical-college programs would cost South Carolina more than $2.2-million in 1990-1991 and more than $3.4-million by 1992-93.

The commission's vote also drew the ire of some lawmakers, who threatened to overturn the change when the General Assembly convenes for its 1990 session.

Commission staff members counter in a written report: "Can we conscientiously deny the lower-cost opportunity to students simply to preserve institutional turf?' " —GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

FACT FILE: Spending For Research and Development by Doctorate-Granting Universities, Fiscal 1988

		Sources of funds						
	Total spending	Federal government	State and local government	Industry	Institutions themselves	Other	1-year change in total spending	5-year change in total spending
Alabama	$181,737,000	57.2%	11.7%	6.8%	18.2%	6.2%	+18.8%	+159.4%
Alaska	37,856,000	44.7	2.8	2.7	47.1	2.6	+25.4	+0.3
Arizona	199,178,000	45.5	5.2	7.8	33.7	7.8	+9.9	+76.8
Arkansas	37,955,000	37.0	25.6	10.2	19.2	8.1	+6.8	+39.0
California	1,719,653,000	69.3	2.4	4.3	17.9	6.1	+10.8	+72.3
Colorado	206,286,000	73.7	4.5	5.4	8.7	7.7	+11.1	+48.2
Connecticut	254,958,000	68.2	1.6	3.9	17.1	9.2	+10.5	+55.1
Delaware	32,023,000	42.8	7.7	11.1	30.9	7.5	+1.1	+67.8
District of Columbia	96,282,000	73.8	0.3	5.8	14.3	5.8	+12.7	+73.8
Florida	273,105,000	55.3	7.1	6.6	24.7	6.3	+7.9	+68.4
Georgia	354,578,000	50.5	11.3	9.5	26.2	2.5	+9.4	+87.5
Hawaii	64,278,000	60.0	33.4	0.6	4.6	1.4	+12.1	+41.6
Idaho	30,789,000	36.4	34.1	11.9	17.6	0.0	+24.3	+73.4
Illinois	546,300,000	57.8	5.4	5.3	24.5	7.0	+9.7	+75.1
Indiana	211,813,000	61.7	7.9	7.7	18.9	3.8	+12.6	+58.5
Iowa	180,042,000	48.8	11.4	5.3	30.3	4.3	+14.3	+50.5
Kansas	99,655,000	42.5	21.2	5.7	27.7	3.0	+6.1	+56.6
Kentucky	91,948,000	36.1	14.3	5.0	38.2	6.4	+17.9	+85.8
Louisiana	165,623,000	36.8	23.3	4.9	27.5	7.5	+11.5	+72.6
Maine	17,341,000	40.6	3.1	16.3	35.8	4.1	+2.3	−10.9
Maryland	783,844,000	78.6	7.2	3.7	8.0	2.5	+10.0	+88.9
Massachusetts	790,832,000	73.4	2.6	8.8	5.2	9.9	+9.8	+56.6
Michigan	438,230,000	55.4	7.6	5.9	23.8	7.3	+10.5	+75.4
Minnesota	252,027,000	47.5	15.6	4.2	21.1	11.5	+13.3	+66.4
Mississippi	63,647,000	39.8	29.8	7.7	13.6	9.0	+10.5	+33.9
Missouri	232,299,000	53.7	5.6	10.1	24.9	5.7	+13.0	+71.2
Montana	32,069,000	33.4	23.8	12.9	30.0	0.0	+9.0	+39.7
Nebraska	83,357,000	42.1	21.1	10.3	22.5	4.0	+11.7	+55.1
Nevada	32,665,000	55.3	7.1	10.9	24.0	2.7	+16.4	+51.9
New Hampshire	53,988,000	72.4	4.7	4.4	10.9	7.6	+13.0	+78.2
New Jersey	243,869,000	43.7	15.0	5.9	28.2	7.3	+13.1	+113.2
New Mexico	124,885,000	59.1	11.1	15.8	9.6	4.4	−2.2	+51.7
New York	1,245,080,000	66.9	4.9	5.0	12.2	11.0	+10.5	+63.0
North Carolina	372,149,000	61.6	15.6	9.8	9.0	3.9	+18.6	+106.3
North Dakota	35,224,000	45.0	35.3	10.0	8.5	1.1	−2.0	+39.4
Ohio	382,079,000	56.9	12.4	7.1	14.4	9.2	+16.0	+82.1
Oklahoma	113,931,000	27.6	4.1	6.9	54.5	6.9	+14.7	+30.8
Oregon	148,309,000	60.8	13.1	3.1	11.6	11.4	+9.6	+54.6
Pennsylvania	675,112,000	63.3	3.8	14.5	13.5	4.9	+10.3	+83.8
Rhode Island	77,543,000	74.9	3.7	11.1	9.4	0.8	+18.4	+68.3
South Carolina	102,160,000	38.9	15.3	8.5	33.1	4.2	+6.6	+94.1
South Dakota	12,327,000	47.4	41.2	4.3	5.2	1.8	+8.2	+18.4
Tennessee	183,756,000	52.1	16.0	8.1	18.0	5.8	+27.5	+155.7
Texas	887,470,000	51.4	11.2	6.3	18.3	12.8	+9.7	+73.5
Utah	146,029,000	67.0	10.5	3.6	15.9	3.1	+20.8	+64.4
Vermont	36,815,000	69.4	6.2	8.5	11.8	4.0	+16.7	+95.8
Virginia	234,887,000	55.1	18.0	8.4	13.8	4.8	+13.0	+94.8
Washington	242,054,000	75.0	2.2	8.2	11.5	3.0	+2.6	+42.0
West Virginia	30,418,000	52.4	3.5	2.6	36.9	4.7	+13.9	+54.9
Wisconsin	325,266,000	58.3	16.6	4.6	13.8	6.7	+7.3	+63.5
Wyoming	20,429,000	54.5	5.7	8.8	29.9	1.1	+18.0	+35.1
Outlying areas	38,995,000	57.3	21.8	0.5	20.2	0.3	+4.5	+50.0
Total	$13,243,145,000	60.8%	8.3%	6.6%	17.3%	6.9%	+11.1%	+71.0%

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Don't miss an issue of philanthropy's own newspaper

THE CHRONICLE OF PHILANTHROPY.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Leaders of Philanthropy Call on Foundations to Join Forces, Seek Solutions to Global Ills

Growing Practice Among Foundations to Pay Trustees Sparks Debate Over Propriety of Such Compensation

Many Year-End Fund-Raising Drives Disrupted by Disasters in California and the Carolinas

AT LAST, PHILANTHROPY–one of America's most newsworthy enterprises–has a serious newspaper of its own. *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* serves this news-starved field the same way its sister publication, *The Chronicle of Higher Education,* serves academe.

Today philanthropic and charitable institutions face perhaps their greatest challenges. The uncertain economy has clouded the future of giving. Government has forced philanthropy to take on greater burdens than ever before—even as officials move to increase regulation. Businesses are complaining about "unfair competition." Donors are being asked to give to more and more causes.

People in non-profit organizations have had no easy way to keep up with developments like those. But that situation has changed. Now *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* covers all the news of corporate and individual giving, foundations, fund raising, taxation, regulation, and management.

And *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* also gives you: lists of new grants by major foundations and corporations, ideas and techniques that have worked for others, summaries of new books, the latest statistics, updates on fund-raising campaigns, profiles of foundations, tax rulings, an extensive calendar of events, and much, much more.

Published every other week on a fast-closing schedule, it is timely, authoritative, and easy to read.

Its editors have this goal: to make sure that professionals have the information they need to function effectively in this extraordinary field.

To subscribe, call toll-free:
1-800-842-7817

The Chronicle of Philanthropy
1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20037

DCHE9

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

November 22, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 12

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Physicists will propose that the government finance an experiment designed to detect gravity waves in the universe: Page A4.

Researchers reported two advances in the early detection of genetic disease: Page A4.

A law professor teaches his students a course in literature to examine how laws represent society's values: Page A11.

Two tax provisions sought by colleges were added to a Senate foreign-aid package: Page A14.

Four Congressmen say President Bush plans to cut some high-technology research programs: Page A14.

Changes in ethics laws that Congress is preparing are worrying college officials, who fear faculty members may be discouraged from serving in the government: Page A15.

Seeking new sources of gifts, colleges are approaching companies and alumni overseas: Page A21.

Conservative critics urged foundations to apply more rigorous standards when making decisions about supporting art: Page A21.

Eighteen people were named to round out a commission to explore reforms in college sports: Page A28.

The rector and five other officials of Central American University in San Salvador were murdered: Page A31.

SECTION 1 **Pages A1-36**
Athletics A26-28
Books A10
Business & Philanthropy A21-23
Coming Events A32
Computers A12
Deadlines A34
Deaths A32
Fact Files A25, 28
Gazette A32
Government & Politics A14-20
Grants A23
International A29-31
Personal & Professional A11-12
Scholarship A4-10
Students A25
SECTION 2 **Pages B1-64**
Bulletin Board B6-63
End Paper B64
Opinion & Letters B1-5

'OUTRAGEOUS'? 'ENTRAPMENT'?

How a College With Arnold the Pig on Its Faculty Gained Accreditation

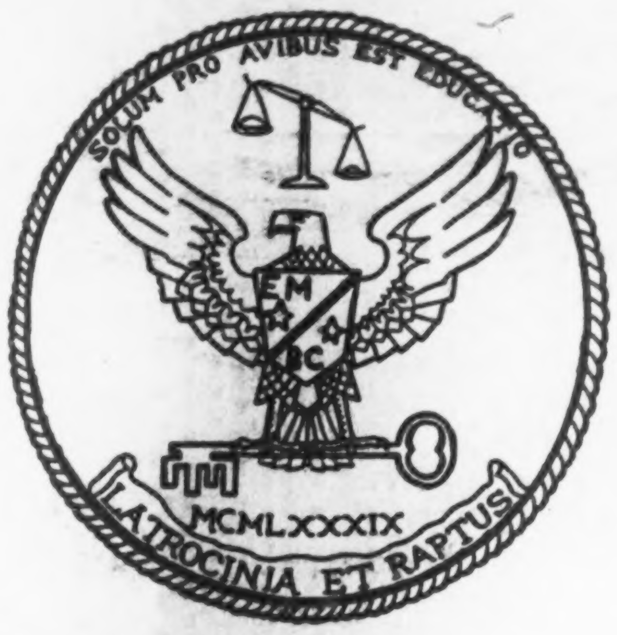
By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

Erich V. Vieth didn't establish the Eastern Missouri Business College last year to teach students. He just wanted to see if it could obtain accreditation from the International Commission for Schools, Colleges, and Theological Seminaries. The college did—even though papers submitted to the commission named Arnold Ziffel, the pig on the television show "Green Acres," as one of its faculty members.

Unfortunately for the commission, an accrediting body that higher-education and law-enforcement officials consider controversial, Mr. Vieth is not an aspiring college president. He is an Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, and he sued in state court last year to stop the commission from operating. Early this month, he obtained a court order barring the commission from any future accrediting activities in the state.

Aggressive Action Defended

Missouri officials say their experience demonstrates the ease with which shoddy institutions can obtain some form of accreditation and then deceive students into enrolling. And they say their aggressive response is the kind of approach more states need to consider.



For the college seal, two loosely translated mottoes: "Education is for the birds" and "Everything from petty theft to highway robbery."

Kevin E. J. Regan, a lawyer representing the commission's president, George S. Reuter, Jr., said the experience proved little. Mr. Regan said the Attorney General's office, by creating a phony college, had used civil entrapment. He also said the "officials" of the college had rushed Mr. Reuter into providing accreditation.

But Missouri's Attorney General,

Continued on Page A20

Sports Scandal Keeps U. of Florida on the Defensive as Regents Hire New President and Vow Reforms

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

The last few months have brought a distressing sense of *déjà vu* to the University of Florida.

For the second time since 1984, Florida finds itself immersed in a sports-related controversy that dominates the image of the university and threatens to undermine public confidence in it.

The current furor has been building since July 1988, when the university began an internal inquiry into drug use among athletes. From then until this past September, a steady stream of charges and negative headlines dogged the sports program.

Last month the stream became a flood. In a 24-day period, the head football coach and all four men's basketball coaches were forced out amid charges that they had violated National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, and the football team's top two quarterbacks quit after admitting they had bet on football games.

> **"It is hard enough to make your way in the company of research universities under the best of circumstances. To have something artificial thrown in your way is not helpful."**

Presidential Candidates Discouraged

The perception that the Gator sports program has run amok seems to have had little effect on the daily lives of students, professors, or administrators.

But it has cast a shadow nonetheless, observers here say. Students face ribbing from friends at home. Faculty members sometimes find themselves and their work tainted by association with the sports program. Administrators spend much of their time on the defensive, wondering where the next dart will come from.

And many people here, including the chairman of the state-university system's Board of Regents, agree that the sports scandal discouraged some top potential candidates from pursuing the university's presidency.

"It is absolutely devastating to see reoccurrences of what we had worked so

Continued on Page A26

Big Opportunities for Campus Reform Seen in E. Germany

Commitment to socialism remains strong in academe

By BURTON BOLLAG

EAST BERLIN

The profound changes in East Germany this month have opened a floodgate of opportunity for the country's universities, allowing faculty members and students to begin relieving long-pent-up frustrations about the state of higher education.

But in dramatic contrast to academic sentiment in Hungary and Poland, many East German faculty members and university administrators apparently remain committed to socialism. For many instructors here, the refrain is, "Stalin is dead, but Marx is not."

Academic leaders in East Berlin are hoping that the opening of the Berlin wall and other border crossings will, paradoxically, stop a hemorrhaging of dissatisfied students and teachers to the West.

In terms of academic reform, Dieter Hass, rector of Humboldt University here, has announced that steps are being taken, following directives from the Education Ministry, to satisfy several major student demands.

Russian Requirement Dropped

The steps include an end to examinations in mandatory Marxism-Leninism courses, the dropping of a requirement for the study of Russian, and a change in teaching techniques that, say many students, have been stodgy, with an emphasis on rote learning.

That will be adjusted, Mr. Hass said in an interview, to be brought closer to comparative political science.

"Marxist and bourgeois philosophies will be debated," he said.

But Mr. Hass, who is a professor of inorganic chemistry, seemed unreceptive to the demands of many Humboldt faculty members, especially in the social sciences, for greater autonomy in their research work.

Yet, in the midst of the upheaval here, most academics seemed to feel that the

Continued on Page A29

Foreign Students on U.S. Campuses

From	1988-89	1-year change
Asia	191,430	+6.0%
Latin America	45,030	+1.1%
Europe	42,770	+10.2%
Middle East .	40,200	−7.9%
Africa	26,430	−7.1%
North America	16,730	+2.3%
Oceania	3,610	−0.3%

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

See story on Page A25.

MARGINALIA

From a job notice in the Kansas State University Union:

"Need to be able to type a minimum of 30 wpm, have previous office experience and excellent verbal communication skills, good speller a must, innitiative to work on your own."

But not *too* much on your own, if you please.

■

The announcement of a non-credit course offering at Erie Community College described a teacher-preparation workshop as "a comprehensive review of grammer, word usage, essay composition, reading techniques, math and communication skills, reading acceleration training and testing and analysis of skills."

No spelling drill?

■

Dispatch from Seattle University:

"Seattle University professor of political science, C. Bradley Scharf is an acknowledged authority of contemporary East Germany. . . .

" 'Change is taking place in East Germany from the ground up,' according to Scharf. . . .

"The flea of East Germans across surrounding borders is not surprising according to Dr. Scharf." . . .

Well, when you've been living in those conditions for so long . . .

■

From a statement of affirmative-action goals at Lane Community College:

"Out of the next ten (10) vacancies, hire three (3) or four (4) men / women."

It won't be easy, but we'll do our darndest.

■

Headline in the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) *Daily News Journal:*

CUTTING DRILLS
COULD INCREASE
PLAYER INJURIES

They surely could, and we shudder at the thought.

■

From the Ohlone College *Monitor:*

"Are you uneducated if you cannot identify the author of 'Common Sense'? Many educators say yes.

"That too many students may be in this category was revealed by a recent Gallup Poll, conducted for the National Endowment for the Humanities. The study concludes that students approaching the end of their college years are ignorant of many important facts about history and literature. . . .

"By the way, the author of 'Common Sense' was Benjamin Franklin. If you didn't know the answer maybe you should consider enrolling in American literature next semester."

Thomas Paine, eat your heart out.

—C.G.

In Brief

Harvard Sues Brokers for $135-Million

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Harvard University is suing Merrill Lynch for advising it to invest $45-million in a company that filed for bankruptcy protection in September.

According to a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Boston, Harvard Management Company, the organization that manages Harvard's investment portfolio, invested $45-million in troubled Lomas Financial Corporation on the advice of Merrill Lynch last spring.

Lomas is referred to in the complaint as a diversified financial-services corporation that had $7-billion in assets on December 31, 1988. The Dallas-based corporation filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code this past September.

Harvard charges Merrill Lynch with misrepresentation and negligence and is seeking $135-million in damages.

Peter Costa, Harvard's director of news and public affairs, released a one-sentence statement concerning the lawsuit: "Harvard has taken this action because the university feels it is consistent with its overall program of careful management and protection of its endowment funds."

A Merrill Lynch official said Harvard's allegations had no merit and that the company intended to defend itself "very vigorously."

College Play Goes On, Despite Local Protests

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Southwest Missouri State University has come under attack by a local citizens' group for refusing to cancel a play about AIDS that the group said promoted homosexuality and was immoral.

The play, *The Normal Heart* by Larry Kramer, opened last week for eight performances despite the protests of Citizens Demanding Standards, which was formed to oppose the production.

Another group, organized to support the play, was led by Brad Evans, a senior at the university. On the night the play opened, Mr. Evans's home was set on fire. Officials have determined that the fire was not accidental, but they have no suspects in the case, a local fire investigator said.

Jean Dixon, a Republican State Representative and a leader of Citizens Demanding Standards, asked the university to stop the play. The university's president refused her request, as did the Board of Regents when she approached it last month. Ms. Dixon threatened to vote against state funds for the university.

Dartmouth 'Review' Staff Loses in Appeals Court

BOSTON—A U.S. Court of Appeals judge has denied an appeal filed by members of the *Dartmouth Review*, a conservative student newspaper, against Dartmouth College.

A lawsuit by the *Review* concerning the suspension of three of its members after a confrontation with a black music professor, had been thrown out by a U.S. District Court judge in March. The students claimed that the college had discriminated against them because they were white.

"We find this to be a ketchup-bottle type of argument," said Bruce M. Selya, the judge. "It looks quite full, but it is remarkably difficult to get anything useful out of it."

William Grace, the newspaper's editor, said the *Review* probably would not appeal. Instead, he said, the staff wants to focus on a related lawsuit that charges the college with breach of contract for not allowing the students to exercise their rights of expression. That case will be tried in a state court in February.

A temporary injunction reinstated the suspended students at Dartmouth pending the outcome of the state case.

Better History Teaching Called for in Report

WASHINGTON—College history professors must work more closely with their counterparts in the schools to prepare future history teachers and to improve textbooks, says a report on the quality of history education.

The final report of the Bradley Commission on History in Schools was released last week as part of a book, *Historical Literacy: The Case for History in American Education.*

The commission, formed in 1987 and made up of history professors and teachers, recommended that more history and geography courses be developed and taught at all levels of education. The book also contains 16 essays by history professors and schoolteachers.

The report also urged college history departments to design more "broad and lively" survey courses on American and world history. The book, which costs $24.95, is being published by the Macmillan Publishing Company.

U. of Mass. Students Strike Over Budget Cuts

AMHERST, MASS.—Students at the University of Massachusetts went on strike here last week to protest cuts in the state's higher-education budget.

The students boycotted class-

CAL POLY STUDENTS MAKE AVIATION HISTORY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOB ANDERSON, CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE U. AT SAN LUIS OBISPO

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL.

Engineering students at the California Polytechnic State University here made aviation history last week when their human-powered helicopter lifted inches off the ground in a two-second flight.

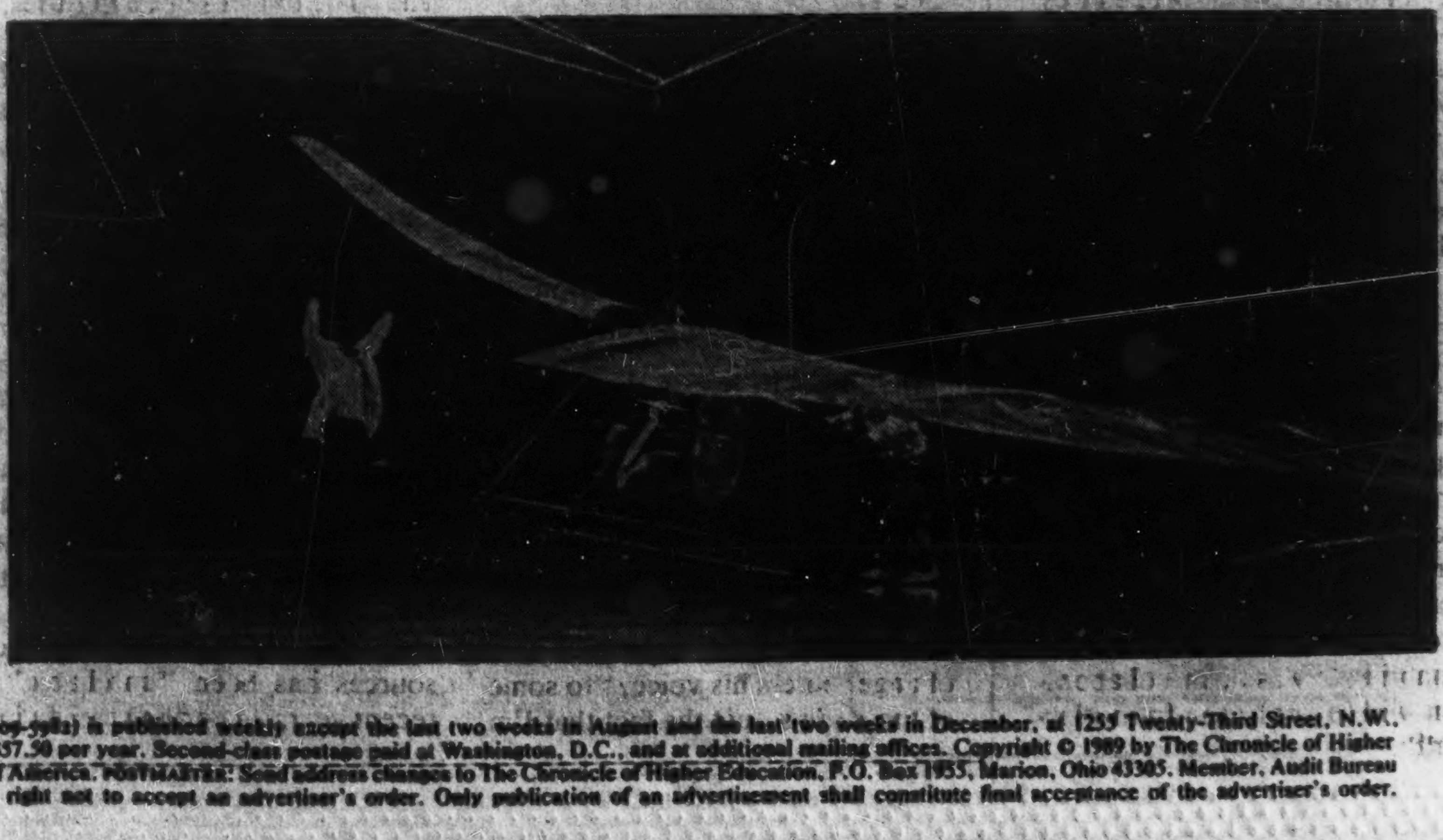
After adjustments were made to the 100-pound helicopter (*above*), Gregory McNeil, an engineering major who races on the U.S. cycling team, pedaled to lift the craft off the university's gymnasium floor (*below*).

"When it kind of just leaped off the ground, I was dazed and relieved," said Neal Saiki, project manager of the 20 students who designed the craft. "It proved it had the power to get up."

The flight of the Da Vinci III—named for Leonardo, who had sketched a similar craft—makes it the first successful version of four models the students have built since 1981. Its success may be attributed to its lighter weight, its restructured center, its straight rotor, and a pilot with stronger leg muscles, Mr. Saiki said.

The craft—made of carbon composites, ultra-light plastic foam, and balsa wood—has a single 100-foot blade.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN



The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Foreign Students in U.S. Reach Record 366,354

NEW YORK

The number of foreign students attending U.S. colleges and universities rose 2.9 per cent last year to a record 366,354, the Institute of International Education reported last week.

For the second year in a row, Asians accounted for more than half of all foreign students, with enrollment of Asians up 6.0 per cent to 191,430 in 1988-89. That growth, along with increases in students from Europe, Latin America, and North America, more than offset declines in the numbers of students from Africa, the Middle East, and Oceania.

East Asian nations continued to top the list of countries sending the most students to the United States. China was the leading country of origin, sending 29,040, an increase of 15.4 per cent over 1987-88. Taiwan was a close second with 28,760 students, 7.9 per cent more than the previous year. Japan placed third with 24,000, a 33-per-cent gain. Japan's increase was the largest of any country.

The figures are based on a survey of 2,904 institutions.

In a report of the survey, the institute said that in 1988-89, 66.5 per cent of foreign students were male, 89.9 per cent enrolled on a full-time basis, 87.3 per cent attended four-year colleges, 65.6 per cent attended public colleges, and 62.6 per cent were supported primarily from personal or family funds.

Engineering Is Most Popular

Engineering remained the most popular field of study among foreign students last year, although the proportion studying the subject dipped slightly to 19.8 per cent. Business was the second most popular field, chosen by 18.9 per cent of all foreign students, followed by mathematics and computer science, selected by 9.6 per cent.

Over all, foreign-student enrollment by program in 1988-89 was: graduate, 45.2 per cent; bachelor's, 36 per cent; associate, 11.1 per cent; intensive English language, 4 per cent; practical training, 1.9 per cent; and non-degree, 1.8 per cent.

The number of foreign students enrolled in graduate programs rose 5.9 per cent, while undergraduate enrollment fell 2.4 per cent. A sharp 23.5-per-cent increase in enrollment in intensive English-language programs was due to a combination of actual gains and improved survey coverage, according to the institute.

Miami-Dade Community College had the largest number of foreign students, 5,080, and American University had the largest number of nationalities on campus: Its 1,394 foreign students came from 125 different countries, the institute said.

Copies of the 150-page report, "Open Doors 1988 / 89," will be available next month from I.I.E. Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017-3580. The price is $32.95, prepaid.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

FACT FILE: Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1988-89

Institutions with largest enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	5,080	11.2%
2.	University of Southern California	3,486	11.8%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,385	6.8%
4.	Boston University	2,940	10.3%
5.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,919	6.7%
6.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,859	8.6%
7.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,790	5.2%
8.	Columbia University	2,673	15.0%
9.	University of Pennsylvania	2,654	13.1%
10.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2,569	7.1%
11.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,510	5.9%
12.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,465	6.9%
13.	University of Arizona	2,403	6.9%
14.	University of Maryland, College Park	2,352	6.4%
15.	George Washington University	2,275	11.8%
16.	State University of New York, Buffalo	2,242	8.0%
17.	Michigan State University	2,201	4.9%
18.	Harvard University	2,197	12.6%
19.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,148	8.9%
20.	University of Houston, University Park	2,130	7.0%
21.	Purdue University, main campus	2,120	6.1%
22.	University of California, Berkeley	2,100	6.6%
23.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	2,064	5.5%
24.	Iowa State University	2,045	7.7%
25.	Northeastern University	2,028	5.6%
26.	Cornell University	2,027	10.8%
27.	New York University	2,026	6.6%
28.	Arizona State University	2,005	4.6%
29.	Indiana University, Bloomington	1,990	5.9%
29.	Stanford University	1,990	15.0%
31.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,981	20.9%
32.	University of Iowa	1,937	6.6%
33.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,877	4.8%
34.	Rutgers University	1,849	5.6%
35.	University of Miami	1,828	13.2%
36.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,807	9.8%
37.	Howard University	1,786	15.2%
38.	University of Kansas	1,762	6.8%
39.	University of Florida	1,752	5.1%
40.	California State University, Long Beach	1,749	4.9%
41.	Oregon State University	1,747	11.2%
41.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,747	22.8%
43.	University of Washington	1,743	5.2%
44.	City University of New York, City College	1,736	13.6%
45.	University of Toledo	1,712	7.5%
46.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,650	4.9%
47.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,631	6.2%
48.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,626	8.8%
49.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,615	7.9%
50.	City University of New York, Baruch College	1,552	9.4%
51.	University of North Texas	1,536	6.3%
52.	Brigham Young University	1,534	5.5%
52.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,534	6.5%
54.	Syracuse University	1,527	9.1%
55.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,520	10.2%
56.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,500	7.1%
57.	Temple University	1,478	5.3%
58.	University of Illinois, Chicago	1,427	5.9%
59.	University of Pittsburgh	1,397	4.9%
60.	American University	1,394	12.0%
61.	Wayne State University	1,386	4.5%
62.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,351	5.5%
63.	Ohio University	1,253	7.3%
64.	University of Oklahoma, Norman	1,203	5.8%
65.	New York Institute of Technology	1,197	15.8%
66.	University of the District of Columbia	1,176	10.4%
67.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	1,167	4.3%
68.	University of California, San Diego	1,161	6.7%
69.	University of Georgia	1,155	4.3%
70.	San Francisco State University	1,135	3.8%
70.	University of Utah	1,135	4.7%
72.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,128	4.8%
73.	Georgetown University	1,107	9.6%
74.	Southern University and A&M College, main campus	1,100	12.5%
75.	University of Akron	1,098	4.1%
76.	University of California, Davis	1,069	5.0%
76.	Eastern Michigan University	1,069	4.4%
78.	North Carolina State University	1,049	4.1%
79.	Georgia State University	1,046	4.7%
80.	Texas Southern University	1,042	11.6%

Distribution by field of study

Field of study	1987-88 Number of foreign students	1987-88 Proportion of foreign students	1988-89 Number of foreign students	1988-89 Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	7,930	2.3%	8,370	2.3%
Allied health	2,860	0.8%	3,500	1.0%
Architecture & environmental design	6,280	1.8%	5,720	1.6%
Area & ethnic studies	1,190	0.3%	1,170	0.3%
Business & management	66,990	18.8%	69,320	18.9%
Communications	5,060	1.4%	5,520	1.5%
Communications technologies	520	0.1%	350	0.1%
Computer & information sciences	26,680	7.5%	26,970	7.3%
Education	11,140	3.1%	11,210	3.1%
Engineering	73,880	20.7%	72,710	19.8%
English language	14,030	3.9%	16,020	4.4%
Foreign languages	3,650	1.0%	3,870	1.1%
Health sciences	11,050	3.1%	11,730	3.2%
Home economics	1,700	0.5%	1,920	0.5%
Industrial arts	710	0.2%	650	0.2%
Law	2,150	0.6%	2,130	0.6%
Letters	6,080	1.7%	5,410	1.5%
Liberal & general studies	11,020	3.1%	13,050	3.6%
Library & archival sciences	660	0.2%	720	0.2%
Life sciences	10,920	3.1%	11,590	3.2%
Mathematics	8,720	2.4%	8,290	2.3%
Military sciences	50	—	170	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,870	0.5%	1,960	0.5%
Parks & recreation	270	0.1%	260	0.1%
Personal & social development	1,840	0.5%	2,120	0.6%
Philosophy & religion	1,800	0.5%	1,680	0.5%
Physical sciences	16,930	4.8%	18,240	4.9%
Protective services	500	0.1%	570	0.2%
Psychology	3,510	1.0%	3,660	1.0%
Public affairs	3,020	0.8%	3,000	0.7%
Science technologies	1,400	0.4%	1,490	0.4%
Social sciences	19,160	5.4%	19,640	5.4%
Theology	2,720	0.8%	3,090	0.7%
Visual & performing arts	8,870	2.5%	10,370	2.8%
Vocational home economics	220	0.1%	220	0.1%
Undeclared	20,790	5.8%	19,640	5.4%
Total	356,187	100.0%	366,354	100.0%

Where they come from

Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	China	29,040
2.	Taiwan	28,760
3.	Japan	24,000
4.	India	23,350
5.	Republic of Korea	20,610
6.	Malaysia	16,170
7.	Canada	16,030
8.	Hong Kong	10,560
9.	Iran	8,950
10.	Indonesia	8,720
11.	Pakistan	7,050
12.	United Kingdom	6,800
13.	Thailand	6,560
14.	West Germany	6,340
15.	Nigeria	6,150
16.	Mexico	5,780
17.	Lebanon	5,130
18.	Saudi Arabia	4,970
19.	Jordan	4,940
20.	France	4,880
21.	Philippines	4,540
22.	Singapore	4,460
23.	Greece	4,360
24.	Colombia	3,390
25.	Brazil	3,300
26.	Spain	3,050
27.	Venezuela	3,040
28.	Turkey	3,010
29.	Kuwait	2,730
30.	Israel	2,680
31.	Jamaica	2,420
32.	Italy	2,370
32.	Peru	2,370
34.	Nicaragua	2,220
35.	South Africa	2,180
36.	Bangladesh	2,150
37.	Kenya	2,130
38.	Norway	2,110
39.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,100
40.	Panama	2,080
41.	Sri Lanka	2,060
42.	Ethiopia	1,920
43.	Egypt	1,850
44.	Bahamas	1,760
44.	Netherlands	1,760
46.	Argentina	1,750
47.	Cyprus	1,710
47.	Sweden	1,710
47.	Syria	1,710
50.	Australia	1,580
51.	Vietnam	1,560
52.	Haiti	1,500
53.	United Arab Emirates	1,460
54.	Cameroon	1,410
55.	Ireland	1,400
56.	Honduras	1,380
57.	El Salvador	1,280
58.	Switzerland	1,210
59.	Chile	1,140
60.	Ecuador	1,110
61.	Ghana	1,060
62.	Cuba	1,030
63.	Morocco	1,020
64.	Costa Rica	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

Number of foreign students by state

1.	California	49,291
2.	Hawaii	44,034
3.	New York	37,802
4.	Texas	23,240
5.	Massachusetts	19,808
6.	Florida	18,487
7.	Illinois	15,768
8.	Pennsylvania	14,668
9.	Ohio	13,289
10.	Michigan	12,857
11.	North Dakota	11,163
12.	District of Columbia	9,212
13.	New Jersey	9,136
14.	Indiana	7,239
15.	Maryland	7,118
16.	Virginia	6,593
17.	Arizona	6,567
18.	Missouri	6,397
19.	Oregon	6,395
20.	Oklahoma	6,354
21.	Washington	6,245
22.	Iowa	5,971
23.	Georgia	5,861
24.	Wisconsin	5,759
25.	Louisiana	5,729
26.	North Carolina	5,479
27.	Kansas	5,420
28.	Minnesota	5,122
29.	Connecticut	4,363
30.	Colorado	4,275
31.	Alabama	4,149
32.	Utah	4,136
33.	Tennessee	4,032
34.	Mississippi	2,536
35.	Kentucky	2,312
36.	South Carolina	2,127
37.	Arkansas	1,771
38.	Rhode Island	1,739
39.	Nebraska	1,695
40.	New Mexico	1,392
41.	West Virginia	1,347
42.	Vermont	1,285
43.	New Hampshire	1,270
44.	Idaho	1,098
45.	Delaware	893
46.	South Dakota	718
47.	Maine	713
48.	Nevada	695
49.	Montana	692
50.	Wyoming	471
51.	Alaska	290

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

University Presidents Dominate Sports-Reform Panel

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Eighteen people were named last week to round out a national commission to explore reforms in intercollegiate sports.

The new members include 10 university presidents, the president of the Coca-Cola Company, the head of higher education's biggest pension funds, and a Congressman.

The panel, formed in September by the Knight Foundation of Akron, Ohio, will be led by its co-chairmen, William C. Friday, former president of the University of North Carolina system, and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

They, along with Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were selected when the panel was formed (*The Chronicle*, October 4).

Many of the members of the commission are part of the college-sports or higher-education establishments.

Advisory Group Dropped

Five of the 10 college presidents on the panel are current or former members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's presidents' commission, including that panel's chairman, Martin A. Massengale, chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

NORM SCHINDLER

U.C.L.A.'s Chancellor Charles E. Young: "There are things which must be done, and the colleges haven't done them on their own."

The heavy involvement of N.C.A.A. insiders may raise fears among some critics of college sports that the panel will not push hard enough for change. In response to such criticism, the Knight Foundation dropped its plans to create an advisory commission of coaches, athletics director, and conference officials that would have worked with the panel, according to several sources involved in discussions about setting up the commission.

Several members of the Knight panel argued last week that the involvement of top N.C.A.A. decision makers would enhance the commission's work, not detract from it.

"I think the presidents' commission is where the work has got to be done, so it helps to have the two groups working in real good harness," said Charles E. Young, chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles, who is a member of both groups.

Mr. Young added, however, that he believed the presidents' commission had been unable to accomplish the needed reform on its own, and that the Knight panelists from outside higher education would give the body "added credibility."

"I believe that those who pay careful attention to what is happening are about to lose faith in the intercollegiate-athletics and higher-education establishments," Mr. Young said. "There are things which must be done, and the colleges haven't done them on their own. It may very well be they'll have a greater chance if there's a group that's serving as a watchdog, keeping the pressure on."

The Knight panel members from outside higher education include Richard W. Kazmaier, the 1951 Heisman Trophy winner from Princeton University, who has proposed that colleges create a special two-year certificate program for athletes who want to play professionally, and Rep. Tom McMillen, Democrat of Maryland, a co-sponsor of legislation that would require colleges to publish the graduation rates of their athletes.

One ingredient still missing from the Knight panel is a staff, which most observers agree will be a key to the commission's success. The lack of a strong staff that can lobby and gather information has been cited as a reason why the N.C.A.A. presidents' panel has been less effective than many had hoped.

Creed C. Black, president of the Knight Foundation and an *ex officio* member of the commission, said the panel hoped to hold its first meeting in January.

Other Commission Members

Following are members of the commission in addition to Messrs. Black, Friday, Hesburgh, Kazmaier, Massengale, McMillen, Schultz, and Young:

Lamar Alexander, president of U. of Tennessee.

John A. DiBiaggio, president of Michigan State U.

Douglas S. Dibbert, director of alumni affairs at U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Thomas K. Hearn, Jr., president of Wake Forest U.

Bryce Jordan, president of Pennsylvania State U.

Donald R. Keough, president of the Coca-Cola Company.

Chase N. Peterson, president of U. of Utah.

Jane Cahill Pfeiffer, former chairman of NBC.

A. Kenneth Pye, president of Southern Methodist U.

Donna Shalala, chancellor of U. of Wisconsin at Madison.

LeRoy T. Walker, chancellor emeritus of North Carolina Central U.; past president of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College; chairman of the American Council on Education.

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association–College Retirement Equities Fund.

Fact File: NCAA Budgets, 1988 and 1989

Revenue

	1988	1989	Change
Division I men's basketball	$64,383,800	$69,748,000	+ 8%
Other Division I championships	7,118,200	7,733,000	+ 9%
Merchandising	—	2,341,400	n/c
Communications	3,071,400	1,014,600	– 67%
Investments	1,551,200	1,900,000	+ 22%
Football television assessments	1,300,000	1,425,000	+ 10%
Corporate sponsorships	1,260,000	1,310,000	+ 4%
Publishing	1,099,500	1,263,000	+ 15%
Membership dues	831,000	870,000	+ 5%
NCAA Foundation	—	854,000	n/c
Division II championships	759,200	665,000	– 9%
Division III championships	396,900	364,000	– 8%
General	239,800	240,000	0%
Total revenue	$82,011,000	$89,728,000	+ 9%

Spending

	1988	1989	Change
Division I men's basketball distribution	$32,140,800	$35,527,200	+ 11%
Championships:			
Transportation, per diem	11,391,600	10,003,000	– 12%
Administration	4,232,600	5,521,600	+ 30%
Other distributions	3,390,860	3,852,200	+ 14%
Grants to members	3,520,000	3,626,700	+ 3%
Communications department	3,165,200	3,516,000	+ 11%
General	2,706,400	2,794,700	+ 3%
Publishing department	2,383,200	2,557,000	+ 7%
Drug testing and education	1,950,000	2,210,000	+ 13%
Rent and office development	766,200	2,089,500	+173%
Enforcement department	1,748,400	1,933,000	+ 11%
Executive department	—	1,910,000	n/c
Insurance	1,665,000	1,825,000	+ 10%
Legal services	1,750,000	1,750,000	0%
Administration department	1,743,300	1,453,500	– 17%
Committees	1,180,000	1,391,000	+ 18%
Championships department	1,175,000	1,200,000	+ 2%
Royalties to members	900,000	1,157,000	+ 29%
Scholarships	550,000	1,036,000	+ 88%
Legislative services department	840,500	1,033,000	+ 23%
Business department	751,000	1,030,000	+ 37%
Compliance services	720,100	873,000	+ 21%
Youth sports programs	857,800	659,500	– 23%
Contingency	352,040	449,100	+ 28%
Visitors center	—	331,000	n/c
National Forum	1,131,000	—	n/c
Grant to National Collegiate Foundation	1,000,000	—	n/c
Total expenditures	$82,011,000	$89,728,000	+ 9%

n/c—not comparable

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

ATHLETICS NOTES

- **U. of Minnesota may reopen sports inquiry**
- **U. of Nebraska backed in firing of adviser**

The University of Minnesota–Twin Cities may reopen an inquiry into its sports program because of new charges raised in the trial of a former employee, who was convicted last week of swindling $186,000 from the university.

A jury decided last week that Luther Darville, who worked in the Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs, had acted alone in doling out money to needy athletes and other students, although Mr. Darville contended that his superiors and university coaches knew what he was doing.

University officials said they would review the testimony and determine whether any of the allegations raised during the trial need to be investigated further.

■

A former academic adviser at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln was not fired for investigating records of athletes, a jury decided last week.

The jury sided with university administrators and against Mary Jane Visser, who was fired in September 1988 because officials said she had performed poorly. She claimed that university officials had begun to question her job performance only after she raised questions about the sports program. —D.L.

Have a question about your subscription?

For fastest service, please write, don't phone.

To serve our readers most effectively, we have contracted with an independent, computer-based company whose only business is the handling of subscriptions. Their staff members' expertise is dedicated to serving our readers quickly and efficiently.

They can do this best if you'll write them directly—enclosing a copy of your address label, if you have one. Or use this coupon to let them know how they can serve *you*.

Please check the appropriate box(es) below
and attach label to:

☐ Change a delivery address
☐ Report a subscription problem
☐ Enter a new subscription (48 issues—one year)
☐ Renew a subscription (48 issues—one year)
  ☐ $57.50; payment enclosed
  ☐ Bill me
  ☐ Charge VISA # ____________
  ☐ Charge MasterCard # ____________

Signature Expiration date

ATTACH LABEL HERE
(if you're already a subscriber)

Name

Institution

Street address or box number

City State Zip

Mail to:
Subscription Department
The Chronicle of Higher Education
P.O. Box 1955
Marion, Ohio 43305

Please allow four weeks for your order or adjustment to be processed.

D4589

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

November 29, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 13

ISSN 0009-5982

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scholars in a many fields are now undertaking research on the urban underclass: Page A4.

Civil-rights scholars say that economic equality still eludes members of minority groups, despite gains made in the 1960's: Page A4.

Interest is growing in improving the training of teaching assistants, which experts say remains in a primitive state of development: Page A17.

Legislation passed by Congress last week kept alive two tax breaks strongly supported by colleges and universities: Page A21.

President Bush last week praised U.S. higher education and urged university officials to work with state governments in setting goals for the country's schools: Page A28.

The West German government will split $24-million among three American universities to support the development of centers to study Germany and Europe: Page A31.

A proposal to shorten seasons in college sports is among 130 rules changes to be voted on by members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January: Page A44.

The murders of six Jesuits at El Salvador's Central American University were denounced by that country's president and sparked protests in the United States. Page A47.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-56**
Athletics	A43-46
Books	A12, 18
Business & Philanthropy	A31-35
Coming Events	A51
Computers	A20
Deadlines	A54
Deaths	A51
Fact Files	A25, 40
Gazette	A51
Government & Politics	A21-29
Grants	A32
International	A47-50
Personal & Professional	A17-20
Scholarship	A4-16
Students	A36-42
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-64**
Bulletin Board	B6-63
End Paper	B64
Opinion & Letters	B1-3
Portfolio	B4-5

LIDI NAROVNEJTE SE

AP/WIDE WORLD

Holding a sign that translates "People, Straighten Up," Czechoslovak students demonstrate just before a strike that shut down all universities in Prague.

Czech Students' Protest Over Crackdown by Police Leads to Biggest Demonstrations in 20 Years

By BURTON BOLLAG

PRAGUE

University students were behind a key protest here last week that mushroomed into the biggest anti-government demonstrations Czechoslovakia has seen in more than two decades.

Angered by a violent police crackdown on peaceful student demonstrators several days earlier, the protesters began an occupation and strike that closed all universities in the capital, including the prestigious Charles University. State-controlled news media confirmed that academic institutions in Brno and Bratislava, among other cities, also had been disrupted.

In Prague, the student action quickly turned into a protest march by as many as 200,000 people, state-run news media said. Many of the protesters condemned the hard-line, Communist-controlled government and demanded free elections.

Call for a General Strike

By midweek, an estimated 80,000 students were on strike throughout the nation, and protest leaders said workers were prepared to heed their call for a two-hour general strike on November 27.

Many university faculty members and high-school students supported the student strike. So did actors, some of whom canceled performances and invited would-

Continued on Page A50

Cuts in U.S. Budget Hit Student Aid, Science Research

200,000 grants may be dropped; a million may be trimmed

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

Congress and the President last week agreed to leave in place some across-the-board cuts in federal spending for fiscal 1990, which began in October. The cuts make significant reductions in the amount of money available for student aid and research.

The resulting budget could eliminate grants for nearly 200,000 students in the 1990-91 academic year and reduce grants for a million others.

The cuts could also jeopardize Pell Grant awards for the second half of academic 1989-90, because some money from the new budget is needed to pay for shortfalls expected in the program in the spring. Pell Grants for the 1989-90 academic year were awarded under the fiscal 1989 budget.

The cuts could also take about $28-million from the $2-billion 1990 budget of the National Science Foundation. The N.S.F. would be left with an increase of about 8 per cent over 1989. At the National Institutes of Health, officials were not sure how the cuts would affect their programs.

Education Department officials were studying the situation and were expected to announce this week how reductions in their programs would be made.

Council Estimates Losses

Analysts at the American Council on Education estimated the effects for the 1990-91 academic year based on an expected cut of 1.7 per cent across all programs. They predicted the loss of:

- 192,000 Pell Grants.
- 12,000 Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.
- 16,000 College Work-Study awards.
- 3,000 Perkins Student Loans.
- 3,000 State Student Incentive Grants.

In addition, more than a third of the 3 million Pell Grant recipients would have their grants reduced, the analysts said.

The budget cuts were included in a defi-

Continued on Page A23

Colleges Try New Ways to Insure Minority Students Make It to Graduation

By DENISE K. MAGNER

Recognizing that it makes little sense to recruit minority students if most of them leave without degrees, colleges are seeking better answers to an old question: What works in helping students succeed in higher education?

Some are experimenting with new programs—and some state lawmakers are devising new policies—to keep more minority students on the track to graduation. Several colleges and universities say their new programs are indeed helping more minority students to attain a degree.

More and more scholars, however, believe many of the efforts will fall short. The only way to increase significantly the number of minority students who graduate, they say, is to change the way colleges do business.

Some educators are calling on colleges to diversify their curricula by infusing them with ideas beyond those of Western cultures. Their calls have been widely debated on many campuses. Many others are now recommending broader structural changes that would involve the faculty more deeply in the academic lives of new students—for instance, by rewarding professors for innovative teaching that reaches out to students.

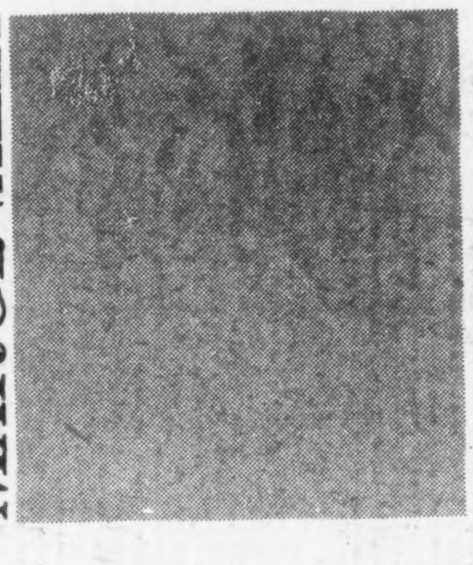
"While colleges are running special programs, they must be changing the institu-

Continued on Page A36

CBS to Pay $1-Billion Over 7 Years to Televise NCAA Basketball

Exclusive pact eliminates cable broadcasts of both men's and women's tournaments: Page A43.

MARGINALIA



From *Nature:*

"Seamounts, it is generally thought, are the result of volcanism at the sea floor. But on Leg 125, we drilled some remarkable and quite different seamounts between the deep ocean trenches and active island-arc volcanoes of the Mariana and Izu-Bonin regions south of Japan.

"These seamounts are draped not by larvas but by muds. . . ."

No dread, deep-water insects on *those* seamounts, we're glad to know.

■

The *Nature* article bears the title "Plumbing the Pacific sinks," which puts us in mind of fitting out the ocean with kitchen faucets and drain lines—which, in the 21st century, scientists may find is how the Seven Seas *really* work.

■

From *USA Weekend:*

"Q *When and where did Jim McMahon get his first injury?*

"The quarterback's litany of injuries goes back a looooong way. . . . His first football-related injury occurred during his career at Brigham Young University (1979-1982), where he separated his shoulder and underwent knee surgery."

Score another triumph for sports medicine.

■

From the University of Northern Colorado *Mirror:*

"The UNC Environmental Studies program will present the *Global Warming Dilemma and How to Respond* in Kepner Auditorium. The free event will allow the university community to get up-to-date facts on the situation and to discuss appropriate courses of action in lieu of the evidence."

A scholarly approach if ever we heard of one.

■

Headline in the *Daily Egyptian*, the newspaper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

YOUNG SOVIETS FAIR BETTER
ON TEST ABOUT GEOGRAPHY
THAN AMERICANS

They probably do better on spelling, too.

■

Memorandum at Baruch College:

"This is to inform you that the program formerly known as Scholar Assistance Program (SAP) is now called RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. The acronym will be RAP."

It's about time.

■

Central Connecticut State University's ***Bulletin*** tells us: "Professor of English Dr. Brendan Galvin [is] an internationally acclaimed port."

Prosit! —C.G.

In Brief

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book, by Bill Watterson	**5**
2.	The PreHistory of the Far Side, by Gary Larson	**7**
3.	The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos, by Berke Breathed	**1**
4.	Among Schoolchildren, by Tracy Kidder	**—**
5.	Breathing Lessons, By Anne Tyler	**10**
6.	A Brief History of Time, by Stephen W. Hawking	**9**
7.	All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, by Robert Fulghum	**6**
8.	Foucault's Pendulum, by Umberto Eco	**—**
9.	Codependent No More, by Melody Beattie	**—**
10.	Clear and Present Danger, by Tom Clancy	**4**

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in October.

U. of Cal. President Sets Seismic-Safety Plans

OAKLAND, CAL. — David P. Gardner, president of the University of California, has announced a six-point seismic-safety plan for the nine-campus system, including the proposed borrowing of $50-million to begin strengthening buildings considered most vulnerable to damage from earthquakes.

The university must spend approximately $500-million over all for earthquake safety, officials said. Up to $33-million is being sought now to repair damage from the October 17 earthquake on the Berkeley, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz campuses.

Mr. Gardner's plan calls for a review of earthquake preparedness and disaster plans on all of the university's campuses. It also seeks an additional $20-million in state funds for seismic-safety corrections and the formation of a "strike force" of university experts to conduct further inspections of campus buildings.

The university would repay the $50-million it proposes to borrow with fees received from the U.S. Department of Energy for its management of three federal research and weapons laboratories, Mr. Gardner said. The university's Board of Regents is expected to consider the proposal at a meeting early next year.

National Panel to End University Affiliation

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The National Policy Board for Educational Administration voted last week to drop its affiliation with the University of Virginia and to reorganize as an independent coalition.

The organization, which includes the executive directors and presidents of 10 major education associations, also decided to change its mission, according to Scott D. Thomson, who was appointed executive secretary.

Mr. Thomson said the reorganized body would concentrate more on the design and content of professional programs to prepare school administrators and less on administrative structure, admissions, and recruitment.

Mr. Thomson, who is retiring in February as executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, said the board expected to establish a new office in Washington or northern Virginia.

College Bans 'Lofts' After Campus Fire

SMITHFIELD, R.I.—Officials at Bryant College have banned the use of wooden "lofts" in students' rooms after a fire in a dormitory this month caused between $250,000 and $300,000 in damage. No one was injured.

William H. Rupp, the college's director of public information, said that although the fire is believed to have been caused by an overloaded electrical circuit that ignited a mattress, a loft in the room helped spread the flames. Lofts are a type of wooden bed frame that allow students to raise their mattress off the floor and store items underneath.

Because they constitute a fire hazard, lofts have been banned at some colleges and universities in the state. Bryant was considering a ban when the fire occurred.

Ninety-six students in the four-story dormitory had to be relocated for a week.

U. of Texas Students Held for Running Betting Ring

AUSTIN, TEX. — Two undergraduate students and one graduate of the University of Texas at Austin have been charged with running a gambling operation that attracted nearly $100,000 per weekend in sports bets.

The three—Adam Don, Dan Sachnowitz, and Christopher J. Trapp—ran the operation out of an apartment near the university campus, according to Austin police. They were charged with a felony offense of engaging in organized crime by keeping a gambling place. The three were released from jail after posting $15,000 bail each.

Mr. Don and Mr. Sachnowitz are juniors majoring in business and economics, respectively, and Mr. Trapp was graduated last summer with a degree in finance.

University officials said they did not plan to investigate the matter, because police do not believe the gambling took place on campus. A police spokesman said, however, that most of the bettors were believed to be current or former university students.

Former Purchasing Agent Sentenced for Embezzling

SAN FRANCISCO—A former purchasing agent for the biochemistry department at the University of California at San Francisco has been sentenced to two years in prison for embezzling $310,000 from the university.

The purchasing agent, John T. Glennon, also was ordered to pay $10,000 in restitution, the maximum required under state law. The remaining $300,000 represents a loss to the university, a campus lawyer said.

Mr. Glennon, who pleaded guilty to one count of theft of public funds, used a bogus billing system he set up to embezzle the money, investigators said.

Court Refuses to Hear Mercer Asbestos Case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has refused to hear a case involving a lawsuit filed by Mercer University against several manufacturers of asbestos-containing materials.

Mercer initially filed the suit in 1985, seeking to recover the cost of removing asbestos-containing materials from buildings on its campuses in Macon and Atlanta. In declining to hear the case, the court let stand an appeals-court ruling that the university had waited too long to file the lawsuit.

A jury had awarded the university $2.4-million, but the manufacturers appealed. The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the jury verdict, citing Georgia's four-year statute of limitations on property-damage cases.

Mercer has spent more than $2-million to remove asbestos materials that were placed in its buildings before and during the 1970's, before the federal government declared the substance a hazardous air pollutant, said Corinne A. Houpt, the university's general counsel.

College Official Quits After Shoplifting Arrest

RADFORD, VA.—The vice-president for student affairs at Radford University has resigned after being caught trying to steal a $17 wallet from a Roanoke, Va., department store.

James S. Hartman, who was vice-president for 11 years, admitted in Roanoke General District Court that he had tried to take the merchandise in August before he was stopped by security guards.

The judge did not decide Mr. Hartman's guilt or innocence, but took the charge of concealment under advisement. His decision allows the case to be dropped.

Mr. Hartman resigned last month, but his resignation does not become effective until the end of June. He has been reassigned to do special projects in student affairs until that time, according to a Radford spokesman.

The university administration tried to keep the case secret, but a Roanoke newspaper broke the story.

Cal. State Rehires Professor It Fired

NORTHRIDGE, CAL.—A professor at California State University at Northridge has been reinstated after being fired last year for exposing himself to two female faculty members in what he said was a prank.

Darrick Danta, a tenured associate professor of geography, was given his job back under an agreement reached with university officials during a hearing on his dismissal before an arbitrator.

Mr. Danta declined to comment on a report that he now faces a one-year suspension without pay starting in January as part of the settlement. University officials would not disclose details of the case because it is a personnel matter.

Christine M. Rodrigue and Carolyn McGovern-Bowen have filed a civil suit against the university, charging that they were unfairly dismissed after lodging sex-harassment complaints against Mr. Danta. The two were later re-

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Association Heads Renew the Debate Over Colleges' Negative Image

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The leaders of the major higher-education associations are once again debating what to do about the sagging image of colleges and universities. Thus far, answers have eluded them.

For several years now, college officials have bemoaned a deterioration in the way lawmakers and the public view higher education. Rising college costs, athletic scandals, attacks by William J. Bennett when he was Secretary of Education, and allegations of research fraud are among the reasons commonly cited.

Two recent events have renewed the discussion. One was the Justice Department's decision to investigate possible antitrust violations in the way some colleges set tuition rates and award financial aid. The other was the September "Education Summit" with President Bush, at which many governors criticized colleges for caring too much about money.

Concern about those developments prompted the presidents of the major college associations to meet here this month and discuss what they could do about the image problem.

The presidents generally agreed that the problem is real and that it hurts colleges in their dealings with federal and state governments. In addition, the presidents agreed that the solution must come largely from the campuses, not Washington lobbyists.

But they have yet to develop a plan to get individual colleges and universities involved in the process of image improvement. And they are divided on whether to focus on public relations or on making substantive changes in the way colleges operate.

U.S. Inquiry: 'Disastrous'

Both the antitrust investigation and the governors' comments took college officials by surprise. The Justice Department investigation, which now includes at least 56 colleges, has prompted both articles about the high cost of college and critical newspaper editorials about the way private colleges set their tuition rates.

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said the stories had been "disastrous" for colleges. The problem has been compounded, he said, by lawyers' advising college presidents not to talk about the case, thereby insuring that some of the best arguments on colleges' behalf go unmade.

The Education Summit, which was supposed to provide support for education, turned into a shellacking of colleges and universities. Governors from both political parties portrayed campus leaders as greedy. Oregon's Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat, said of higher education: "I don't know of any group that more says in response to the questions about quality that the issue is money."

The financial outlook for higher education has made concerns about image all the more important, said several college officials. As federal money becomes ever tighter, they said, interest groups without stellar images are likely to lose out.

"What's really driving the concern is the severe competition for the dollar," said Dale Parnell, president of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

Despite their anxiety over the way the image problem may cost colleges money and trust, the association leaders have had a hard time agreeing on what they should have their member institutions do.

The presidents generally agreed that the problem is real and that it hurts colleges in their dealings with federal and state governments.

Mr. Parnell said the issue was basically one of improving communications.

He said the whole issue of college costs and the related antitrust investigation involved a very small sector of higher education—expensive private colleges.

Higher education as a whole should find ways to document and publicize the low costs at the institutions that most students attend, he said.

"We need to get the facts out, basic factual information," he said.

Allan W. Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said a similar situation existed in college athletics, where he said abuses at institutions with big-time programs had become "one of the warts" on higher education.

But Mr. Ostar noted that most colleges did not even have big-time programs, let alone major programs with scandals.

Dealing With Fraud

To prevent all colleges from being tarred with the same brush, AASCU recently sent a special letter to the presidents and public-relations officials of its institutions, suggesting that they prepare answers to frequent criticisms of higher education.

On questions of cost, campus crime, and student-loan defaults, the letter provided statistics to back up college claims that the image of higher education is worse than the reality.

Not all college officials agree that public relations will solve the problem.

Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, said: "When you have a set of problems that are real problems, you have to deal with them in real ways. They will only go away if you solve them or demonstrate that you are working as hard as possible at solving them."

The Education Summit, which was supposed to provide support for education, turned into a shellacking of colleges and universities.

He said colleges should consider the model adopted by the A.A.U. in dealing with questions of science fraud.

The association developed guidelines for universities to use in setting their own policies, and then urged its members to review and improve those policies.

That action, Mr. Rosenzweig said, demonstrated a willingness to redress problems. "It helped persuade people that we were serious," he added.

Mr. Atwell of the A.C.E. said that, on some issues, colleges' image problems reflected real difficulties, while on others, they reflected false impressions that could be changed with better communication.

He said college athletics were a prime example of an area where higher education had been remiss in failing to prevent scandals.

On the other hand, Mr. Atwell said he was very troubled by criticisms that colleges had not responded to calls for improving teacher-education programs and for holding down costs.

He said that in those areas, there was "a chasm" between what he hears from lawmakers and the conditions that he knows exist on campuses.

Mr. Atwell said it was unclear what the higher-education associations would agree to do about the image problem. He said they would continue to meet to try to develop a strategy.

FACT FILE: The Top 100 Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending for Fiscal 1988

	U.S. funds for research & development		Total funds for research & development	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. *	$509,009,000	1	$557,016,000	1
Stanford U. †	232,572,000	2	277,504,000	2
Cornell U. †	153,662,000	8	271,659,000	3
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	162,384,000	4	271,418,000	4
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology †	210,419,000	3	270,584,000	5
U. of Minnesota	119,789,000	14	252,027,000	6
U. of Michigan	160,854,000	5	250,169,000	7
Texas A&M U.	90,163,000	22	231,161,000	8
U. of California, Los Angeles	146,946,000	9	209,338,000	9
U. of California, San Diego †	159,778,000	7	200,472,000	10
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	109,633,000	18	197,393,000	11
U. of California, San Francisco	137,747,000	11	193,289,000	12
U. of Washington	160,261,000	6	190,735,000	13
Harvard U.	133,003,000	12	190,429,000	14
Pennsylvania State U.	106,020,000	19	188,444,000	15
U. of California, Berkeley	116,565,000	15	186,372,000	16
U. of Texas, Austin	89,982,000	23	172,608,000	17
Yale U.	132,952,000	13	162,188,000	18
Columbia U.	139,558,000	10	160,976,000	19
U. of Pennsylvania	115,080,000	16	159,218,000	20
U. of Arizona	73,309,000	31	155,464,000	21
U. of California, Davis	63,435,000	36	154,655,000	22
Ohio State U.	69,135,000	33	154,652,000	23
U. of Southern California	112,615,000	17	150,009,000	24
U. of Georgia	39,703,000	66	137,692,000	25
U. of Maryland, College Park	55,365,000	44	135,531,000	26
Georgia Institute of Technology	78,798,000	29	132,051,000	27
U. of Colorado	96,041,000	20	128,015,000	28
Purdue U.	64,163,000	35	118,797,000	29
Washington U.	88,843,000	24	117,829,000	30
Michigan State U.	49,771,000	51	116,320,000	31
North Carolina State U.	34,256,000	75	115,440,000	32
Louisiana State U.	35,578,000	72	114,698,000	33
U. of Rochester †	92,533,000	21	114,061,000	34
Duke U.	86,240,000	25	113,968,000	35
U. of Florida	54,785,000	45	107,177,000	36
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	82,723,000	26	107,039,000	37
Baylor College of Medicine	60,825,000	39	106,814,000	38
Rutgers U.	29,204,000	81	105,150,000	39
Northwestern U.	54,245,000	46	102,755,000	40
U. of Tennessee System	43,108,000	62	101,869,000	41
New York U.	77,746,000	30	100,872,000	42
U. of Pittsburgh	72,462,000	32	98,609,000	43
U. of Chicago †	80,967,000	27	98,541,000	44
Carnegie Mellon U.	63,009,000	37	94,051,000	45
California Institute of Technology †	79,570,000	28	93,351,000	46
U. of Massachusetts	52,139,000	49	93,117,000	47
U. of Iowa	64,370,000	34	93,113,000	48
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.	33,771,000	76	89,955,000	49
U. of Connecticut	38,953,000	67	89,630,000	50
Oregon State U.	48,877,000	54	88,953,000	51
State U. of New York, Buffalo	60,097,000	40	87,635,000	52
Iowa State U. †	23,306,000	94	86,726,000	53
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	$62,369,000	38	$85,030,000	54
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	54,017,000	47	79,410,000	55
Case Western Reserve U.	59,078,000	41	77,303,000	56
Princeton U.	47,245,000	57	76,891,000	57
U. of Illinois, Chicago	40,260,000	65	75,922,000	58
U. of Utah	57,383,000	43	75,789,000	59
U. of Texas System Cancer Center	27,129,000	85	75,642,000	60
Yeshiva U.	58,823,000	42	75,383,000	61
U. of Virginia	47,482,000	56	74,572,000	62
Indiana U.	52,498,000	48	73,526,000	63
U. of Miami	48,971,000	53	70,783,000	64
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Dallas	48,357,000	55	70,392,000	65
U. of Kentucky	27,724,000	82	69,003,000	66
Rockefeller U.	37,452,000	69	68,588,000	67
U. of Missouri, Columbia	20,170,000	101	66,365,000	68
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	38,560,000	68	64,278,000	69
Boston U.	51,918,000	50	61,505,000	70
New Mexico State U.	43,481,000	61	61,001,000	71
Emory U.	43,668,000	60	60,896,000	72
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	25,448,000	89	60,788,000	73
Vanderbilt U.	44,646,000	58	60,591,000	74
U. of Cincinnati	35,986,000	71	60,479,000	75
U. of California, Irvine	42,894,000	63	60,100,000	76
Colorado State U.	44,600,000	59	59,369,000	77
Utah State U.	34,763,000	74	59,273,000	78
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	49,400,000	52	58,700,000	79
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	33,102,000	77	58,649,000	80
Oklahoma State U.	12,850,000	129	56,636,000	81
Tufts U.	41,953,000	64	54,225,000	82
U. of California, Riverside	16,672,000	112	52,983,000	83
Auburn U.	18,243,000	108	52,737,000	84
U. of Kansas	24,880,000	90	51,723,000	85
Washington State U.	21,361,000	100	51,319,000	86
Florida State U.	24,027,000	92	50,679,000	87
Wayne State U.	22,716,000	97	50,509,000	88
U. of Oklahoma	16,326,000	113	50,047,000	89
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	32,852,000	78	49,727,000	90
Clemson U.	13,148,000	127	49,375,000	91
U. of California, Santa Barbara	36,205,000	70	46,598,000	92
Mississippi State U.	13,556,000	125	45,005,000	93
Georgetown U.	30,666,000	80	44,783,000	94
U. of New Mexico ‡	24,862,000	91	43,527,000	95
U. of Texas Health Science Center Houston	27,658,000	83	43,345,000	96
Kansas State U.	14,294,000	120	43,174,000	97
Virginia Commonwealth U.	31,150,000	79	42,951,000	98
Tulane U.	23,727,000	93	42,619,000	99
U. of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	21,849,000	99	42,027,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$6,892,738,000**		**$11,101,756,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$8,164,801,000**		**$13,422,137,000**	

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

Because some institutions have developed new methods to report their research expenditures more accurately, comparisons with earlier years may not be appropriate.

* Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $364-million in total and $360-million in federally financed research-and-development expenditures.

† Excludes research expenditures at university-associated federally funded research-and-development centers.

‡ Estimate

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

FACT FILE: Additional Tuition and Fee Data for 1989-90

The following table shows tuition and required fees charged to undergraduates at more than 500 colleges and universities for the 1988-89 and 1989-90 academic years, including, for 1989-90, the additional tuition that many public institutions charge to out-of-state students. The figures supplement a table of costs at 2,400 institutions that appeared in *The Chronicle*, August 16.

In addition to listing institutions not previously reported, the table includes corrected figures for San Juan College and the University of Hartford.

The designation "n/a" indicates that 1988-89 figures are not available.

The figures were collected by the College Board in its Annual Survey of Colleges 1989, and the tuition report was prepared by the board's College Scholarship Service. (Copyright ©1989 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

	1988-89	1989-90	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
ALABAMA			
Alabama A&M U	$1,134	$1,248	$988
Concordia C	2,946	3,045	0
Draughons JC	3,150	3,900	0
Faulkner U	3,410	3,540	0
Livingston U	1,263	1,392	0
Marion Military Inst	5,115	5,325	0
Miles C	3,760	3,760	0
National Education Ctr Birmingham	4,650	4,715	0
RETS Electronic Inst	3,120	3,120	0
Selma U	2,100	2,275	0
Southern JC	3,630	3,630	0
Troy St U main campus	1,260	1,320	665
U of Alabama Huntsville	1,758	1,815	1,815
ARIZONA			
Arizona C of the Bible	3,550	3,790	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Phoenix	4,175	4,575	0
Navajo CC	360	360	0
Southwestern C Phoenix	3,750	4,080	0
Western International U	3,300	3,300	0
ARKANSAS			
Arkansas Baptist C	1,670	1,670	0
Capital City JC	4,320	4,320	0
East Ark CC of Business	504	504	336
Garland Co CC	576	576	1,152
North Arkansas CC	528	528	504
Philander Smith C	2,230	2,350	0
Phillips Co CC	528	528	456
Rich Mountain CC	580	580	1,242
Southern Baptist C	2,614	2,776	0
U of Central Arkansas	1,080	1,230	1,200
Westark CC	600	672	888
CALIFORNIA			
Acad of Art C	5,055	6,060	0
Allan Hancock C	119	119	2,820
American Acad of Dramatic Arts West	5,100	6,175	0
American River C	100	100	2,910
Armstrong C	4,063	4,995	0
Barstow C	100	100	2,820
Bethany Bible C	4,650	5,450	0
Cabrillo C	157	157	2,880
California C for Respiratory Therapy	5,700	6,152	0
Cerritos CC	100	100	3,000
Chabot C	100	103	2,880
Coastline CC	100	104	2,850
Coleman C	6,900	7,220	0
C of Alameda	100	104	2,880
C of the Desert	115	115	3,060
C of Marin	106	106	3,030
C of Oceaneering	3,100	7,300	0
Columbia C	115	125	2,820
Condie JC	2,720	4,300	0
Contra Costa CC	102	102	2,730
Cuesta C	130	130	2,820
Cuyamaca C	115	125	2,820
D-Q U	3,030	3,040	0
DeVry Inst of Tech City of Industry	4,175	4,575	0
Diablo Valley C	102	102	2,730
Dominican Sch of Philosophy and Theol	4,365	4,515	0
Dominican C of San Rafael	7,925	8,620	0
Don Bosco Tech Inst	3,110	3,315	0
Edison Tech C	n/a	8,665	0
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising	7,630	8,450	150
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising SF	n/a	8,150	150
Fullerton C	120	115	3,090
Gavilan CC	112	127	2,820
Golden Gate U	4,142	4,452	0
Grantham C of Engineering	1,800	1,800	0
Hartnell C	100	100	2,820
Heald Business C Rohnert Park	4,950	4,975	0
Heald Business C Sacramento	4,975	4,975	0
Heald Business C San Jose	4,975	4,975	0
Heald Inst of Tech	4,975	4,975	0
Heald 4C's Business C	4,975	4,975	0
Irvine Valley C	115	115	2,820
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
ITT Tech Inst Buena Park	$4,723	$6,475	$0
Kings River CC	115	115	2,820
Lake Tahoe CC	100	106	3,960
Laney C	100	104	2,880
Lassen C	100	100	2,820
Los Angeles Southwest C	100	100	3,060
Los Medanos C	100	102	2,730
Louise Salinger Acad of Fashion	12,825	13,275	0
Merritt C	100	104	2,880
Palo Verde C	100	100	1,170
Pasadena City C	115	115	2,850
Rio Hondo C	100	115	2,700
Saint John's Seminary C	3,435	3,639	0
Saint Joseph's C	4,500	5,175	0
San Bernardino Valley C	115	115	2,820
San Diego City C	100	115	2,790
San Francisco Art Inst	8,360	9,200	0
Shasta C	126	126	2,790
Solano CC	108	108	2,850
S Cal Inst of Architecture	8,060	8,660	0
U of West Los Angeles	5,055	5,505	0
Ventura C	100	115	2,820
Vista C	100	100	2,880
West Los Angeles C	100	100	3,060
Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon Chabad West Coast Talmudical Sem	2,700	3,000	0
COLORADO			
Aims CC	627	627	2,988
Blair JC	3,030	4,130	0
Colorado Inst of Art	5,850	6,375	0
Colorado St U	1,897	2,096	4,012
Denver Inst of Tech	9,295	12,395	0
Mesa St C	1,268	1,328	2,148
Metropolitan St C	1,158	1,218	3,188
Nazarene Bible C	2,048	2,110	0
U of Northern Colorado	1,636	1,726	2,736
Western St C	1,454	1,480	2,757
CONNECTICUT			
Holy Apostles C and Sem	3,000	3,000	0
Sacred Heart U	6,600	7,220	0
Saint Basil's C	5,090	5,105	0
U of Hartford	10,000	10,992	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Strayer C	3,540	4,050	0
FLORIDA			
Art Inst of Fort Lauderdale	6,150	6,675	0
Brevard CC	720	720	720
Daytona Beach CC	699	699	801
Florida CC Jacksonville	720	721	713
Fort Lauderdale C Jacksonville	4,440	4,440	0
Hillsborough CC	675	743	795
Indian River CC	600	600	600
Jones C	2,610	2,700	0
National Ed Ctr Bauder C	4,600	4,750	0
National Education Ctr Tampa Tech Inst	5,382	6,204	0
Pasco-Hernando CC	720	751	750
Phillips JC	4,490	4,695	0
Polk CC	660	721	810
Seminole CC	690	800	704
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	2,340	2,640	0
Talmudic C of Florida	4,500	4,500	0
United Electronics Inst of Florida	4,800	5,100	0
Valencia CC	698	758	848
GEORGIA			
Bauder Fashion C	5,395	5,595	0
Crandall JC	3,394	3,825	0
DeKalb Tech Inst	n/a	435	360
DeVry Inst of Tech Decatur	4,175	4,575	0
Meadows C of Business	2,595	2,670	0
Phillips JC	2,700	2,880	0
Reinhardt C	3,120	3,390	0
IDAHO			
C of Southern Idaho	800	800	1,000
North Idaho C	760	760	1,150
ILLINOIS			
American Acad of Art	5,360	5,900	0
Brisk Rabbinical C	2,100	2,100	0
Carl Sandburg C	825	855	4,884
C of Automation	5,325	5,325	0
Danville Area CC	810	810	3,103
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	4,175	4,575	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	4,175	4,575	0
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	6,450	6,960	0
John Wood CC	870	870	3,377
Joliet JC	690	690	2,889
Kaskaskia C	787	788	3,165
Lake Land C	1,036	1,044	3,175
Mennonite C of Nursing	5,811	6,159	0
Midstate C	3,515	3,700	0
NAES C	3,350	3,350	0
Parkland C	885	975	4,050
Rend Lake C	690	690	3,272
Shawnee CC	710	710	2,116
Shimer C	7,750	8,150	0
Southeastern Illinois C	630	630	2,003
State CC East St Louis	924	924	3,990
Trinity C	6,830	7,300	0
U of Health Sciences Chicago Medical Sch	6,072	10,000	0
VanderCook C Music	6,600	7,545	0
INDIANA			
George Rogers Clark C	n/a	5,010	0
Indiana St U	1,874	1,992	2,734
International Business C	6,100	6,990	0
Lockyear C	2,615	2,850	0
IOWA			
Emmaus Bible C	1,630	1,630	0
Grand View C	5,320	5,820	0
Iowa Lakes CC	1,170	1,222	546
Marshalltown CC	1,210	1,235	1,150
Southwestern CC	1,140	1,140	503
Western Iowa Tech CC	923	1,025	975
KANSAS			
Benedictine C	$5,800	$6,640	$0
Cowley Co CC	570	630	1,230
Dodge City CC	690	738	1,122
Garden City CC	680	707	1,110
Haskell Indian JC	090	090	0
Independence CC	570	630	1,230
Johnson Co CC	765	840	1,965
Neosho Co CC	530	530	1,200
KENTUCKY			
Elizabethtown CC	580	600	1,200
Franklin C	3,725	3,725	0
Inst of Electronic Tech	3,945	4,445	0
Kentucky C of Business	3,240	3,240	0
Kentucky Christian C	2,648	2,806	0
National Ed Ctr Ky C of Tech	4,495	5,838	0
Sullivan JC of Business	4,995	5,400	0
Watterson C	4,420	5,020	0
LOUISIANA			
Delgado CC	980	980	1,200
Grambling St U	1,508	1,766	1,550
Louisiana St U Shreveport	1,320	1,460	2,190
Louisiana St U & A&M C	1,837	2,014	3,200
McNeese St U	1,396	1,569	1,350
Northeast Louisiana U	1,413	1,603	1,140
Phillips JC	3,742	3,742	0
Southern U A&M C	1,354	1,488	1,860
Southern U New Orleans	1,372	1,452	1,558
St Bernard Parish CC	210	210	0
U of New Orleans	1,666	1,886	2,692
U of Southwestern La	1,323	1,515	1,750
MAINE			
Beal C	3,104	3,725	0
Kennebec Valley Tech C	938	1,038	1,000
Northern Maine Tech C	1,050	1,150	1,000
U of Maine	1,936	2,092	3,330
MARYLAND			
Allegany CC	1,152	1,160	1,500
Catonsville CC	978	1,080	2,292
Frederick CC	1,203	1,283	3,420
Garrett CC	840	900	2,160
Hagerstown JC	1,078	1,176	1,470
Md C of Art and Design	5,227	5,466	0
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	2,700	2,700	0
Washington Bible C	4,228	4,729	0
MASSACHUSETTS			
Dean JC	7,235	7,735	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch	6,795	7,095	0
Sch of the Museum of Fine Arts Boston	8,435	9,365	0
MICHIGAN			
Central Michigan U	1,850	1,945	2,850
Charles S Mott CC	1,050	1,150	960
Davenport C of Business	4,955	6,476	0
Delta C	1,113	1,210	1,440
Eastern Michigan U	1,764	1,913	2,708
Ferris St U	1,995	2,238	2,301
Grand Rapids JC	1,130	1,130	990
Grand Valley St U	1,794	2,016	2,616
Jackson CC	1,050	1,110	540
Lewis C of Business	4,100	4,400	0
Mercy C of Detroit	5,750	6,060	0
Michigan St U	3,090	3,285	4,470
Monroe Co CC	630	690	330
Nazareth C	6,570	7,156	0
North Central Michigan C	975	1,097	270
Oakland CC	1,040	1,100	1,590
Sacred Heart Major Sem	2,750	2,920	0
Saginaw Valley St U	1,995	2,063	2,160
Suomi C	8,300	6,900	0
U of Michigan			
Ann Arbor	3,081	3,288	7,728
Dearborn	2,324	2,386	5,204
Flint	1,954	2,104	4,756
Walsh C of Accountancy and Business Admin	3,290	3,590	0
Wayne Co CC	1,014	1,014	900
MINNESOTA			
Medical Inst of Minnesota	4,260	4,800	0
Minnesota Bible C	2,550	2,700	0
Northwest Tech Inst	4,705	4,945	0
Saint Paul Tech Inst	1,335	1,425	1,395
MISSISSIPPI			
Coahoma CC	700	700	1,400
East Mississippi JC	670	760	1,000
Holmes CC	710	710	1,000
Itawamba CC	600	665	795
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC Jefferson Davis	660	660	900
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC Jackson Co	660	660	900
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC Perkinston	660	660	900
Phillips JC	3,025	3,240	0
William Carey C	3,550	3,550	0
Wood JC	1,680	1,890	0
MISSOURI			
Basic Inst of Tech	4,075	5,175	0
Conception Seminary C	4,160	4,160	0
Deaconess C of Nursing	4,580	4,910	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,175	4,575	0
East Central C	600	612	660
Maple Woods CC	810	810	1,140
Moberly Area JC	510	570	1,710
Park C	5,500	5,700	0
Penn Valley CC	810	810	1,140
St Louis CC Forest Park	855	930	630
Three Rivers CC	630	630	780
MONTANA			
Blackfeet CC	1,281	1,281	0
Little Big Horn C	975	975	0
Salish Kootenai C	1,083	1,296	0
NEBRASKA			
Grace C of the Bible	$3,264	$3,264	$0
McCook CC	764	857	162
Nebraska Indian CC	968	1,370	0
Western Nebraska CC	825	915	030
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Daniel Webster C	8,476	9,096	0
NEW JERSEY			
Beth Medrash Govoha	2,800	2,800	0
Caldwell C	6,338	6,838	0
Cumberland Co C	1,060	1,130	2,970
Essex Co C	1,170	1,553	2,700
Gloucester Co C	1,140	1,200	3,120
Hudson Co CC	1,120	1,150	990
Kean C of New Jersey	1,756	1,950	690
Middlesex Co C	1,013	1,085	2,880
New Jersey Inst of Tech	3,220	3,560	3,060
Ocean Co C	1,081	1,081	940
Union Co C	950	1,152	2,970
NEW MEXICO			
Eastern New Mexico U Roswell	550	580	960
New Mexico St U			
Alamogordo	528	552	1,224
Grants	528	552	1,080
Parks C	3,695	3,695	0
San Juan C	360	360	240
NEW YORK			
Belzer Yeshiva Machzikei Torah Seminary	2,350	2,350	0
Berkeley Sch Long Island	6,300	6,705	0
Berkeley Sch New York City	6,675	7,455	0
Beth Hatalmud Rabbinical C	2,900	2,900	0
Beth Jacob Hebrew Teachers C	2,950	3,210	0
Beth Medrash Emek Halacha Rabbinical C	2,600	2,600	0
Bnos Jerusalem Seminary	2,350	2,350	0
Boricua C	4,228	4,528	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Buffalo	4,176	4,416	0
Catholic Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2,780	3,000	0
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitz of the USA	4,200	4,300	0
Cochran Sch of Nursing	6,765	7,125	0
CC of the Finger Lakes	1,470	1,470	1,350
Darkei Noam Rabbinical C	3,400	3,600	0
Dowling C	5,805	6,440	0
Erie CC			
City	1,410	1,410	1,350
South	1,395	1,395	1,350
Fulton-Montgomery CC	1,445	1,445	1,350
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	800	900	0
Inst of Design and Construction	2,460	2,740	0
Jefferson CC	1,473	1,491	1,350
Katharine Gibbs Sch Melville	6,545	6,845	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch New York	6,545	6,845	0
Kehilath Yakov Rabbinical Sem	3,900	3,900	0
Kol Yaakov Torah Ctr	2,800	2,800	0
Long Island U Brooklyn	7,355	7,750	0
Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical C	4,000	4,200	0
Mesivta Eastern Parkway Rabbinical Sem	3,600	3,600	0
Mesivta Tifereth Jerusalem of America	2,900	3,000	0
Mesivta Torah Vodaath Sem	3,965	4,315	0
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	2,000	2,250	0
Molloy C	6,500	7,000	0
Monroe CC	1,437	1,437	1,350
Orange Co CC	1,435	1,435	1,350
Plaza Business Inst	4,330	4,330	0
Rabbinical Acad Mesivta Rabbi Chaim Berlin	3,700	4,000	0
Rabbinical C Beth Shraga	2,350	2,400	0
Rabbinical C Ch'san Sofer of NY	3,600	4,200	0
Rabbinical C of Long Island	5,250	6,300	0
Rabbinical Seminary Adas Yereim	3,500	3,500	0
Rabbinical Sem of America	3,000	3,000	0
Rabbinical Seminary M'Kor Chaim	3,600	3,600	0
Rika Breuer Teachers Sem	1,570	1,600	0
Rochester Business Inst	3,710	4,740	0
Saint Francis C	4,920	5,250	0
Schenectady Co CC	1,453	1,453	1,350
St U of New York C at Oneonta	1,550	1,550	3,350
Sullivan Co CC	1,430	1,486	1,350
Talmudical Inst of Upstate New York	2,200	3,500	0
Talmudical Seminary Oholei Torah	4,000	4,000	0
Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers	7,950	7,950	0
Tompkins-Cortland CC	1,440	1,455	1,350
United Talmudical Acad	2,800	2,800	0
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	4,240	4,550	0
Westchester Business Inst	6,405	6,930	0
Wood Sch	6,535	6,925	0
Yeshiva Derech Chaim	n/a	3,500	0
Yeshiva Gedolath Zichron Moshe	3,800	3,800	0
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin Beth Aaron	2,750	2,750	0
Yeshiva of Nitra Rabbinical C	3,000	3,000	0
Yeshiva Ohel Shmuel	2,500	2,500	0
NORTH CAROLINA			
Bladen CC	246	291	2,250
Blanton's JC	2,585	4,025	0
Blue Ridge CC	241	295	2,250
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	240	285	2,250
Davidson Co CC	248	293	2,250
Fayetteville Tech CC	234	279	2,250
Forsyth Tech CC	240	285	2,250
Halifax CC	246	291	2,250
Hardbarger JC of Business	3,622	3,995	0
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued			
Mitchell CC	$252	$297	$2,250
Piedmont Bible C	2,890	2,980	0
Pitt CC	243	288	2,250
Randolph CC	247	292	2,250
Roanoke-Chowan CC	243	294	2,250
Robeson CC	240	285	2,250
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	246	294	2,250
Rutledge C Charlotte	3,895	3,895	0
Rutledge C Fayetteville	3,895	3,895	0
Rutledge C Greensboro	3,895	3,895	0
Rutledge C Raleigh	3,895	3,895	0
Rutledge C Winston-Salem	3,895	3,895	0
Sandhills CC	249	294	2,250
Shaw U	4,355	4,450	0
Surry CC	243	288	2,250
Tri-County CC	238	283	2,250
U of NC Central Office			
Asheville	838	940	3,842
Chapel Hill	876	1,018	4,502
Charlotte	821	921	4,372
Greensboro	1,053	1,303	4,502
Wilmington	953	1,068	4,372
Appalachian St U	968	1,100	4,372
East Carolina U	878	978	4,372
Elizabeth City St U	972	1,006	3,842
Fayetteville St U	962	954	4,372
North Carolina St U	922	1,050	4,502
NC A&T St U	899	1,007	4,372
NC Central U	894	988	4,372
Pembroke St U	716	800	3,842
Western Carolina U	986	1,032	4,372
Vance-Granville CC	246	291	2,250
Wilson Tech CC	240	285	2,250
NORTH DAKOTA			
Fort Bethold CC	1,300	1,340	0
Little Hoop CC	1,400	1,400	0
Standing Rock CC	1,570	1,570	0
Turtle Mountain CC	936	936	0
OHIO			
Bliss C	3,850	4,150	0
Bowling Green St U Firelands	1,912	2,042	3,160
Bradford Sch	6,050	6,490	0
Bryant and Stratton Business Inst	3,915	4,140	0
Cincinnati Bible C and Sem	2,670	2,910	0
Cincinnati Metropolitan C	3,797	3,875	0
Cleveland St U	2,277	2,397	2,397
Davis JC of Business	3,771	4,225	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,175	4,575	0
Lakeland CC	1,294	1,395	1,935
Lima Tech C	1,350	1,500	1,512
Lorain Co CC	1,350	1,440	2,745
Marion Tech C	1,404	1,476	1,584
Miami U			
Hamilton	2,206	2,336	3,790
Middletown	2,206	2,336	3,790
Muskingum Area Tech C	1,587	1,674	1,350
North Central Tech C	1,665	1,800	1,800
Ohio U			
Belmont	1,941	2,070	2,859
Chillicothe	1,941	2,070	2,859
Ironton	1,797	1,914	90
Lancaster	1,941	2,070	2,859
Zanesville	1,941	2,070	2,859
Rabbinical C of Telshe	n/a	1,610	0
RETS Inst of Tech	3,880	4,932	0
Sinclair CC	1,215	1,305	1,350
Southern Ohio C	4,400	4,900	0
Southern St CC	1,723	1,769	1,521
Terra Tech C	1,221	1,575	2,160
Union Inst	4,975	5,175	0
Washington Tech C	1,377	1,485	1,395
Wright St U Lake	1,905	2,025	2,244
OKLAHOMA			
Carl Albert JC	739	849	1,478
Flaming Rainbow U	3,230	3,400	0
Langston U	1,093	1,233	1,757
Mid-America Bible C	3,632	3,872	0
Murray SC	750	879	1,478
Northeastern Okla A&M C	720	819	1,478
Northeastern St U	1,020	1,190	1,757
Northern Oklahoma C	705	804	1,478
Oklahoma City CC	765	864	1,478
Rogers St C	780	903	1,478
Seminole JC	780	894	1,478
Southeastern Okla St U	1,020	1,175	1,757
Southwestern C of Christian Ministries	2,634	2,910	0
Tulsa JC	765	864	1,478
Western Oklahoma St C	720	819	1,478
OREGON			
Blue Mountain CC	648	855	1,845
Columbia Christian C	4,846	5,095	0
Concordia C	6,585	7,050	0
Mount Angel Seminary	3,030	3,030	0
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	4,350	4,650	0
Oregon Health Sciences U	2,382	[illegible]	3,261
Portland St U	1,590	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwestern Oregon CC	720	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Oregon St C	1,569	1,686	2,790
PENNSYLVANIA			
American Inst of Design	5,350	5,350	0
Berean Inst	2,560	2,560	0
Combs C of Music	5,700	5,700	0
Drexel U	8,916	9,551	0
DuBois Business C	3,850	3,850	0
Electronic Inst Middletown	3,670	3,670	0
Electronic Inst Pittsburgh	n/a	5,430	0
Erie Business Ctr	3,880	5,250	0
Hahnemann U	6,100	6,460	0
Lackawanna JC	3,720	4,260	0
Lincoln Tech Inst	4,300	4,600	0
Luzerne Co CC	1,320	1,440	2,640
McCarrie Sch of Health Sciences and Tech	3,508	3,950	0
National Ed Ctr Vale Tech Inst	6,048	6,379	0
Penn Tech Inst	4,880	5,330	0
Pennco Tech	4,800	4,800	0
Reading Area CC	1,320	1,380	2,640
St Charles Borromeo Sem	3,550	4,000	0

Continued on Page A42

THE AFFORDABLE PORTABLE

The Least Expensive
Lightest
Portable Laptop
Computer
Available Today

The Ultralight Cambridge Z88

If you're looking for a portable computer to go where you go, be ready to work when you are, take a look at *The Affordable Portable,* the Cambridge Z88. At 11½ × 8¼, under two pounds, and less than an inch thick, you'll hardly know the Cambridge Z88 is in your briefcase.

IT'S AFFORDABLE.

$599

Includes:

- Cambridge Z88 Portable Computer
- Software consisting of word processing, spreadsheet, database, diary, communications, calculator, calendar, and Basic
- 160K RAM
- Parallel or Serial Printer Cable
- Carrying Case
- AC Adapter and Batteries
- With Mac or PC kit: $699
- Other Z88 peripherals available
- Full-sized, spill-proof, silent keyboard

POWERFUL AND COMPATIBLE.

- Runs for 20 hrs. on 4AA Batteries
- Memory expands to over 1.5 Mb
- Uses all standard printers
- Transfers Lotus, Wordstar, and WordPerfect to IBM PC
- Transfers Excel & MacWrite to Macintosh

Cambridge Z88 is a trademark of Cambridge Computer Ltd.; Lotus is a trademark of Lotus Development Corporation; Excel is a trademark of Microsoft Corp.; MacWrite is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

CAMBRIDGE Z88
THE AFFORDABLE PORTABLE

WANTED: SALES REPS & CAMPUS OUTLETS

- International Student Offices
- Career Service Offices
- Co-op Education Offices
- College Unions
- Administrators/Faculty
- Students
- Alumni Groups
- Computer Centers
- Bookstores
- Athletic Associations
- Sororities/Fraternities
- Other Campus Groups

Earn substantial commissions. No sales experience or computer knowledge necessary. VCR video tape sells the Cambridge Z88 for you. Additional sales material provided. *Work at your own pace. No quotas. No pressure.*

The Affordable Portable is a complete computer package assembled by professionals in higher education to meet the special needs of those in education. *Join the Cambridge Team Today!* It's one of the fastest growing computer sales teams in the nation.

For more information, call or write:

CAMBRIDGE
GROUP

1-800-458-9008 (516) 334-7877
FAX: (516) 334-7973

200 Stonehinge Lane, Carle Place, New York 11514
Major credit cards accepted.

Female Engineering Students Describe a Lack of Support

NEW YORK

Many universities are taking steps to lure more women to their engineering schools. But in a new survey, female students describe their high-school counselors as unsupportive of their decisions to study engineering and complain that they have few female role models in college.

The survey of 1,945 female undergraduates who are members of the Society of Women Engineers was completed last spring by the Cooper Union, an institution with schools of engineering, art, and architecture.

Only 43 per cent of the women said their high-school counselors had applauded their decisions to pursue engineering. Although 87 per cent of the students described their college environment as supportive or somewhat supportive, just 18 per cent said they knew a sympathetic engineering faculty member with whom they could talk about a problem.

About 80 per cent of the students said they wished more of their college professors were females. But only 6 per cent of the undergraduate women said they planned to pursue academic careers themselves.

Fear of Harassment

Those questioned also said they felt intimidated by male students in their college classes, and they expressed concern that they would face sexual harassment in their jobs.

"The lack of support many young women still feel for choosing a career in engineering remains a major and frustrating issue," said Eleanor Baum, the dean of Cooper Union's Albert Nerken School of Engineering, who directed the survey. "We in education and in the profession must enlighten guidance counselors and teachers on both the high-school and college levels so they encourage young women."

—ROBIN WILSON

FACT FILE: Additional Tuition and Fee Data

	1988-89	1989-90	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			
Talmudical Yeshiva of Philadelphia	$3,050	$3,050	$0
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	4,896	5,453	0
U of Pittsburgh			
Main campus	3,836	4,086	4,020
Bradford	3,810	4,060	4,020
Johnstown	3,780	4,030	4,020
Titusville	3,690	3,940	3,860
United Wesleyan C	5,090	5,370	0
Valley Forge Christian C	2,600	3,200	0
Williamson Free Sch of Mechanical Trades	200	215	0
Williamsport Area CC	1,692	3,867	2,046
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Aiken Tech C	600	600	285
Allen U	3,330	3,480	0
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	720	720	400
Claflin C	3,568	3,768	0
Clinton JC	1,175	1,220	0
Columbia JC of Business	2,145	2,145	0
Horry-Georgtown Tech C	600	675	675
Lander C	1,970	2,130	900
Midlands Tech C	750	750	750
Nielsen Electronics Inst	2,700	2,700	0
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C	600	600	300
Rutledge C Columbia	3,895	3,895	0
Rutledge C Greenville	3,890	3,895	0
Rutledge C N Charlotte	3,895	3,895	0
Tech C of the Lowcountry	675	750	330
Trident Tech C	734	735	708
Voorhees C	3,053	3,150	0
Winthrop C	2,070	2,326	1,802
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Kilian CC	3,150	3,299	0
Oglala Lakota C	870	1,550	0
Sinte Gleska C	1,580	1,580	0
TENNESSEE			
American Baptist C of ABT Sem	1,650	1,775	0
Aquinas JC	2,660	2,940	0
Bethel C	3,600	3,900	0
Bristol U	3,600	4,500	0
Cooper Inst	2,710	3,030	0
Cumberland U	4,010	4,185	0
Draughons JC Knoxville	3,600	4,196	0
Draughons JC Memphis	n/a	4,196	0
John A Gupton C	2,964	3,267	0
Knoxville Business C	2,790	3,600	0
Lane C	3,704	4,000	0
McKenzie C	3,480	3,530	0
Rutledge C	3,895	3,895	0
TEXAS			
Brazosport C	186	186	370
Central Texas C	300	408	870
Cisco JC	540	530	400
Clarendon C	410	410	400
Corpus Christi St U	840	910	3,120
Dallas Baptist U	4,540	4,620	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,175	4,575	0
East Texas St U Texarkana	780	840	3,120
El Paso CC	532	532	1,372
Grayson Co C	480	510	1,200
Hill C	525	525	520
Howard C	468	468	500
Howard Payne U	3,520	3,740	0
Inst for Christian Studies	n/a	615	0
Jarvis Christian C	3,720	3,720	0
Laredo JC	484	570	585
McLennan CC	432	460	1,980
Odessa C	400	457	273
Palo Alto C	n/a	500	780
TEXAS—Continued			
Panola JC	$250	$280	$220
Paris JC	500	560	540
Ranger JC	540	540	240
San Jacinto C Central	310	310	960
South Plains C	478	484	600
Southwest Texas JC	530	534	1,560
Southwestern Christian C	2,770	3,028	0
Sul Ross St U	880	984	3,120
Tarleton St U	896	1,046	3,120
Texarkana C	480	480	440
Texas Southern U	870	944	3,120
Texas Southmost C	662	662	1,710
Texas St Tech Inst			
Amarillo	545	590	3,240
Harlingen	545	590	3,240
Sweetwater	545	702	3,240
Waco	545	590	3,240
U of North Texas	912	1,024	3,120
West Texas St U	892	1,010	3,120
UTAH			
Snow C	921	972	1,626
Stevens-Henager C	5,490	6,170	0
Utah St U	1,374	1,488	2,631
Utah Valley CC	1,095	1,167	2,046
Weber St C	1,200	1,308	2,205
VERMONT			
Johnson St C	2,620	2,942	3,048
WEST VIRGINIA			
Fairmont St C	970	1,190	1,790
Glenville St C	974	1,150	1,750
Huntington JC of Business	2,700	2,970	0
Southern West Virginia CC	624	774	1,614
WISCONSIN			
Columbia C of Nursing	8,600	9,360	0
Stratton C	4,800	4,800	0
U of Wisconsin			
Eau Claire	1,641	1,668	3,361
Milwaukee	1,915	2,053	4,133
Parkside	1,594	1,697	3,361
River Falls	1,587	1,694	3,361
Stevens Point	1,606	1,721	3,361
Ctr Barron Co	1,410	1,418	2,880
Ctr Marinette	1,365	1,365	2,880
Ctr Marshfield-Wood Co	1,378	1,396	2,880
Ctr Richland	1,456	1,463	2,880
Ctr Sheboygan Co	1,353	1,359	2,880
Ctr Washington Co	1,371	1,383	2,880
Wis Sch of Electronics	4,750	4,920	0
PUERTO RICO			
American U of Puerto Rico	1,900	2,000	0
Antillian C	2,260	2,310	0
Bayamon Central U	1,930	2,200	0
Caguas City C	2,727	2,550	0
Electronic Data Processing C of PR	2,169	2,529	0
Huertas JC	2,550	2,775	0
Inst Tecnico Comercial JC	2,100	2,380	0
Inter American U of PR			
Arecibo	2,370	2,370	0
Metropolitan	2,370	2,400	0
Inst Comercial of PR JC	2,343	2,343	0
Puerto Rico JC	2,344	2,380	0
Ramirez C of Business and Tech	2,550	2,550	0
Tech C of Municipality of San Juan	20	20	0
U Metropolitana	2,050	2,350	0
U of Puerto Rico			
Aguadilla	340	341	0
La Montana	340	343	0
Med Sciences	565	676	0
U of the Sacred Heart	1,970	2,530	0

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

December 6, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 14

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Urban studies, once criticized as failing to solve the problems of the cities, are receiving renewed attention: Page A4.

The federal government should play a greater role in research on infertility, say two reports: Page A5.

More women are earning Ph.D.'s in mathematics, but few are being hired by top universities: Page A13.

A psychologist specializes in helping doctoral candidates who have problems finishing their dissertations: Page A13.

The Education Department mislaid eight complaints in which Asian-American students said they had faced discrimination in college-admissions decisions: Page A17.

Federal agencies were trying to sort out the effects of budget cuts made by Congress in its rush to adjourn at Thanksgiving: Page A17.

Growing populations in the South and West have prompted universities there to build branch campuses to accommodate new students: Page A17.

A faculty committee at Cornell U. has recommended that jobs be cut over the next two years, so faculty salaries may be increased: Page A25.

Oregon offers scholarships to foreign students if they perform "community cultural service": Page A27.

The Soviet Politburo has called for more spending on higher education under the next five-year plan, beginning in 1991: Page A31.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-40**
Athletics	A29
Books	A10, 16
Business & Philanthropy	A25-26
Coming Events	A36
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A38
Deaths	A36
Gazette	A36
Government & Politics	A17-24
Grants	A26
International	A31-35
Personal & Professional	A13-16
Scholarship	A4-12
Students	A27-28
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-80**
Bulletin Board	B5-79
End Paper	B80
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Move Is Afoot in Congress to Delay Debate on the Future of Arts, Humanities Funds

Endowments' supporters fear furor over obscenity may color talks

By **CHRISTOPHER MYERS**

WASHINGTON

In the wake of the controversy this year over whether tax dollars should be used to support work considered to be obscene, some lawmakers want to delay a full-scale Congressional review of federal arts and humanities programs.

Some scholarly groups are concerned over grant-making rules at the National Endowment for the Humanities: A22.

The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities are scheduled for a mandatory review, or reauthorization, in 1990. The endowments must undergo such reviews every five years.

Some key Democratic lawmakers, fearful that the obscenity controversy could dominate the reauthorization process, want to delay the review until after the 1990 elections. To do that, Congress would have to pass a one-year extension for the endowments.

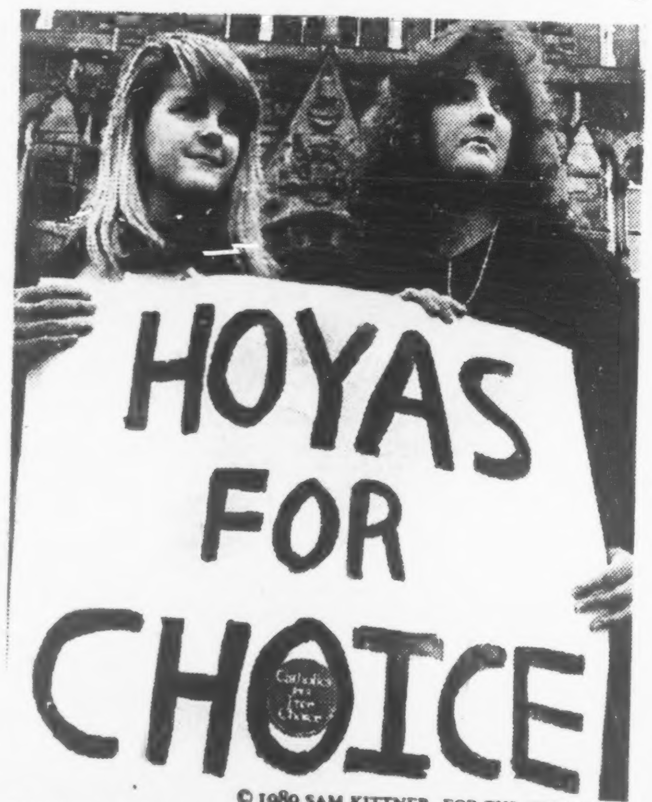
The lawmakers considering that move are Sen. Claiborne Pell and Rep. Pat Williams, the chairmen of the subcommittees that oversee the endowments. Aides to Senator Pell and Representative Williams said the idea was still in a preliminary stage.

Supporters of the endowments praised the concept. John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance, said: "I think probably a bit more space between the battles of this year and reauthorization would be a good idea."

However, a leading foe of the endow-

Continued on Page A22

Abortion Dispute Pits Principle Against Principle at Many Catholic Colleges and Universities



HOYAS
FOR
CHOICE
Catholics for a Free Choice

© 1989 SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Christy Green, left, with Kelli McTaggart: "If you're an intellectual, you may not agree with what others say, but you're committed to their right to speak."

By **COURTNEY LEATHERMAN**

The tug of war over abortion is intensifying at several Roman Catholic colleges and universities, pitting concerns about academic freedom and free speech against convictions that are among the most fiercely defended in Catholic theology.

The disputes have been as acrimonious as they have been wide ranging. They have involved, among other questions, what advertising is appropriate for student newspapers, who may speak on the campuses, and whether beliefs about abortion are a legitimate litmus test to use in hiring faculty members.

Catholic officials who have prohibited activities on their campuses by groups that say women have the right to have abortions have defended their actions. Allowing "pro-choice" speakers on the campuses or allowing groups that support abortion to form, they say, would suggest that the

Continued on Page A28

New Affluence Brings College Sports a Problem: How Widely to Spread $1-Billion TV Bonanza

By **DOUGLAS LEDERMAN**

After years of spurning proposals to share more widely the profits that winning teams take home from big-time college sporting events, athletics officials suddenly seem to be doing an about-face.

Their minds have been changed by last month's stunning, seven-year, $1-billion deal between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and CBS. Under the contract, which runs through 1997, the network will pay an average of $143-million a year for the exclusive rights to broadcast the association's national championships in 18 men's and women's sports. The Division I men's basketball tournament, by far the N.C.A.A.'s most lucrative, is at the heart of the deal.

As the euphoria generated by the agreement began to fade last week, N.C.A.A. and college officials started wrestling with the puzzle of how to carve up the bounty.

A consensus seemed to be building among them that they must find a way to share the wealth more equitably than they have in the past.

"The whole goal is to take the pressure off winning," said Richard D. Schultz, the N.C.A.A.'s executive director. "I would

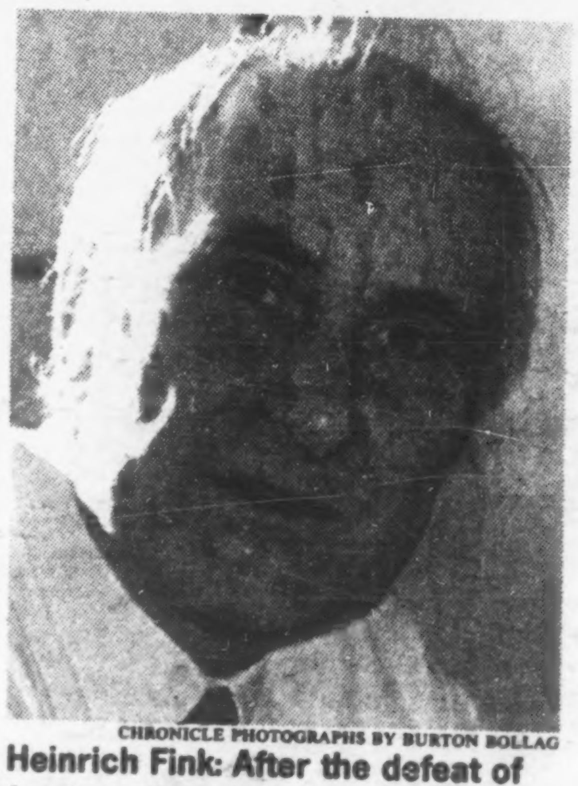
Continued on Page A29

AS COMMUNISM FALTERS

Academics Take On Key Roles in Reform of Eastern Europe

Klemens Szaniawski: Informal links between Polish and Czechoslovak academics "went a long way" toward sustaining their morale.

Ladislav Tondl: "Russian friends" helped him survive Communist authoritarianism in Czechoslovakia by publishing his scientific works.



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPHS BY BURTON BOLLAG

Heinrich Fink: After the defeat of fascism, East German Communists "rebuilt society and the university, but they've slept since then."

See story on Page A31.

MARGINALIA

Notice in the Rochester Institute of Technology *Job Mart:*

"CHECKWRITING CLERK. . . . Answers telephone inquiries (both internal and eternal). . . ."

We'd rather keep ours brief.

■

Job ad in the Washington *Post:*

"We are creeylty seking asninf to be respons for the resrach & writing of news releasesm, featrure articles, & oublicity materials concerned w/ developments & achiebements in the cehemical professions, w the activities of the society and iots memeberrship, & distrobution of these materiuals to science writers, the media & the geneal opublic. The ideal cand will have exper in science writing, knowledge ofd massmedia commcuations & publioc relations practicve. , the ability to take complex technical data & transalate to lay langauage & excellent editing skislls. Skills in intyerviewing for the media important. College degree req'd. (chemcial scienc emajor desired. saend reusme to AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY . . ."

"Just what chemicals are we talking about here?" a reader wants to know.

■

Another help-wanted ad, from our very own "Bulletin Board":

"Arizona State University West Campus, the first upper-level university campus to be established in the state during this century, is recruiting tenure / tenure-track faculty, nonfaculty academic professionals and academic administrators with faculty status for Fall, 1990, the opening of its sixth year.

"Located in Northwest Phoenix, ASU West is one of the most rapidly growing metropolitan areas of the nation. . . ."

Does the Census Bureau know about this?

■

From a letter received by the parents of a student at St. Olaf College:

". . . You may be interested in subscribing to the *Manitou Messenger*, the college's weekly newspaper.

". . . Last year and throughout the years before, we have won awards through the Associated College Press (ACP), Columbia University and through the Minnesota Newspaper Association. Last year's award from the ACP was the 4-Star All-American. This year, our goal is to receive five stars, and possibly the Pacemaker (considered the Pulitzer for college newspapers).

"One of the reasons the *Mess* has been successful and has been able to expand the last few years had been our purchase of computers. We've gradually went from having no computers in 1987 to our current status of three computers and a laser printer. . . ."

Congratulations, we guess. —C.G.

In Brief

6 Arrested in Hazing That Leaves 2 Injured

FORT VALLEY, GA.—Five Fort Valley State College fraternity members and one former student there were arrested following a fraternity hazing incident that left one pledge hospitalized with internal injuries and another with a sprained back.

The five Kappa Alpha Psi members and the former student were each charged with two counts of battery as a result of their actions at a fraternity meeting during which members beat pledges with wooden paddles and walking canes and subjected them to other forms of punishment, said Capt. W. K. Richardson of the city police.

Earl McKenzie, a senior, was hospitalized for kidney damage and dehydration. Brian Beeler, a junior, was treated for a sprained back, bruised buttocks, and sore kidneys, Captain Richardson said. Four other pledges were also examined at the hospital.

Several Kappa Alpha Psi members from Mercer University, Georgia College, and Albany State College may also be charged in the beatings, the police said.

A university spokesman said both university and national-fraternity officials were investigating to determine what disciplinary action should be taken.

Grades of 600 Students in Psychology Class Stolen

LINCOLN, NEB.—Officials of the University of Nebraska are searching for one or more thieves who broke into the psychology department's office during the Thanksgiving break and stole records and grades of 600 students in an introductory psychology course.

"My guess is it's someone who is doing poorly in the course and who has an enormous amount of hostility," said John J. Berman, chairman of the department. He said officials were seeking to identify possible suspects by compiling lists of students who had complained about the course.

The class consists of a series of readings and tests and allows students to proceed at their own pace. Test results are kept in manila folders in the department office. All of the folders were stolen, along with much of a backup grading system.

U. of Wyoming to Pay $5-Million in Lawsuit

CHEYENNE, WYO.—A Laramie County District Court jury has awarded almost $5-million to three seed companies and two potato farmers who sued the University of Wyoming Seed Certification Service. The jury found the service had been negligent by certifying seed potatoes that turned out to be infected, an action that ultimately damaged the reputations and crops of the plaintiffs.

The three companies charged that the university's service had certified their seed potatoes even though they were infected, and that the companies then unknowingly sold the tainted potatoes to clients. They were awarded damages of $4.29-million. The two Idaho farmers whose crops were hurt were awarded a total of $600,847.

The jury found that the certification service had failed to live up to a contract with the companies to screen and certify the potatoes.

The University of Wyoming has not yet decided whether it will appeal the decision.

U. of Cal. Urged to Cut Ties With Weapons Labs

BERKELEY, CAL.—A University of California faculty committee has recommended that the system "phase out" its management of two nuclear-weapons laboratories for the federal government.

The recommendation by a committee of the Academic Senate, which represents faculty members on the system's nine campuses, would have to be endorsed by the full Senate before being submitted to the university's Board of Regents, a Senate spokesman said.

The committee voted 6 to 2 to recommend cutting ties with the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories. The Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory was not included because no weapons research is done there.

The committee report said nuclear-weapons research and development are "contrary to the fundamental nature of the university" because they involve "a high level of classified work and explicit programmatic direction from the government."

The current contract for management of the laboratories for the U.S. Department of Energy expires in 1992, and discussions are expected to begin next September if a new five-year contract is to be negotiated. The university is paid about $11-million a year for managing the facilities.

Paintings Stolen in 1975 Returned to Amherst

AMHERST, MASS.—Two paintings stolen from Amherst College's Mead Art Museum nearly 15 years ago have been recovered by federal officials in Illinois.

The paintings were shipped from Kentucky to undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Illinois by Myles J. Connor, Jr., to secure a line of credit for a drug deal, according to Byron G. Cudmore, first assistant to the U.S. Attorney for the Central District of Illinois. Mr. Connor pleaded guilty last month to various drug charges and interstate transportation of stolen property. He will be sentenced in April.

One of the paintings, "The Interior of the Church in Delft" by the Dutch artist Van der Vliet, was appraised for the U.S. attorney at $250,000. The other, "St. John the Baptist" by the Flemish artist Pieter Lastman, was appraised at $160,000. Both artists lived in the 17th century.

The two paintings were stolen from Amherst in 1975, along with an oriental rug and another painting that have not been recovered.

Rutgers Told to Provide Notes to Deaf Law Student

CAMDEN, N.J.—A federal district judge ordered officials at the

Columbia U. Conference Offers First-Hand Information on AIDS

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

NEW YORK

An annual AIDS conference run by staff members and students at Columbia University brought leading medical researchers and front-line physicians together with one of the nation's most prominent AIDS-treatment advocates and offered hundreds of people with AIDS first-hand information about the latest medical advances.

The conference, which took place last month, was organized by the Columbia Gay Health Advocacy Project. Called "Improving the Odds," it was specifically intended for people with AIDS and people infected with H.I.V., the virus that causes the disease.

'Compound Q' Encouraging

The conference included a presentation by Martin Delaney, co-director of the San Francisco-based Project Inform, which conducted unauthorized tests of a smuggled Chinese drug called Compound Q. The tests proved so encouraging that the Food and Drug Administration has approved a second stage of testing.

The drug, which is derived from the root of a plant in the cucumber family, is used in China to induce abortion. In people with AIDS, it works by poisoning macrophages in the blood that harbor H.I.V.

The conference also included a presentation on dideoxyinosine, or d.d.I., by Fred Valentine, director of the AIDS clinical trial unit at New York University Medical Center. Like A.Z.T., d.d.I. prevents the AIDS virus from reproducing itself, although neither drug kills the virus outright. d.d.I., which is now being tested in large-scale trials, has side effects unlike those of A.Z.T., and is being offered—under a "compassionate use" provision of federal drug rules—to people who can't tolerate A.Z.T.

In other sessions, researchers and clinicians discussed opportunistic infections common among people infected with H.I.V., and described various proven and experimental treatments to prevent them. The sessions highlighted a theme that was the focus of last year's conference—that H.I.V. infection can be managed much more effectively if it is detected early and monitored closely.

The conference, first presented in 1987, is one of a number of H.I.V.-related programs run by the Gay Health Advocacy Project, one of the most active campus AIDS organizations in the country. The project also offers regular AIDS peer counseling, an anonymous AIDS-testing program, and a medical clinic for infected students.

DON HAMERMAN

Laura Pinsky: "At a university like Columbia, we have many people infected and diagnosed."

Proof of the organization's effectiveness comes not only in the services it offers but also in the access it has to H.I.V. experts and in the quality of the information it provides to the community.

At last year's conference, for instance, speakers described several new measures that have since become standard practice for physicians who treat people with AIDS. Among them were two important preventive techniques—starting infected people on A.Z.T. before they have visible symptoms of AIDS, and treating people at risk of developing pneumocystis pneumonia with aerosole doses of the drug pentamidine.

Also at last year's conference, speakers suggested that smaller doses of A.Z.T. could be as effective as the standard dose without being as toxic. Craig Metroka, associate editor of *AIDS Treatment News* and an assistant professor at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, said this year that studies had confirmed that theory, and that smaller doses of A.Z.T. would soon be recommended by federal health officials.

Laura Pinsky, the advocacy project's director, said the conference was intended primarily for an audience of people outside the university. But she added: "At a university like Columbia, we have many people infected and diagnosed. What we're seeing now is a significant population of people dealing with H.I.V. disease."

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Number of Foreign Students in Canada Rises 8.1 Pct.

By MARK GERSON

TORONTO

The number of non-Canadians enrolled full time in Canadian universities increased 8.1 per cent last year after declining for four consecutive years, the Canadian Bureau for International Education has reported.

Despite the upturn, "Canada's ability to attract international students remains weak," the bureau said in its "National Report on International Students in Canada."

It found 25,221 foreign nationals attending Canadian institutions full time in the 1988-89 academic year, compared with 23,335 students the previous year. However, the gain was attributed to a greater demand in other countries for overseas education, rather than to "any practical measures taken by Canada."

"Canada continues to be far down the list of preferred destinations" for foreign students, the bureau said, attributing that to the country's "parochial" view of international education and a "lack of interest, consultation, and cooperation among the governments, institutions, and organizations involved."

The Canadian Bureau for International Education is a non-profit organization of more than 100 colleges and universities.

It noted that while the enrollment of foreign undergraduates had risen 3.6 per cent in the past year, to 14,514, it was still 40 per cent lower than in 1983-84.

The gain among graduate students was 14.8 per cent, to 10,707, the bureau said.

It reported that about 20 per cent of the total foreign enrollment came from Hong Kong, and an additional 10 per cent each from China and the United States. Ten countries accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total, the bureau said, adding that the flow of Chinese students to Canada is expected to dry up.

Foreigners Are 5 Pct. of Total

"A drop in Chinese enrollments alone could reverse the overall increase" in foreign students that occurred in 1988-89, the bureau said.

It said foreign students accounted for about 5 per cent of Canada's full-time enrollment. Fifty-one per cent of the foreigners came from industrialized countries, and 4 per cent from the 39 countries described by the United Nations as the world's least developed. Only 80 of the foreigners, about 0.3 per cent, came from Eastern Europe.

The Canadian statistics compared with a finding by the Institute of International Education that foreign enrollments in the United States rose 2.9 per cent last year (*The Chronicle*, November 22).

Copies of the Canadian report are available for $15 (Canadian) each, plus $2 postage for U.S. orders, from the Canadian Bureau for International Education, 85 Albert Street, Suite 1400, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 6A4.

Foreign Students on Canadian Campuses
(Top 10 countries of origin)

From	1988-89	1-year change
Hong Kong	5,084	−5.3%
United States	2,608	+11.9%
China	2,456	+44.4%
Malaysia	1,205	+8.0%
Singapore	1,007	+2.5%
France	831	+28.8%
India	824	+10.6%
Britain	813	+7.7%
Kenya	426	+5.2%
Trinidad & Tobago	425	−21.7%

SOURCE: CANADIAN BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Salvadoran Conflict Causes New Damage at 2 Universities

By JOYCE HACKEL

SAN SALVADOR

This city's two main institutions of higher education suffered major damage last week from continued fighting between leftist guerrillas and government soldiers.

The campus of Central American University was the scene of fierce combat, dashing the hopes of officials at the Jesuit-run institution that it would soon be able to reopen, following the recent slaying of its rector and five other academic priests.

Across town, the Salvadoran Army maintained an occupation of the national University of El Salvador, whose 35,000 students constitute more than half of the war-torn country's higher-education enrollment.

Col. Francisco Elena Fuentes, a military officer in charge of an area that includes the national university, said the institution would remain closed until its entire leadership was replaced, presumably by government-approved administrators.

Most Campus Officials Barred

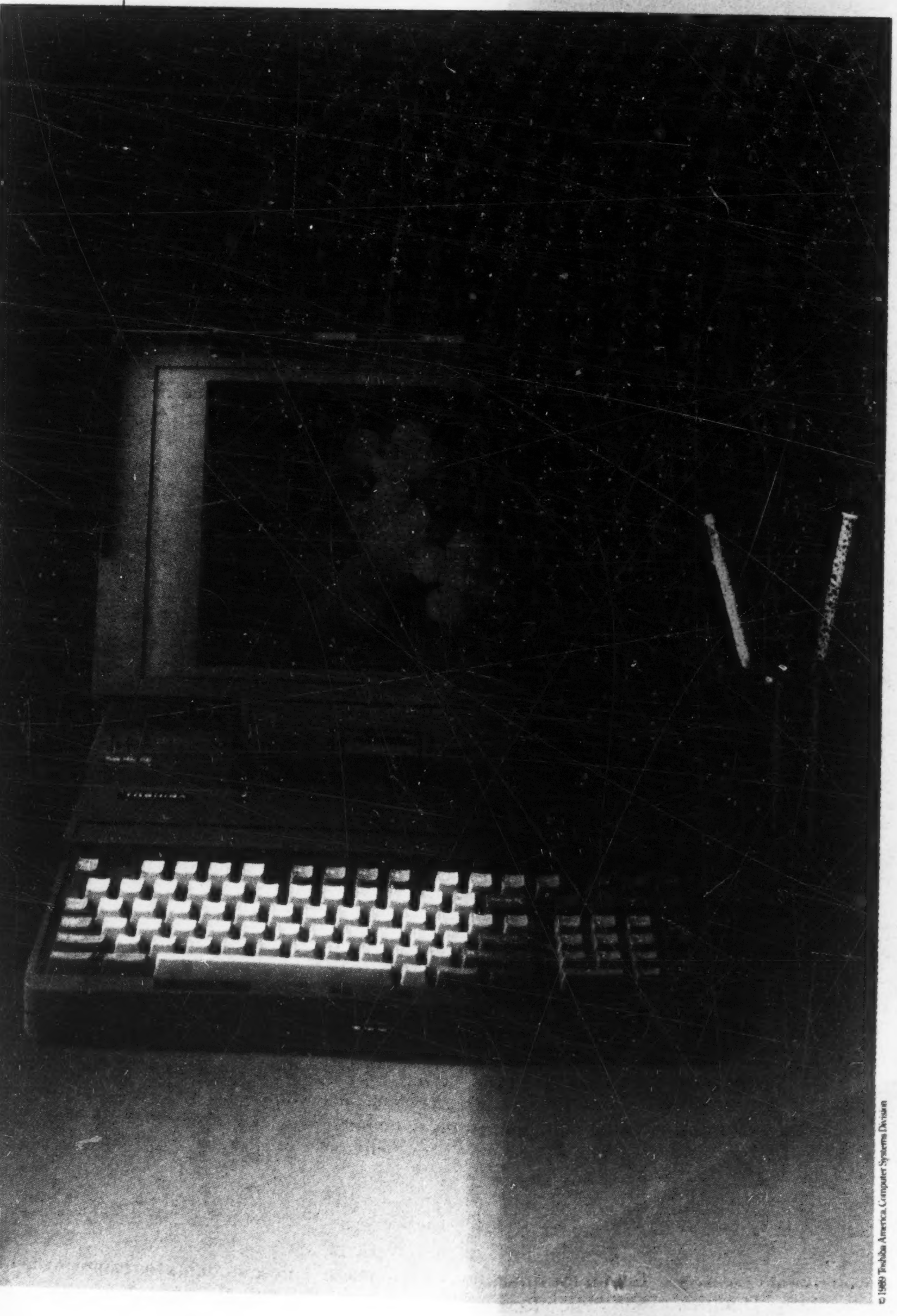
With few exceptions, officials of the University of El Salvador have been prohibited from entering the campus since guerrillas began a major military offensive more than three weeks ago.

Mauricio Mejía, the university's secretary-general, said recent damage to the institution was at least equivalent to the $15-million in destruction that it sustained in an earthquake in 1986.

Local sources said soldiers were ransacking the university, stealing equipment and other educational materials as they had during a previous military occupation from 1980 to 1984.

People living near the campus said they had seen vehicles filled with material leaving the campus. Mr. Mejía said university officials were concerned about the possible theft of technological equipment that had been donated recently to its engineering and agronomy departments.

Academic success depends on how much gray matter you have.



Actually, it's not just a matter of how much you have, it's how much you do with it.

Which is why we make a full line of portable PCs and printers that won't let your ideas slip away, no matter where they strike you.

We make everything from a 6.4-pound battery-powered laptop to the portable workstation you see here—as well as a complete line of printers, from desktop and transportable units to go-anywhere battery-operated portables.

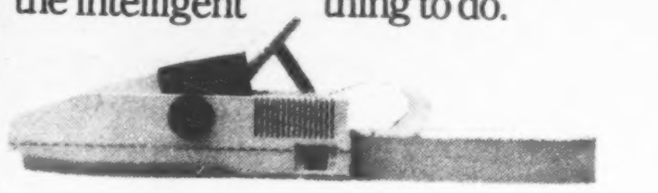
They're ideal for professors and researchers who do their best brainstorming in the lab, classroom, the office, library, breakfast nook or all of the above.

The way we see it, most of the great new ideas of the future are born in universities and colleges—from the research and publishing you do in pure science, in engineering, in humanities. That's why you deserve the very best tools.

It's also why you deserve a discount. (The one we give to colleges and universities is the only really hefty thing about our machines.)

So now you can give computer demonstrations almost anywhere you want. And you can do your best thinking wherever it makes sense to do it.

To learn more about Toshiba's complete line of portable PCs and printers, call 1-800-457-7777, Department ED. After all, it's the intelligent thing to do.



© 1989 Toshiba America, Computer Systems Division

In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA
Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc., Computer Systems Division

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

December 13, 1989 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 15

News Summary

HOLIDAY NOTICE

The next issue
of *The Chronicle*,
dated January 3,
will be mailed on December 29.

Articles on inside pages

Physicists are preparing experiments to determine how matter behaves near absolute zero: Page A33.

Schoolteachers must learn about other cultures to provide a good education for minority-group children, a teacher educator said: Page A41.

The authors of an agenda to reform education are stunned by its popularity: Page A41.

The National Science Foundation is devoting too small a share of its budget to certain disciplines, many scientists say: Page A45.

States are using cut-rate tuition to lure entrepreneurs and businesses planning to relocate: Page A45.

A dismissal has sparked a fight between Florida Atlantic U. and its foundation: Page A48.

The experiences of gay men and lesbians should be integrated into Rutgers U.'s curriculum, a panel has urged the institution: Page A51.

The Administration moved quickly to carry out an order to let Chinese students remain in the United States after their visas expire: Page A55.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-64**
Athletics	A53
Books	A38, 42
Business & Philanthropy	A48-50
Coming Events	A57
Computers	A42
Deadlines	A62
Deaths	A57
Fact File	A49
Gazette	A57
Government & Politics	A45-47
Grants	A50
International	A55-56
Personal & Professional	A41-43
Scholarship	A33-40
Students	A51
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-80**
Bulletin Board	B8-79
End Paper	B80
Opinion & Letters	B1-7

Finances Are the Next Concern as Universities of East Europe Revel in New-Found Freedom

By BURTON BOLLAG

WARSAW

Universities in Eastern Europe may have acquired more freedom in recent weeks than at any other time in the past four decades, but they still lack one of the most important ingredients of academic success: money.

The institutions' financial problems, reflecting economic strains throughout the region, mean that they are in a constant struggle for survival, regardless of the political situation. The circumstances in Poland and Hungary are illustrative.

"We're absolutely independent," declares András Masát, vice-dean for education and student affairs at the liberal-arts college of Budapest's Loránd Eötvös University. "Our big problem now is money."

In particular, the college doesn't have enough "hard currency" with which to ac-

Continued on Page A56

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY BURTON BOLLAG

Henryk Samsonowicz: In Poland, the universities' financial situation is "more complicated, tragic, and catastrophic than I thought before."

President Directs Secretary Cavazos to Propose Remedies for 'Crisis' in Hispanics' Education

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

President Bush last week declared a "crisis" in Hispanic education and called on the Secretary of Education to name a task force to suggest remedies for it. Hispanics are the nation's fastest-growing minority group.

Mr. Bush said "an alarming 52 per cent" of Hispanics older than 25 had not completed high school and that only 10 per cent in the same age group had completed four or more years of college. Between 9 and 11 per cent of Hispanic schoolchildren drop out of school each year, he said.

Leaders of Hispanic organizations applauded Mr. Bush for recognizing the problems, but some said they were disappointed that he had not taken stronger action or proposed a program to help colleges that serve large numbers of Hispanic students.

Mr. Bush's remarks came in a memorandum to Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos that was released at a White House reception for Hispanic business leaders.

Study of Federal Programs

The President called on Secretary Cavazos to form a task force on Hispanic education within the Working Group on Education. That 25-member group, headed by Mr. Cavazos, consists of high-ranking government officials and advises the White House Domestic Policy Council on education issues.

The task force should examine how many of the eligible Hispanic students are being served by federal education programs, as well as how effective the programs are for Hispanic students, and it should recommend goals for improving Hispanics' education, Mr. Bush said. Such goals might include decreasing the dropout rate of Hispanic students by a certain percentage, the President suggested.

February Deadline for Goals

The goals should be formulated by February so that they can be added to the national education goals that President Bush

Continued on Page A47

University Endowments, Recovering From Crash, Rose 14 Pct. in Fiscal '89

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

College and university endowments have recovered from the pounding they took after the 1987 stock-market crash, according to the preliminary findings of a national study.

The study, based on information from 120 colleges and universities, found that the value of endowments had risen by an average of 14.8 per cent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989. That rate is more than 13 percentage points higher than the previous year's 1.3-per-cent return, the smallest in four years.

The findings are the preliminary results of an annual study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The final survey report, which will include endowment information from 340 colleges, is scheduled to be released in January.

Robin E. Jenkins, director of the association's Financial Management Center, said the study "verifies what we thought we would see this year."

"After the correction in October 1987, a lot of people were asking whether this

Continued on Page A50

Universities Afraid Bush Plans to Freeze 1991 Health Budgets

White House plan could affect support of NIH, AIDS research

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Reports have been circulating here for the past two weeks that the Bush Administration is preparing an extremely frugal fiscal 1991 budget for health programs that are of importance to research universities.

According to the reports, the White House Office of Management and Budget has placed tight limits on the amount of money the Department of Health and Human Services will be allocated in President Bush's budget proposal for fiscal 1991, which will be announced next month.

Following are some of the proposals O.M.B. has reportedly endorsed:

- A freeze or a very small increase in support for the National Institutes of Health, which will receive about $7.7-billion in fiscal 1990.
- A slight reduction in support for AIDS research, which will receive about $1.5-billion in fiscal 1990.
- A major change in the way teaching hospitals are reimbursed for expenses. The change would decrease payments to the hospitals by about $1-billion.

At this stage in the budget process, nothing is final. President Bush has still not approved the plan, and Administration officials have refused to comment on it.

Leaks From Administration Officials

Most of the discussion of the O.M.B. proposals has been prompted by leaks from Administration officials. It is common for politicians trying to influence the final shape of the budget to leak parts of it to gain public support for their positions.

Despite the uncertainty, university lobbyists said they took the reports seriously. The continuing federal budget crunch will make it more difficult than usual for Congressional advocates of the health programs to find money to support them, the lobbyists said.

"We have a huge federal deficit and we haven't faced the tax issue. There's just not enough money to go around," said

Continued on Page A46

GOOD-BYE 80's

A review of the decade begins on Page 5.

MARGINALIA

Again we take our Penn in hand
(If *we* don't, some pettifogger'll)
And send from here throughout the land
Our annual year-end doggerel:

On Hollins and the Ivies,
On Tiffin and Malone,
Of all degrees, we now bestow,
This one, our very own:

The merriest of seasons,
The happiest of years,
For '90 we wish for you
Much laughter; never tears.

Let's tip our Stetson to Tufts and Taft,
Let's play a tune for Thiel and Yuba.
For all the nation's music schools,
Let's toot loud on our tuba.

Let's decorate the house with Berry,
Load the board with Rice and Bacone;
While in the kitchen, Bethune-Cookman's
Chestnut pie is in the Macon.

For Carnegie, let's have a Mellon,
For Citrus C., an Orange that's oranger.
For Indian River, heaps of Curry;
For Campbell U., a soup-filled porringer.

Let's cut the steaming pie of kidney
For every supping Duke and King;
To all who come from Hampden-Sydney,
Let's serve the Mayo with everything.

Let's draw Clearwater from the Wells
And quaff a wholesome potion.
Or have a glass of Brandywine
Or stronger stuff, by Goshen.

Possibly some Benedictine
Or some wine (Catawba)
Helping everyone to be
Jolly, not macabre.

Let's up, Ohio State, and at 'em;
Raise our brimming eggnog glasses,
'Tis the season, Sweet Briar, Chatham
(Alice Lloyd, at Pippa, Passes).

Let's toast all those at U. of M.,
At Harvard, Swarthmore, Brown, Pomona,
At Lehigh U. in Bethlehem,
At Simmons, Stanford, Cal Sonoma.

To Whitman C. in Walla Walla,
To M.I.T. and then Biola,
To U. Missouri's branch at Rolla,
Let's give a Case of Coker cola.

Let's gather round the tall Pine Manor,
Vassar, Nassau, Husson, Nasson,
And raise a cup of happiness
To all of Mass.'s lads and Lassen.

Let's sing out Carrolls, every one:
Montana's and Wisconsin's;
And not forget Ohio's (John);
Let's serenade the Johnsons.

Let's dance round towering Evergreen,
Lindenwood, Sequoias;
Let's call the Pine Bluff; Cedar Crest;
And bow to Georgetown's Hoyas.

Let's dance a holiday fandango;
Pirouette a Grace-ful waltz
For Clarion State in old Venango
And for SUNY at New Paltz.

Let's deck the halls of higher knowledge
Dear to you and yours this season;
Hail each university or college—
Ivy, redbrick; healthy, wheezin'.

Let's venture forth and greet our colleagues
In the professoriate;
If not in class, let's search for them.
(Where's their laboratory at?)

Let's Doane our furry sleigh apparel
And fly to Idaho at Moscow
Soar to snowy roofs at Maryl-
Hurst, then off to fete Don Bosco.

By Shepherd, Fox is watched by nights
While Angelina, Harper, harpist,
Watching o'er Blue Mountain's heights,
Gladden Sitka, where the sharpest

Cold of winter, joined by Snow,
Free-zes Waters on Sage and Reed,
Glazes White Pines, whitens Mo.;
While frost be-Jewells Manor steed.

Brisk the air we'll find at Frostburg;
Brisk the Pace at Rush and Skidmore;
While the warmth at Isothermal
Never varies (wish it did, More).

Our spine will tingle (a Christmas tactic
At Logan College of Chiropractic).

On Mesa, Butte, and Limestone Boulder,
At Crowley's Ridge, by Stony Brook,
At Rockhurst C. and Rocky Mountain,
We will find a wintry look.

At Harcum, herald angels sing;
The air is filled with sounds of Bliss.
At Angelo, there's caroling;
Let's move on South; don't miss Ole Miss.

(That's near the home of Uncle Judd,
His feet in Miss., not Harvey, Mudd.)

By the fire, let's fill the sock
Trim the Cypress: hang the Ball
And candy Kean for Bay de Noc.
Our treetop Starr will say to all

From Brandeis U. to Santa Monica,
Merry Christmas! Happy Hanukkah!
—C.G.

In Brief

Valdosta Official Guilty in Investment Scheme

VALDOSTA, GA.—The former director of business services at Valdosta State College has pleaded guilty to charges that he lost $3.1-million of the institution's money in an illegal investing scheme.

David E. Lloyd admitted in Lowndes County Superior Court that he had falsified the signatures of college officials to carry out speculative investing in U.S. Treasury notes. His transactions involved about $500-million over a five-year period ending in May, when the scheme was uncovered. He said he had concealed the college's losses by altering computer data and by providing false financial statements to the university system's Board of Regents.

Jacob H. Wamsley, the system's vice-chancellor for fiscal affairs and the board's treasurer, said Mr. Lloyd was a bright and trusted official who was skilled in computer applications to accounting. He said Mr. Lloyd apparently had never made any money for himself in the scheme, and had never intended to.

Mr. Wamsley said he believed Mr. Lloyd had "just kept getting deeper and deeper in" when he tried to recover the losses.

Mr. Lloyd is scheduled to be sentenced next week.

Ban of ROTC Urged at Wisconsin

MADISON, WIS.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin at Madison urged last week that Reserve Officer Training Corps programs be banned from the campus unless the armed forces stop discriminating against homosexuals by 1993.

In their first full meeting since 1970, faculty members voted 386 to 248 to urge the university's regents to sever the R.O.T.C. contracts with the Air Force, Army, and Navy unless they admit homosexuals to R.O.T.C. programs. This fall 440 students are enrolled in R.O.T.C. programs at the university.

The resolution is not binding on the regents, and it was not known last week when they might take the question up.

R.O.T.C. programs have come under fire at several universities because the services exclude homosexuals (*The Chronicle*, November 8).

The controversy has come at a time when the number of students in R.O.T.C. programs is growing: About 96,000 students now participate in the programs on 585 campuses.

Donna E. Shalala, chancellor of the Madison campus, said she hoped the faculty's vote "will encourage debate and discussion among members of Congress about discrimination in the military."

—MICHELE N-K COLLISON

Fraternity Suspends U. of Colorado Chapter

BOULDER, COLO.—The charter of a Greek-letter chapter at the University of Colorado has been indefinitely suspended by its international fraternity, following an incident in which a pledge became dangerously ill after being forced to consume excessive amounts of alcohol.

Four members of the university's Delta Tau Delta chapter forced an 18-year-old pledge to play a fraternity trivia game in which he was required to drink a shot of vodka each time he answered a question incorrectly, said Sgt. John Kish of the university police.

The pledge was hospitalized with acute alcohol poisoning after a university police officer found him stumbling along the road near the fraternity house.

The suspension followed a series of alcohol-related violations by the 80-member fraternity over the past three years, said John Rhoades, the international fraternity's director of chapter services.

A university spokesman said the administration planned no disciplinary action because the suspension "is about as effective as anything we could do."

Presidents Urge 'U.S. News' to Change How It Compiles List of 'Best' Colleges

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

A group of college presidents and academic administrators is recommending that *U.S. News & World Report* change the criteria it uses to compile an annual list of the nation's "best" colleges.

The group, which devised the ideas at a conference sponsored by the National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance, proposed that in comparing undergraduate institutions, the magazine first consider the "quality and frequency of contact between faculty and students." The group was made up of officials from four-year public and private institutions.

Measures of Quality

Richard Chait, executive director of the center, which is based at the University of Maryland at College Park, has presented the group's ideas to Mel Elfin, executive editor of the magazine's survey, which is called "America's Best Colleges."

Mr. Elfin said the group had some good ideas and added that he planned to meet with the magazine's chief of research to determine if meaningful data on which to compare the quality of faculty-student contact can be collected.

To measure that quality, Mr. Chait said, the magazine could use such data as the proportion of freshmen and sophomores taught by senior faculty members.

"If institutions do not have such data readily available, shame on the institutions," Mr. Chait said.

The group of college officials also suggested that the magazine consider student and alumni satisfaction and student achievement upon graduation.

In 1988 *U.S. News* revised the way it conducts its survey in response to criticism that the study was superficial. The issue of the magazine featuring the survey and listings has been a best seller for *U.S. News*. In its 1990 survey, released in October, the magazine compared colleges on the basis of student selectivity, strength of faculty, financial resources, retention and graduation rates, and academic reputation.

In March *U.S. News* will release a new survey and ranking of business, law, medical, and engineering schools.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

Campus Abortion Petition Leads to Threat of Suit

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has threatened to sue the University of San Francisco over the institution's refusal to allow the circulation of an abortion-rights petition on its campus.

Last week, however, the A.C.L.U. agreed to wait for the recommendations of a university panel appointed by the Rev. John LoSchiavo, president of the Roman Catholic institution, to review the university's policy on the issue. The group's report is expected next month.

Last spring the university refused to allow the Women Law Students' Association to circulate petitions for the National Abortion Rights Action League on a campus plaza where most student political activity takes place.

University officials said that allowing the petitions to be circulated on the campus would have implied that the university appro[illegible] of the effort, which would be in conflict with official church opposition to abortion.

2 Disciplined for Arrests During Gay Conference

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Yale University has disciplined two campus police officers for their handling of arrests during a confrontation with participants in an academic conference at the Lesbian and Gay Studies Center here.

The action followed a university investigation of the incident, in

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, on the Friday preceding the issue date. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1989 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

- **U. of Pennsylvania: $10-million from Walter Annenberg**
- **Suomi College: $3-million from Michigan carpet dealer**
- **Awards to help teachers instruct diverse groups of students**
- **Cornell U. medical center: $6-million from Dyson Foundation**
- **Auburn U.: $2.6-million from Perot for technology center**

Walter H. Annenberg has promised to give $10-million to the University of Pennsylvania, his second such gift this year.

In February Mr. Annenberg, a former Ambassador to Britain and ex-owner of Triangle Publications, promised $10-million for the university's history department. His most recent gift will be divided between the Annenberg School of Communications, which will receive $6.5-million, and the School of Arts and Sciences, which will get $3.5-million.

Mr. Annenberg's gift lifted the amount of money raised in the Campaign for Penn, the university's five-year, $1-billion capital campaign, to $370-million. Mr. Annenberg and his wife, Leonore, are the university's largest individual donors. —LIZ McMILLEN

■

A Michigan carpet dealer has bequeathed his entire estate, valued at about $3-million, to Suomi College, a community college founded by Finnish immigrants.

Suomi officials said Earl Forsyth had made the gift to honor his mother, who was of Finnish descent. The college, which has an annual budget of $6.5-million, will put the money into its endowment.

Mr. Forsyth, who died in March, had no direct ties to the college. He began giving small donations to Suomi in 1984.

"It's an unexpected good grace, truly a blessing," Suomi's President Ralph Jalkanen said of the bequest. "Finns are a small minority in America. We struggle to maintain our identity, and it's gratifying that this man treasured his heritage." —SCOTT HELLER

■

The Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education and the NYNEX Foundation have awarded a total of $145,000 to five colleges to prepare future teachers to instruct diverse groups of students.

The NYNEX Foundation is providing two-thirds of the grant money, while the rest will come from CAPHE, an organization that raises money for small colleges from foundations and corporations. It is administering the awards.

Each college will use its grant to develop programs to make prospective teachers more aware of global issues and of the needs of students from different backgrounds. Multicultural and ethnic perspectives will be introduced in courses at two colleges, while others will develop seminars that focus on third-world problems and liberal-arts study, and develop programs with local school systems.

The grants, which range from $14,350 to $35,000, have been awarded to LeMoyne, Manhattanville, Mount Saint Mary's, and Sinte Gleska Colleges, and Oglethorpe University.

Since it was founded in 1983, CAPHE has distributed some $4.5-million in corporate and foundation grants to 124 small private colleges. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

■

The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center has received $6-million from the Dyson Foundation to establish an eye-research center.

The medical center, a part of Cornell University, operates in conjunction with the privately owned New York Hospital. The new eye-research center will specialize in the study of tumors and degenerative diseases of the retina and will be housed in a new university facility devoted to advanced medical research.

The research center will be named in honor of Margaret M. Dyson, a trustee of the Dyson Foundation. The Dyson fund was established in 1954 by Mrs. Dyson's husband, Charles, a New York businessman. The foundation has supported ophthalmic research and clinical training at the university's hospital for many years, as well as other medical, educational, and cultural causes. Mr. Dyson is a founding partner of the Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corporation, a private investment company in New York. —J.L.N.

■

Auburn University has received $2.6-million from H. Ross Perot to develop a center for the study and application of technology management.

The goal of the center, to be called the National Consortium for Technology in Business, is to provide interaction between business and engineering faculty members and corporate leaders in an effort to make the United States more competitive, university officials said.

The center will conduct research and outreach programs related to technology management.

Mr. Perot made the gift to honor Tom Walter, a friend and long-time business associate who graduated from Auburn in 1955. Mr. Walter was a director and chief financial officer of Electronic Data Systems Corporation, the electronic-data corporation founded by Mr. Perot. Mr. Walter, who left E.D.S. in 1986, remains a business associate of Mr. Perot. —KAREN GRASSMUCK

FACT FILE: 40 Large Foundations Ranked by 1988 Grant Payments

	1987 grants *	1988 grants	1988 assets
1. Ford Foundation	$219,403,872	$184,125,785	$5,037,728,000
2. Pew Charitable Trusts	122,715,173	135,906,632	2,519,746,836
3. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	88,979,208	105,058,823	3,162,546,321
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	113,914,000	103,600,000	2,837,000,000
5. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	90,660,928	87,552,000	2,054,534,000
6. Lilly Endowment	71,356,902	79,651,035	2,141,490,142
7. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	67,356,663	59,794,884	1,558,000,000
8. Rockefeller Foundation	70,866,814	55,668,194	1,828,914,091
9. Kresge Foundation	39,195,000	53,080,000	1,097,329,727
10. Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation	n/a	44,490,452	13,728,263
11. Communities Foundation of Texas	17,242,732	44,123,835	139,774,498
12. Duke Endowment	41,417,157	43,193,502	827,450,271
13. New York Community Trust	38,028,702	42,816,275	634,966,791
14. Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust	n/a	37,617,733	132,863,949
15. Carnegie Corporation of New York	34,443,031	37,015,556	803,404,682
16. W. M. Keck Foundation	38,122,500	34,015,500	679,896,348
17. The McKnight Foundation	37,763,318	33,520,000	793,402,592
18. William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	32,236,759	31,925,422	622,042,000
19. AT&T Foundation	30,308,282	30,303,350	134,212,000
20. Richard King Mellon Foundation	26,000,940	29,111,565	728,518,000
21. Cleveland Foundation	20,999,671	27,734,769	498,766,658
22. Starr Foundation	25,842,390	25,842,390	425,604,761
23. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	20,837,718	24,940,386	511,886,057
24. Gannett Foundation	28,839,238	24,869,119	547,540,276
25. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	33,038,681	23,823,458	838,815,760
26. General Motors Foundation	21,587,721	23,325,367	172,221,509
27. William Penn Foundation	21,109,802	23,294,749	466,688,422
28. Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation	18,314,456	23,040,293	339,775,000
29. Orville D. & Ruth A. Merillat Foundation	n/a	22,377,750	64,695,846
30. Marin Community Foundation	n/a	22,313,753	424,000,000
31. Chicago Community Trust	22,613,367	22,004,515	269,457,800
32. Meadows Foundation	21,022,977	21,022,977	405,917,715
33. Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation	n/a	20,029,705	355,729,866
34. Amoco Foundation	19,879,631	19,879,631	62,696,271
35. Ford Motor Company Fund	16,336,928	19,830,416	97,210,678
36. Knight Foundation	15,503,167	19,488,458	482,371,219
37. James Irvine Foundation	15,745,457	19,440,661	458,000,000
38. Exxon Educational Foundation	19,548,345	19,250,092	53,757,334
39. GTE Foundation	18,500,000	19,100,000	18,100,000
39. Boeing Company Charitable Trust	n/a	19,100,000	25,000,000

n/a Data not available.
* Revised.

SOURCE: THE FOUNDATION CENTER

Three lists you don't want to miss...

Papers on Finance

Anderson, R. "Tax-Exempt College Savings Bonds: Problems and Solutions." (OP 89:1 $4)

Cabrera, A., Stampen, J. and Hansen, W.L. "Ability to Pay and Student Persistence in College: Insight into the Effects of Student Financial Aid Policy." (RR 89:2 $8)

Clapp, D. "What's New in Debt Financing in Higher Education." (OP 86:1 $6)

Dill, D. "University/Industry Research Collaboration: An Analysis of Interorganizational Relationships." (OP: 89:7 $4)

Hansen, W.L. and Stampen, J. "Balancing Quality and Access in Financing Higher Education." (OP 87:5 $4)

Hansen, W.L. and Stampen, J. "The Nation's Investment in Postsecondary Education." (RR 87:4 $6)

Jackson, G. "Responses of Black, Hispanic and White Students to Financial Aid." (RR 89:3 $8)

Lee, J., ed. "College Costs and Tuition: What Are the Issues?" Proceedings from a national invitational conference. (RR 88:2 $10)

Lee, J. "The Equity of Higher Education Subsidies." (RR 87:1 $6)

Lee, J. and Sango-Jordan, M. "Further Exploration of the Equity of Higher Education Subsidies." (RR 89:4 $8)

Raskind, L.J. "Federal Tax Problems in Prepaid Tuition Plans." (OP 87:32 $4)

Papers on Governance

Bensimon, E., ed. "Quality in the Academy: Proceedings From a National Symposium." (OP 89:3 $8)

Berdahl, R. and Folger, J. "Evaluating Statewide Boards." (RR 87:3 $8)

Birnbaum, R. "The Cybernetic University: Toward an Integration of Governance Theories." (OP 88:9 $4)

Birnbaum, R. "The Latent Organizational Functions of the Academic Senate: Why Senates Don't Work But Won't Go Away." (OP 87:1 $4)

Chait, R. and Taylor, B. "Evaluating Boards of Trustees: In Theory and In Practice." (OP 87:19 $4)

Chait, R. "Governance: Eliminating a Blind Spot." (OP 89:11 $4)

Holland, T., Chait, R. and Taylor, B. "Board Effectiveness: Identifying and Measuring Trustee Competencies." (RR 89:6 $6)

Mason, W., ed. "Disseminating Findings of Research on Postsecondary Governance and Finance." Conference proceedings. (RR 87:2 $6)

Richardson, R. and de los Santos, A., eds. "From Access to Achievement: Strategies for Urban Institutions." Proceedings from a national invitational conference. (RR 88:1 $15)

ATHLETICS NOTES

- **Panel will study how NCAA can split $1-billion CBS bonanza**
- **NCAA wants year-round drug-testing plan limited to steroids**
- **Prairie View A&M to phase out athletic scholarships next year**
- **U. of North Carolina urged to back movement to reform sports**

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's executive committee said last week that it would appoint a panel to study how best to spend the $1-billion that CBS will pay for the exclusive right to broadcast all of the N.C.A.A.'s championships through 1997.

The new panel, which will be made up of members of the executive committee and the N.C.A.A.'s Division I men's basketball committee, will collect suggestions from association members about how to distribute the money and will recommend a sharing plan to the executive committee's budget subcommittee.

Responsibility for deciding how to spend the association's revenues rests with the executive committee, although its decisions may be overturned by the N.C.A.A.'s members.

In a related matter, the executive committee also endorsed a proposal by the N.C.A.A.'s Division I men's basketball committee to allow the lowest-ranked conferences to "play in" to the Division I basketball championship tournament when the number of eligible conferences increases in 1991 and 1992 (*The Chronicle*, December 6).

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

■

The N.C.A.A.'s executive committee also announced that it wanted year-round drug testing to be limited to steroid testing for football players.

The N.C.A.A.'s members will vote next month on a proposal to establish a year-round drug-testing plan, expanding the association's policy of testing players only at championships and football bowl games.

If the membership adopts the proposal, the executive committee said last week, testing will be conducted only in football during the first two or three years, and will be confined to steroids. —D.L.

■

Prairie View A&M University will begin phasing out athletic scholarships next year to help erase a sports deficit of $800,000, officials of the Texas A&M University System said last week.

Perry Adkisson, the system's chancellor, said the university could no longer afford to pay off the deficits from the sports program. "It's quite simple: They don't generate enough revenue to cover their costs, and we can't continue to take money out of the dorms and food services to support them," he said.

Athletes who decide to remain at Prairie View will continue to receive scholarships, but no new grants-in-aid will be given next year. —D.L.

■

A faculty committee at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has urged the university to throw its weight behind the movement to reform big-time college sports.

Among the reforms the panel supports: Shortening playing and practice seasons, barring freshmen from playing varsity sports, limiting eligibility to three years, and making coaches responsible for their players' academic progress.

In a report to be presented to the Faculty Council this week, the committee recommends that the university immediately adopt reforms that would not put its teams at a competitive disadvantage and that it vigorously press for other changes within the N.C.A.A. for five years. After that, the panel urges, the university should adopt the reforms unilaterally, if necessary.

Doris Betts, a professor of English who heads the committee, said the panel had found no evidence of wrongdoing at Chapel Hill.

But the group's report noted: "No university will reform its programs until the system itself is reformed and the reforms are made obligatory for all. And the system, as regulated by the N.C.A.A., strongly resists reform."

University officials said they were pleased that the panel had praised Chapel Hill's programs and supported its goals, but were noncommittal on its specific recommendations. —JOHN A. CROWL

■

Luther Darville, the former University of Minnesota–Twin Cities official who was found guilty of swindling $186,000 from the university, was sentenced last week to a total of two years in state and county jails.

The Lineups and Money for This Season's Bowl Games

Bowl	Date	Time (EST)	Location	Teams	Est. payment per team *
All-American	Dec. 28	8 pm	Birmingham, Ala.	Duke vs. Texas Tech	$ 600,000
Aloha	Dec. 25	3:30 pm	Honolulu	Hawaii vs. Michigan State	600,000
California	Dec. 9	4 pm	Fresno, Cal.	Ball State vs. California State–Fresno	250,000
Citrus	Jan. 2	1:30 pm	Orlando, Fla.	Virginia vs. Illinois	1,200,000
Copper	Dec. 31	8:05 pm	Tucson, Ariz.	Arizona vs. North Carolina State	500,000
Cotton	Jan. 1	1:30 pm	Dallas	Arkansas vs. Tennessee	3,000,000
Fiesta	Jan. 1	4:30 pm	Tempe, Ariz.	Florida State vs. Nebraska	3,000,000
Freedom	Dec. 30	2 pm	Anaheim, Cal.	Washington vs. Florida	500,000
Gator	Dec. 30	8 pm	Jacksonville, Fla.	Clemson vs. West Virginia	1,100,000
Hall of Fame	Jan 1	1 pm	Tampa, Fla.	Auburn vs. Ohio State	1,000,000
Holiday	Dec. 29	8 pm	San Diego	Brigham Young vs. Penn State	1,000,000
Independence	Dec. 16	8 pm	Shreveport, La.	Tulsa vs. Oregon	500,000
John Hancock	Dec. 30	1 pm	El Paso	Pittsburgh vs. Texas A&M	900,000
Liberty	Dec. 28	8 pm	Memphis	Air Force vs. Mississippi	1,000,000
Orange	Jan. 1	8 pm	Miami	Colorado vs. Notre Dame	4,100,000
Peach	Dec. 30	2:30 pm	Atlanta	Georgia vs. Syracuse	800,000
Rose	Jan. 2	5 pm	Pasadena, Cal.	Michigan vs. Southern California	5,500,000
Sugar	Jan. 1	7:30 pm	New Orleans	Alabama vs. Miami (Fla.)	3,100,000

* A team that belongs to a conference may be required to split its payment with the other teams in its league, based on that conference's revenue-sharing plan. Universities that do not belong to a conference will keep the entire estimated payment, after expenses.

the National Center for Postsecondary Governance and Finance.

Papers on Minority Achievement

Cabrera, A., Stampen, J. and Hansen, W.L. "Ability to Pay and Student Persistence in College: Insight into the Effects of Student Financial Aid Policy." (RR 89:2 $8)

Hansen, W.L. and Stampen, J. "Balancing Quality and Access in Financing Higher Education." (OP 87:5 $4)

Jackson, G. "Responses of Black, Hispanic and White Students to Financial Aid." (RR 89:3 $8)

Nettles, M. "Comparing the Backgrounds, Educational Experiences and Outcomes of Black, Hispanic and White Doctoral Students." (RR 89:6 $8)

Skinner, E. and Carter, S. "Remedial Education Study." Texas Association of Community College Instructional Administrators. (OP 87:3 $4)

Stout, R. "Early Intervention Strategies: University Efforts to Identify and Nurture Minority Students." (OP 89:5 $4)

Papers on Campus Leadership

Birnbaum, R. "The Implicit Leadership Theories of College and University Presidents." (OP 87:17 $4)

Birnbaum, R. "Individual Preferences and Organizational Goals: Consistency and Diversity in the Futures Desired by Campus Leaders." (OP 87:18 $4)

Hollander, E. "College and University Leadership From a Social/Psychological Perspective: A Transactional View." (OP 87:11 $4)

Kellerman, B. "The Politics of Leadership in America: Implications for Higher Education." (OP 88:1 $6)

Neumann, A. "Defining 'Good Faculty Leadership:' Interpretation of Professors and Presidents." (OP 87:21 $4)

To order papers cited on these three lists, contact NCPGF at 4114 CSS Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; Telephone: (301) 454-1568; Fax: (301) 454-3960.

Funding for the Center is provided through a five-year grant from the Office of Education Research and Improvement of the U.S. Department of Education.

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

January 3, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 16

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Astronomers' findings about structures in the universe are challenging the standard theory of how the cosmos evolved: Page A5.

Presidents of black institutions today are bringing a new brand of leadership to their institutions. Many have experience in financial affairs or lobbying: Page A13.

A court ordered Boston U. to reinstate with tenure an English professor found in 1987 to have been a victim of sex discrimination: Page A13.

Ideas for using the tax code to encourage people to save are attracting more attention from the federal government—to the delight of college officials: Page A17.

Colleges were disappointed with the 1990 budget for higher education, and there are hints that next year's won't be much better: Page A17.

In an 18-month struggle, a Hispanic college in Texas raised $1-million for scholarships: Page A29.

More than half of the biggest sports programs in the N.C.A.A. were punished at least once in the 1980's: Page A31.

Debate over Proposition 42, the N.C.A.A.'s plan to restrict financial aid for freshman athletes, is being revived: Page A31.

Students and professors were among the victims of violence in the final days of Rumania's Ceausescu regime: Page A35.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A31-33
Books	A12, 15
Business & Philanthropy	A29-30
Coming Events	A40
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A42
Deaths	A38
Fact File	A14
Gazette	A38
Government & Politics	A17-27
Grants	A30
International	A35-37
Personal & Professional	A13-16
Scholarship	A5-12
Students	A28
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-108**
Bulletin Board	B6-107
End Paper	B108
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

'EVERYTHING CALLED INTO QUESTION'

The Astonishing Transformation of Eastern Europe Upsets Research Agendas, Intellectual Assumptions

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

History has a way of surprising even the experts.

In Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia, the people have begun—astonishingly—to bend previously repressive regimes to their will. In Rumania, change has come more violently, but it is of a piece with the transformation of the rest of Eastern Europe.

As that transformation progresses, scholars in a wide variety of fields are watching their work slip free of its familiar and once-stable moorings. Undreamed-of opportunities for research in the region are becoming available. Subjects of study that would hardly have been pertinent only a short time ago are presenting themselves for investigation. Cherished assumptions about communism and the cold war are being chipped away faster than the stonework in the Berlin wall.

"Everything is being called into question," says Alexander Dallin, professor of history and political science at Stanford University. "The very fact that a crowd of people peacefully assembling can, in effect, get a Communist regime to resign or to make substantial concessions is something that most of us have never considered possible.

"You could go through a whole list of things about the unchangeability of Communist regimes that some of us had insisted on for years."

"The impact on historical studies and political science should be comparable to the impact of Sputnik on the sciences."

For about 40 years, as a matter of fact. Since World War II, scholarship on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as in fields not directly focused on those countries, has been influenced (blinded, some might say) by the cold-war model of persistent competition between two monolithic superpowers. As the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev loosened its grip on the Eastern Bloc and successive Communist governments in Eastern Europe fell into disarray, it became increasingly clear to scholars that that model could not hold up much longer.

"The general mythology has been that of U.S. world hegemony and relations between the U.S. and the

Continued on Page A10

As State Legislatures Convene, Many Colleges Brace for Bad News

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK
and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

People in public higher education throughout the country might as well get used to the word No. Most will hear it frequently from their governors and state legislators this year.

As legislatures convene this week, colleges have no shortage of programs or initiatives for which they are seeking financial support. The shortage will be of money.

After years in which many states enjoyed financial prosperity, a growing number are now feeling the effects of economic slowdowns.

In many, revenues have fallen below projections. Some—including many on the East Coast—have already ordered midyear cuts in their 1989-90 budgets to avert deficits. There are exceptions, notably Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Utah, and Washington. But most state higher-education officials say they expect the budget squeeze will extend, and perhaps intensify, through the early 1990's.

That prospect, coupled with an election-year reluctance to raise taxes, means a year of tight budgets for state-financed programs over all and, perhaps, for public

Continued on Page A20

A state-by-state summary of the 1990 legislative outlook for higher education begins on Page A21.

Worried About 'Anything Goes' Moral Code, Colleges Are Stepping In to Help Students Shape Values

By ROBIN WILSON

DAVIDSON, N.C.

"I was sitting there about to throw up," a freshman at Davidson College says, explaining how she felt when her boyfriend suggested she date one of his friends instead. "He was asking me out, but for someone else. I felt so bad, I cried all the next day."

She is sitting in an auditorium with about 70 other freshmen. Each is taking a turn revealing his or her most intimate frustrations as Davidson's dean of students looks on.

The freshmen are participating in a new program designed to help beginning students form bonds with each other by exploring their feelings and values. The students, all of whom volunteered to be part of the plan, live in designated halls in the men's and women's dormitories and meet weekly to discuss such sensitive topics as spirituality and relationships.

As colleges embark on the 1990's, many institutions are finding that developing students' academic skills is no longer enough. College officials are increasingly concerned about what they call an anything-goes moral code that leads many students to indulge in wild fraternity parties, to drink excessively, and to have sex with people they barely know. Several institutions are stepping in to encourage students to bolster their values.

"I sensed a kind of desperateness and rootlessness among students," says Will

Continued on Page A28

Scholars Are Irked by Bennett Speech Criticizing Their Approaches to Nation's Drug Problems

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Scholars are furious with William J. Bennett for saying most intellectuals are either ignoring the nation's drug problems or advocating foolish solutions to them.

At Harvard University last month, Mr. Bennett, the director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, said: "In the great public-policy debate over drugs, the academic and intellectual communities have, by and large, had little to contribute, and little of that has been genuinely useful or for that matter mentally distinguished."

Mr. Bennett's speech also urged academics to reject a theory now attracting widespread interest among social scientists: that the best way to decrease the use of cocaine and other drugs may be to legalize them. The arguments behind that theory, Mr. Bennett said, are "superficial and even disingenuous."

American intellectuals, he added, may oppose the "drug war" because of their "general hostility to law enforcement and criminal justice."

Academic leaders immediately attacked Mr. Bennett's remarks as political interfer-

Continued on Page A18

MARGINALIA

From *Inside,* a publication at the State University of New York at Binghamton:

"ROADS CLOSED: A reminder that the West Access and Connector Roads will be closed for the winter season. . . . The current snow removal program does not provide for the maintenance of the steep West Access Road, and the closing of the Connector Road allows greater protection for the migratory salamanders that inhabit the SUNY-Binghamton Nature Preserve. The roads will reopen in late March, after the salamander migration."

■

Memorandum from the Department of Transportation and Parking at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:

"The Hanes Visitor Lot is a primary source of visitor parking, as well as a pay lot. Please make sure to take a ticket upon entering the lot from the ticket dispenser."

Must we enter that way?

■

Picture caption in the *Daily Iowan:*

"David Pirtie puts a new coat of white paint on the wall outside of the wire cage leading from the new part of the Field House to the old part past the swimming pool Tuesday afternoon."

■

Registrants for a professional-development conference at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University were asked to write to the "adult registrar."

■

Depending upon which page of the announcement flyer you read, the University of South Carolina will be sponsoring a conference next month called "Maximizing Summer Opportunities," "Maximizing Summer Opportumities," or "Maximizing Supper Opportunities."

■

From the student paper at Adrian College, *College World:*

"On Monday, Adrian College celebrated their second annual All-Campus Christmas Party. . . .

"President Caine was impressed with his first Christmas gathering at Adrian and felt it was something that should be done more often."

Alas, President Caine, it comes but once a year.

■

Picture caption in *The Heights*, the student newspaper at Boston College:

"Tom Clancy emphasized his rise to success as an author during his lecture."

Now that's *fast*.

■

Happy New Year! —C.G.

In Brief

Commissioners Approve 7-State Teaching License

BOSTON—The education commissioners of seven Northeastern states have agreed to issue a regional certificate that will enable qualified schoolteachers to work immediately in any of the states without having to meet any additional certification requirements.

The credential, which will be available beginning April 1, was developed in part to help alleviate teacher shortages in the six New England states and New York.

The document would, for example, allow a reading specialist in a state with too many reading specialists to accept a job in another state with a shortage without the customary wait required to qualify. Once hired, the specialist would have two years to meet the state's requirements.

The commissioners are considering a similar credential for school administrators.

The regional documentation, the first of its kind in the country, is one activity of the Northeast Common Market Project, a three-year effort to develop a common pool of educators for the area.

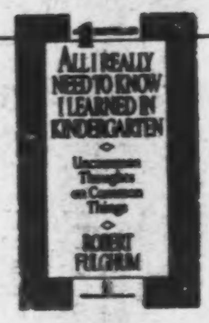
Shortage of Scientists Seen if Action Isn't Taken

WASHINGTON—More women, members of minority groups, and disabled people must be encouraged to become scientists and engineers if the United States is to avoid a shortage of technically trained workers, according to a Congressionally appointed panel.

In a 46-page report that expanded on its interim findings (*The Chronicle*, June 15, 1988), the group outlined actions that politicians, educators, business executives, and others should take to increase the participation of women and other underrepresented groups in the technical work force. It also listed specific strategies to help American Indians, blacks, Hispanics, white women, and the handicapped train for technical careers.

"Changing America: The New Face of Science and Engineering" is available free from the Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped in Science and Technology, 330 C Street, S.W., Room 2014, Washington 20201; (202) 245-7477.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	7
2.	**The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book,** by Bill Watterson	1
3.	**The PreHistory of the Far Side,** by Gary Larson	2
4.	**Foucault's Pendulum,** by Umberto Eco	8
5.	**It Was on Fire When I Lay Down on It,** by Robert Fulghum	—
6.	**The Dark Half,** by Stephen King	—
7.	**The Shell Seekers,** by Rosamunde Pilcher	—
8.	**The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos,** by Berke Breathed	3
9.	**Breathing Lessons,** by Anne Tyler	5
10.	**Clear and Present Danger,** by Tom Clancy	10

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in November.

Student Shot and Killed in a Florida Classroom

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—A student at the University of North Florida has been arrested for shooting her former boyfriend to death last month as he sat in a campus classroom.

Margaret D. Haywood is being held in the Duval County Jail on a charge of murdering David Charles Coleman. He was killed one week before he was to receive his bachelor's degree.

Capt. J. M. Beck, deputy director of the campus police, said Ms. Haywood's arraignment had been postponed until early January to determine if she was competent to stand trial.

Students who witnessed the shooting disarmed Ms. Haywood and held her until police arrived. Mr. Coleman died 10 hours later.

Nursing Enrollment Is Up for First Time in 5 Years

WASHINGTON—Enrollment of first-time nursing students rose 5.8 per cent last fall, marking the first such increase in five years, according to the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

The association's "Report on Enrollment and Graduations in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing, 1989" is based on a survey of 87 per cent of the nation's 623 nursing schools that offer bachelor's and graduate degree programs.

The survey found an increase in registered nurses—certified with hospital diplomas or two-year associate degrees—who have enrolled full time to earn the bachelor's degree.

Higher nursing salaries and college recruiting efforts led to the turnaround, said Dan Mezibov, a spokesman for the association. "It's a most encouraging sign," he said, "but it doesn't mean the shortage is over." The demand for nurses has exceeded the supply since the mid-1980's, he said.

Copies of the report are avail-

Demand for College-Educated Workers May Outstrip Supply in 1990's

WASHINGTON

The United States could experience labor shortages in some occupations in the 1990's because the demand for workers with postsecondary education may outstrip the supply, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

In a report on the employment outlook from 1988 to 2000, the department said it expected the number of jobs requiring education beyond high school to rise 22 per cent, compared with an overall job growth rate of 15 per cent. Over the 12-year period, according to the forecast, 18 million new jobs will be created, bringing total employment to 136 million.

Too Few May Qualify

The department blamed the nation's "educational shortfall" on possible shortages of technicians and skilled crafts workers—occupations that generally require postsecondary education below the bachelor's-degree level. Too few people may qualify for admission to job-training programs because one-quarter of the 18- and 19-year-olds will not have high-school diplomas and because many high-school graduates have poor academic skills, according to the report.

In addition, colleges and universities are expected to continue to attract students who might otherwise enroll in job-training programs.

Although many good jobs are expected to be available to those without bachelor's degrees, the department said college graduates would continue to earn higher salaries than those with less education, and that high-school dropouts would remain at a disadvantage in the labor market.

The labor-force projections, which include the employment outlook from 1988 to 2000 for nearly 500 occupations, appear in the November issue of the Labor Department's *Monthly Labor Review*.

The forecast will be presented in greater detail in the 1990-91 edition of the department's *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, scheduled for publication in the spring.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Education Dept. Sees Enrollment Fluctuating in the Decade

WASHINGTON

College enrollments are expected to fluctuate slightly in the 1990's, dropping from 13.2 million in the fall of 1990 to a low of 12.9 million in 1995 before rising to 13.4 million in 2000, the U.S. Department of Education said last week.

In a report presenting projections of education statistics through 2000, the department also said that high-school enrollment, which had fallen nearly every year since 1976, would drop to a low of 12.6 million in 1990, then climb 17.5 per cent to 14.8 million in 2000. Elementary-school enrollment will reach 34.7 million in 2000, 3.6 per cent more than in 1990.

From 1990 to 2000, the number of full-time college professors is expected to rise 2.1 per cent, to 489,000, while the number of part-time professors will remain stable at 283,000.

As they have in recent years, women will continue to earn more associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees in the 1990's than will men, and men will continue to earn the majority of professional degrees. More women and fewer men are expected to earn doctoral degrees in the 1990's, and women will earn a majority of those degrees beginning in 1999.

"Projections of Education Statistics to 2000" is available for $11 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402; (202) 783-3238. Request stock number 065-000-00392-9. —J.E.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Personal & Professional

'In' Box

During the holidays, a sprig of mistletoe at Moorhead State University became the subject of news reports, editorials, and radio talk shows across the country and even overseas.

The notoriety began in early December, when two faculty members at Moorhead said they felt it was inappropriate for mistletoe to be hung in the office of an academic department.

One of the faculty members, Margaret L. Potter, an assistant professor of psychology, said that mistletoe—associated with the tradition of kissing someone who steps under it—could be seen by some to be a license for behavior that could actually be a form of sexual harassment.

The tradition of being surprised with a kiss, contended Ms. Potter, was inappropriate in a business setting. She complained to her department head, sparking a discussion that led Roland Dill, the university's president, to suggest that the mistletoe be taken down.

Says Mr. Dill: "I'm not a Scrooge. We haven't banned anything. We just want to heighten everyone's awareness and sensitivity about the fact that some may find certain Christmas decorations threatening or offensive."

■

Two professors have written a book that offers financial advice to academics who are policyholders with TIAA-CREF, higher education's largest pension companies.

The book, *Managing Your TIAA-CREF Retirement Accounts: Investment Strategies to Maximize Retirement Income*, was written independently of TIAA-CREF and does not seek to represent the companies' policies on pension planning.

The authors are Leonard E. Goodall, a professor of management and public administration at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, and William J. Corney, also a professor of management at Las Vegas. Mr. Goodall is a certified financial planner, while Mr. Corney is a certified internal auditor. The book was published by the Kendall / Hunt Publishing Company.

In the book's introduction, the authors note that retirement planning has become more complicated, partly because of recent changes at TIAA-CREF, which is in the process of introducing more investment options for its policyholders.

Mr. Goodall describes the book's investment strategies as "very conservative." Although they deal primarily with financial options that TIAA-CREF now offers or plans to offer, the authors note that the same strategies would apply to options offered by other companies.

TIAA-CREF officials said they had not yet had a chance to review the book, which will be available at campus bookstores. It may also be ordered for $19.95 plus $2 postage from Kendall / Hunt, 2460 Kerper Boulevard, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; (319) 588-1451.

A New Brand of Leadership Is Seen at Helms of Many Black Colleges

Presidents often bring experience in financial affairs or lobbying

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Thirty years ago the résumés of candidates for the presidency of Howard University would have looked strikingly different from those of the latest crop, says the trustee who led the search for a new chief executive there.

In the past, says James F. Tucker, a Howard board member, black-college presidents typically had been educated at historically black institutions and risen through the ranks there. Many were clergymen, civic leaders, orators, or academicians.

Today, presidents of black institutions are far more likely to have experience in sophisticated financial planning, fund raising, or legislative lobbying. They are better trained as administrators or executives. Few are church leaders. And many—like the three finalists for the Howard presidency—have been educated or spent much of their careers outside black institutions.

'What We Ask of Our Leaders'

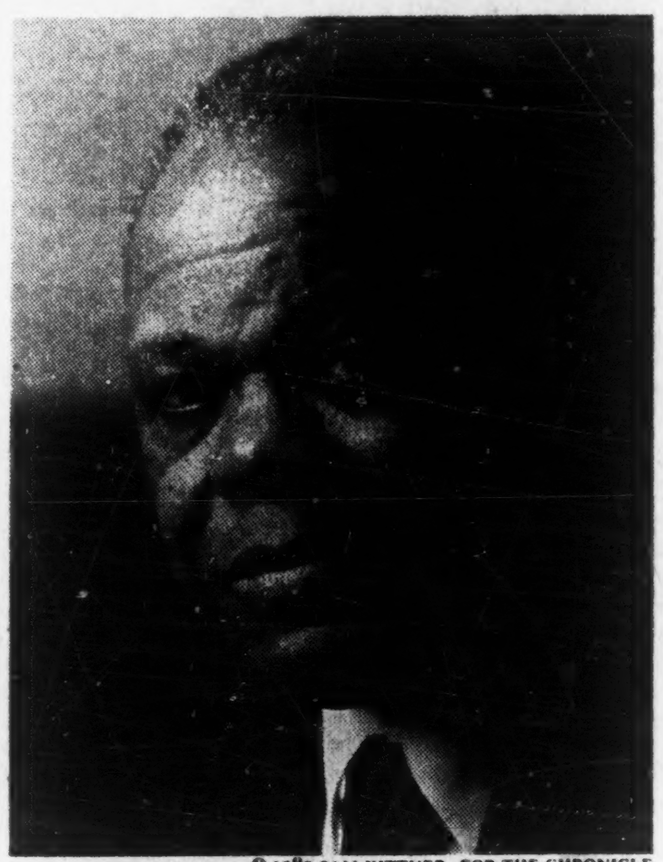
Last month, Franklyn G. Jenifer, the chancellor of the Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education since 1986, was named president of Howard. He began his teaching career at Rutgers University and served for two years as vice-chancellor of the New Jersey Department of Higher Education before heading the Massachusetts system.

Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Tucker, and other higher-education officials observe that many significant changes have taken place in the last 25 years among the chief executive officers of historically black colleges.

"The changing character of our society, of higher education, and also of governing boards at black colleges has changed what we ask of our leaders," says Reginald Wilson, a senior scholar at the American Council on Education. "Boards are looking for a different kind of president."

New demands from the colleges' constituents and their governing boards—

Continued on Following Page


© 1989 SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

James F. Tucker, a Howard U. trustee: In the past, black-college presidents typically rose through the ranks of historically black institutions.

BILLY HOWARD, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Johnnetta B. Cole, Spelman's president: Today's black-college presidents have opportunities to express pride in their heritage.

Court Tells Boston U. to Tenure a Woman Ruled Victim of Bias

BOSTON

A federal appeals court has ordered Boston University to reinstate with tenure a former English professor found by a lower court in 1987 to have been a victim of sex discrimination.

The decision is the first by an appellate court to grant tenure to a female faculty member who claimed her scholarship had been downgraded because of her sex, said Dahlia C. Rudavsky, the professor's lawyer. She said that while at least two other professors have been granted tenure by appellate courts, their cases did not include a dispute over their academic achievements.

The professor, Julia Prewitt Brown, sued Boston University in 1981 after she was denied tenure by the provost and the president despite having been approved by the English department and various faculty panels. In her lawsuit, she claimed that her scholarship had been held to a higher standard than the work of men who had received tenure in her department, and that

Continued on Page A15

Half of 1987-88 Ph.D. Graduates Owed No Money for Education, Study Finds

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

Contrary to wide speculation, Ph.D. graduates are not "hopelessly encumbered with debt" by the time they complete their doctoral programs.

According to a new report from the National Research Council, 53 per cent of those who received doctorates in academic 1987-88 did not owe any money for their education. Among those who were in debt, the report says, 37 per cent owed less that $5,000, while only 4 per cent owed $30,000 or more.

Ph.D. graduates in engineering and the physical sciences were less likely to be in debt than those in the humanities, life sciences, and social sciences.

According to the report, about 35 per cent of the engineers and about 45 per cent of the physical scientists owed money for their education. About half of the graduates in humanities and life sciences and about 60 per cent of the social scientists had some debts.

Support in Science and Engineering

The report speculates that doctoral candidates in science and engineering are less likely than others to borrow money for their education because they receive support from their institutions and from the federal government.

The council's report is based on a survey of graduates who completed requirements for their doctoral degrees at U.S. universities. The survey, which has been conducted annually since 1958, includes students in education, engineering, humanities, life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences, and professional and other fields.

Proportion of Doctorate Recipients Who Owed Money, and Their Median Debt, 1988

All	47.1%	$7,471
Men	46.9	7,258
Women	47.4	7,869
U.S. citizens	54.7%	$7,649
American Indian	63.3	7,116
Asian	53.0	7,748
Black	60.5	7,655
Hispanic	66.2	8,283
White	54.1	7,616
Foreign, permanent visa	37.4%	$7,391
Foreign, temporary visa	20.7	5,470
Field of study		
Education	38.0%	$7,013
Engineering	34.0	6,540
Humanities	51.7	6,632
Life sciences	52.6	7,227
Physical sciences	43.4	6,192
Professional and other	48.1	8,411
Social sciences	61.0	9,920

Covers 30,254 doctorate recipients

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Fourth of Degrees to Foreign Students

The council says the question about debt was first added to the survey in 1987 in response to concern that the majority of graduates were burdened with financial obligations by the time they received their doctorates. Data from the last two surveys do not support that assumption, the report concludes.

Universities awarded 33,456 doctoral degrees in 1988, an increase of 1,089 over 1987, according to the council. One-quarter of those degrees went to students from other countries, most notably in Asia.

The number of students receiving doctorates increased for the third consecutive year, approaching the all-time high of 33,755 reached in 1973, says the report.

Since that peak year, the council says, students' academic and professional interests have changed substantially. For example, the number of graduates earning degrees in the life sciences, which include

Continued on Following Page

New Brand of Leadership Seen at Black Colleges

Continued from Preceding Page

along with more educational and job opportunities for blacks—have ushered in what some higher-education observers describe as a new brand of leadership for many black-college presidents.

No longer does the image of caretaker, minister, or academician alone describe the typical black-college president. Now the successful chief executives of black colleges are more likely to be described as savvy financial managers, skilled fund raisers, sophisticated public-image makers, and hungry competitors for top black students and faculty members.

Their management styles are described by observers as more creative and more consultative with faculty members, but also more bottom-line–oriented than ever before. They also tend to promote their institutions' cultural ties to the black community more conspicuously than did their predecessors, observers say.

Several Presidents Cited

Among the chief executives who are often mentioned as providing such leadership are Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith University; Johnnetta B. Cole, president of Spelman College; and Henry Ponder, president of Fisk University.

Mr. Albright, who serves on the boards of 25 organizations, has been described as a skilled lobbyist for federal dollars and takes what he calls a "market-oriented" approach to running the university. Under his leadership, the university's endowment has more than tripled. At Spelman, whose curriculum emphasizes black cultural traditions, Ms. Cole has been credited with helping to attract what is thought to be the largest donation ever given to a predominantly black college—$20-million from the television star Bill Cosby and his wife, Camille. At Fisk, Mr. Ponder has encountered opposition in recent years from faculty members, students, and board members to his strictly-business approach to managing the university, but is credited with saving the university from bankruptcy, building its endowment, and increasing student enrollment.

Less-well-known black institutions are looking for similar leadership qualities. Trustees at Knoxville College, for example, recently selected as their new president John B. Turner, who spent 14 years as an assistant provost and associate graduate dean at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before becoming a higher-education consultant in 1988. The college, which is recovering from financial problems and a drop in enrollment, was seeking a leader to help it rebuild, and trustees were impressed with Mr. Turner's work with minority graduate students and contacts with corporations and foundations.

"In days of old, the black-college president did not have nearly the same fund-raising responsibilities that we have now."

Black colleges are by no means the only institutions that demand leaders whose style differs from that of earlier presidents. Over the years, presidents of all types of colleges and universities have strengthened their ties to the corporate world, and focused more on building the images of their institutions. In addition, at many institutions presidents are facing increased competition for students and faculty members, as well as a growing demand for more accountability, better resources, and better undergraduate education from parents and students. But because of their particular history, similar problems and circumstances have taken a different twist at historically black colleges. Changes in black colleges and in their leadership have come about less gradually than at predominantly white institutions.

From their inception until only about three decades ago, black colleges were the primary source of higher education for black students. Many of the 117 black colleges in the United States began as bare-bones operations, and continue to have lower endowments and more budget deficits than do mainstream institutions. In addition, they were inexperienced in raising money beyond that needed for minimal operating expenses, because many of them were almost entirely supported by the government or a religious denomination.

Quick Transformations

Transformations of black higher education and its leadership came quickly after civil-rights legislation was passed in the 1960's. Almost overnight, black colleges found themselves competing with predominantly white colleges for top black students.

As a result, black colleges had to work harder to get the students who in the past had enrolled almost automatically. To compete better, they needed to improve their facilities, offer better financial-aid packages, and pay higher faculty salaries.

Presidents were expected to bring financial acumen, market skills, and business connections to their positions. Because of increased opportunities for blacks to become involved in the larger business community, presidents were also expected to attract people with deep pockets to college governing boards.

Cultural Traditions

"In days of old, the black-college president did not have nearly the same fund-raising responsibilities that we have now," says Mr. Albright, Johnson C. Smith's president. "Knowing how to raise dollars, deal with complex financial issues, and interpret the law as it pertains to higher education are skills a current president can't do without."

The civil-rights movement of the 1960's also influenced students and professors at black colleges to demand other changes from their leaders. Presidents were openly encouraged to infuse black-cultural traditions into the curriculum, and to allow more participation by faculty members and students in institutional decision making.

Ronald Walters, a professor of political science at Howard University, says that consensual governing, a management style that emphasizes consulting with others and a characteristic commonly attributed to the new style of leadership, is a luxury that black-college presidents of an earlier era might not have been able to afford.

In the past, he says, black-college presidents tended to centralize their power because black institutions—most of which were in the South—existed in tenuous political and social situations.

'Autocratic and in Control'

"In order to steer cautiously, they believed they had to be autocratic and in control, so their institutions wouldn't be any more vulnerable to outside forces than they already were," Mr. Walter says. "It was not pernicious, but benevolent."

Now that black colleges no longer exist in a hostile environment, he says, it is only natural that presidents should share decision making with their faculties. (He notes, however, that the tradition of a passive faculty is still evident, reflected in part by the relatively small proportion of faculty unions at black colleges.)

Mr. Wilson of the American Council on Education says that many black presidents inherited a kind of "plantation mentality" from their white predecessors and colleagues at predominantly white colleges. When black presidents began to succeed white presidents, who had typically ruled black colleges with an iron hand, he says, they adopted much of the same domineering style.

"Black presidents weren't the only autocrats," Mr. Wilson says.

Another mark of the new leadership style is a clear focus on the black cultural character of the institution and its curriculum.

Spelman's Ms. Cole says that today's black-college presidents are not necessarily prouder or more conscious of their heritage, but simply have a greater opportunity to express it than did their predecessors. In the past, she adds, the predominantly white governing boards and state legislatures that held sway over many black col-

---

Half of 1987-88 Ph.D. Graduates Had No Education Debts

Continued from Preceding Page

the agricultural, biological, and health sciences, increased by almost 20 per cent, while the number receiving doctorates in education decreased by about the same amount.

About three-quarters of the 1988 graduates had commitments for immediate employment or further study when they received their doctorates, says the report. Of those with definite plans, three-quarters had jobs and the rest—many of them in the physical and life sciences—planned to continue their education.

Academe and Industry

In most fields, the largest proportion of 1988 Ph.D. graduates planned to work in academe, the report says. In engineering and the physical sciences, however, 50 per cent or more of the new graduates were headed for industry.

The 84-page document, "Summary Report 1988: Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities," is available free from the Doctorate Records Project, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418; (202) 334-3161.

FACT FILE: A Profile of 1988 Recipients of Doctorates

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields [1]	All fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,553	1,039	6,349	4,190	6,143	5,309	5,769	1,053	33,456
Median age at conferral	35.4	34.8	40.5	31.0	31.9	30.3	34.1	37.9	33.8
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.2	11.6	16.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	10.5	14.6	10.5
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.5	6.9	8.1	5.9	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.9
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.7%	36.9%	36.9%	76.4%	55.4%	67.3%	54.5%	23.6%	54.7%
Sex									
Male	55.7%	76.2%	44.8%	93.2%	63.2%	83.4%	55.0%	59.6%	64.8%
Female	44.3	23.8	55.2	6.8	36.8	16.6	45.0	40.4	35.2
Citizenship									
United States	78.4	58.5	83.1	42.4	71.3	60.8	74.8	73.3	69.3
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.7	7.9	2.7	8.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.8
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.7	24.5	7.5	41.1	17.3	27.8	12.3	11.3	18.5
Unknown	7.1	9.0	6.7	7.7	6.4	6.7	9.1	11.2	7.5
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	5.2%	30.8%	17.6%	8.4%	1.3%	11.4%
Research associateship	1.5	0.7	1.3	12.6	17.4	24.3	3.7	1.0	9.7
Traineeship	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.0
Other	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	66.1	75.6	63.1	24.0	19.9	20.3	36.8	50.1	39.2
Industry or business	5.5	7.8	6.3	34.5	7.3	20.3	12.1	7.2	13.2
Government	2.3	1.9	7.4	7.2	6.3	4.4	8.9	7.0	6.2
Non-profit organization	4.8	0.5	4.9	0.7	2.0	0.8	10.4	14.9	4.3
Other or unknown	4.0	0.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	5.4	2.5	3.1
Postdoctoral status unknown	10.2	11.3	10.0	11.4	9.0	9.6	11.9	14.4	10.5
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	6.6%	32.0%	5.5%	64.0%	44.6%	61.9%	22.7%	11.3%	28.3%
Teaching	70.2	57.7	35.5	20.6	28.7	24.7	29.7	46.6	36.3
Administration	5.6	3.7	37.4	2.1	5.9	1.7	6.3	13.1	13.2
Professional services	5.9	1.7	11.8	5.1	9.8	3.9	33.5	16.6	13.0
Other	5.2	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	5.2	3.1
Unknown	6.5	3.5	7.2	6.0	7.5	5.7	4.4	6.6	6.1

[1] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately
[2] Includes degree categories not listed separately

SOURCE: SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Ways & Means

"You don't test apples to see what happens to oranges."

So says Rep. Olympia Snowe, a Maine Republican who is co-chairwoman of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues. Representative Snowe and some other lawmakers want the General Accounting Office to determine whether federally supported medical research, by relying on tests of treatments on men, is hampering the health of women.

In 1987 the National Institutes of Health adopted a series of policies designed to insure that women were included, whenever possible, in research trials supported by the institutes. The policies followed a series of reports about research in which trials included only men, even though women also suffered from the diseases being studied.

Representative Snowe says she wants to see if the policies are being followed, and whether N.I.H. has changed its approach to health research because of the concern about women's health.

"Women's tax dollars pay for half of the research that's done in the country," she says. "They deserve to derive greater benefit from that research."

A spokesman says N.I.H. officials have no comment on Representative Snowe's request.

◆

When the Illinois Board of Higher Education votes next week on what tuition levels it will recommend to Gov. James R. Thompson, it will have no doubt about the feelings of students, or those of Santa Claus.

A student group used Saint Nick—at the height of the holiday season, no less—as part of its plea to board members to hold the line on tuition.

At the board's December meeting, Mr. Claus and one of his elves distributed snow cones emblazoned with the message "Give the Gift of Access, Freeze Tuition." Santa also told board members that their votes would determine whether they would be on his "nice list" or "naughty list" for gift distribution, and he threatened to give lumps of coal to those who opposed the tuition freeze.

Lynda McCann Gillman, a graduate student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a member of Students for a Tuition Freeze, said students had been paying an unfair share of the cost of higher education for too long and wanted to dramatize their concerns.

Ms. Gillman said that tuition rates at her campus 10 years ago were less than $700. Today, she said, they are $2,376 for undergraduates and $2,700 for graduate students.

Members of Students for a Tuition Freeze have been joking about other ways they could use symbolism to drive home their point. One proposal was to invite the film-maker Spike Lee to the next Board of Higher Education meeting to urge board members to *Do the Right Thing*.

Government & Politics

MAKING COLLEGE AFFORDABLE

Higher-Education Officials Applaud Federal Efforts to Use Tax Code to Encourage Families to Save Money

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Ideas for using the federal tax code to encourage Americans to save more money are attracting increased attention from the Administration and Congress—to the delight of college officials, who believe increased savings levels will make higher education affordable for more people.

Democratic leaders in Congress tried unsuccessfully last year to change the regulations for Individual Retirement Accounts so they could be used to pay for things before retirement, such as a child's college education. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, led that effort and is expected to propose similar legislation this year.

President Bush is also expected to propose a savings plan this year. The President reportedly will call for the creation of "Family Savings Accounts," to which families could contribute up to $5,000 a year. Provided the money was left untouched for 10 years, interest on it would be exempt from taxation. The money could be used for any purpose.

NAICU

Sandra H. McMullen: Presidents of private colleges would welcome any change in the tax code that would encourage more parents to save.

Both Republicans and Democrats say they are interested in savings plans because Americans tend to spend their money too quickly, leaving them short when it's time to pay for college, health care, or retirement.

College officials say they are pleased with the government's interest in savings because they have been trying for years to encourage parents to plan earlier for their children's college education.

Bentsen's Plan Preferred

Says Theodore L. Bracken, director of federal relations for the Consortium on Financing Higher Education: "We've been looking for a long time for stimulants for families to save. Some kind of federal tax break might well be the very thing that leads people to do more for their children than they have in the past."

Mr. Bracken says too many parents wait to plan for tuition payments until the year before their children enroll in college. New tax breaks, he adds, "can let us take better advantage of the pre-college years."

Sandra H. McMullen, executive director for tax policy of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, says presidents of private colleges would welcome any change in the tax code that would encourage more parents to save.

Both Mr. Bracken and Ms. McMullen say Senator Bentsen's plan may be

Continued on Following Page

Bush Administration Offers First Hints on Its 1991 Budget; for Higher Education, More Disappointments May Loom

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The budget cycle for the federal government has come full circle. Administration officials finished work on the fiscal 1990 budget and began hinting about the contents of the budget for 1991.

Spending levels in this year's budget have disappointed college administrators and lobbyists, and the early news about 1991 indicated that more disappointments may lie ahead. President Bush will present the 1991 budget to Congress this month.

The Education Department released final dollar amounts for student aid and other programs for fiscal 1990, which began in October. Most of that money will be spent during the 1990-91 academic year. (See table on Page A19.)

Reports citing anonymous officials say the President will seek a modest increase for education in 1991, with most of the funds going to elementary and secondary education.

President Bush signed an appropriations bill for the department in November, but it was unclear how much money would actually be spent because of deficit-reduction cutbacks required by law. Last month federal agencies determined which of their programs would be cut, and by how much.

The cuts, for example, took $84.3-million from the $6.175-billion student-aid appropriation for the 1990 budget year. The final amount represents an increase of 2.5 per cent above the fiscal 1989 level. The annual rate of inflation is now 4.7 per cent.

Despite the overall increase, some individual aid programs, such as College Work Study and State Student Incentive Grants, were reduced below 1989 levels. Others received increases larger than the overall 2.5-per-cent figure. The Pell Grant program, for instance, grew by 4.2 per cent above 1989.

Despite that increase, Education De-

Continued on Page A19

White House Sends Congress a Plan to Coordinate Federal Efforts in Superconductivity Research

WASHINGTON

The White House last week sent Congress a plan to coordinate federal efforts to promote research and development in superconductivity, an area of growing commercial importance.

Congress requested the plan, which was developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy, as part of the National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The law was a result of fears that, without such a policy, the United States would lose the race with Japan to commercialize recently discovered high-temperature superconductors.

Such materials permit a resistance-free flow of electricity at commercially attainable temperatures. The materials could be used in a variety of applications, from electrical transmission lines and transformers that do not lose electricity to high-speed levitated trains and more powerful computers and generators.

The superconductivity plan, detailed in a 77-page report, emphasizes that "consistent and stable" support of superconductivity research by the federal government is indispensable for the United States to capitalize on this new technology.

The report recommends that federal agencies focus their support for high-temperature superconductivity research in a number of critical areas:

Congress developed the law because of fears the United States would lose the race with Japan to commercialize recently discovered high-temperature superconductors.

- Developing and understanding the

Continued on Following Page

Administration Offers Hints on 1991 Budget; Disappointments May Loom

Continued from Page A17

partment officials maintained that the money appropriated for the Pell Grant program was insufficient to keep up with the growth in both the number of eligible students and the size of the grants they are qualifying for. Lawmakers, however, contended that the funds were adequate and that the Administration had overestimated the demand for the grants.

College lobbyists are worried that the dispute may cause the Education Department to reduce the maximum Pell Grant in 1990-91 from its current level of $2,300 a year. Lobbyists have predicted that a reduction could eliminate grants for at least 137,000 students and cut the grants of an additional one-third of the three million recipients.

Roberta B. Dunn, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Education for student financial assistance, said the department would like to avoid reducing the Pell Grant maximum. "We believe it will be $2,300, but no, we have not committed," she said.

Looking Ahead to 1991

Meanwhile, college officials and lobbyists in Washington were looking ahead to what Mr. Bush may request for higher-education programs in the 1991 budget. Most of the money in that budget would be spent in the 1991-92 academic year.

Officially, the Education Department and the Office of Management and Budget have been mum. But reports citing anonymous officials said Mr. Bush was likely to ask for a modest increase for education, with most of it going to elementary and secondary schools.

Officials said the President might request an increase for the Head Start program, which helps prepare disadvantaged children for school. Mr. Bush may also re-introduce the $441-million package of education programs that he sent to Congress last year. Those programs, which would primarily benefit elementary and secondary schools, have not been approved by Congress (*The Chronicle*, December 6).

Goals to Be Made Public

Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos has said that the department needs additional money for its research and data-collection activities. The department must improve those capabilities, Mr. Cavazos has said, to measure the progress of schools in meeting education goals that the Bush Administration and the governors are developing. Those goals are expected to be made public next month.

One college lobbyist, noting that Administration officials had had nothing to say about higher-education programs, was not optimistic that President Bush would request large increases for student-aid programs or other college programs. The Administration is likely to request only what is necessary to maintain a maximum grant of $2,300 in the Pell Grant program in 1991-92, the lobbyist says.

While Congress has typically provided more money than the President has requested for education programs, some observers believe that might not be true for fiscal 1991. The budget is expected to be extremely tight as the Administration and Congress endeavor to cut the deficit from an estimated $110-billion in fiscal 1990 to $64-billion in 1991.

1990 Appropriations for Education and Health Research

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1990 Actual appropriation†
Student assistance				
Pell Grants	$4,483,915,000	$4,740,000,000	$4,470,000,000	$4,673,478,000
Supplemental Grants	437,972,000	452,863,000	490,000,000	458,650,000
College Work-Study	610,097,000	610,097,000	615,000,000	601,765,000
Income-contingent loans	4,940,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,863,000
State Student Incentive Grants	71,889,000	50,000,000	72,000,000	59,181,000
Perkins Loans	205,507,000	159,000,000	169,000,000	156,829,000
Stafford Student Loans*	4,066,852,000	3,651,000,000	3,826,314,000	3,813,832,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,235,000	14,235,000	16,000,000	14,922,000
Graduate support				
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	15,711,000	16,245,000	16,245,000	16,034,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7,904,000	6,770,000	8,000,000	7,896,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,320,000	3,320,000	3,320,000	3,277,000
Minority Participation Graduate Fellowships	3,476,000	3,594,000	3,594,000	3,547,000
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	12,844,000	17,000,000	13,000,000	15,793,000
Institutional assistance				
Cooperative education	13,622,000	13,622,000	13,622,000	13,445,000
Developing institutions				
Aid for historically black colleges	73,554,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	83,898,000
Institutional support	77,459,000	83,000,000	85,000,000	82,911,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	12,696,000	23,128,000	13,128,000	17,893,000
Facilities				
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	31,315,000	35,129,000	5,129,000	35,129,000
Interest-subsidy grants	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,744,000	22,449,000
International education	31,058,000	40,317,000	38,817,000	39,794,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,952,000	5,000,000	3,952,000	4,935,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,838,000	2,838,000	2,838,000	2,801,000
Bilingual education				
Bilingual vocational training	3,771,000	3,900,000	0	2,959,000
Training grants	30,413,000	32,413,000	31,413,000	31,913,000

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1990 Actual appropriation†
Library resources				
Research libraries	$5,675,000	$5,675,000	$5,800,000	$5,738,000
Training and demonstration	709,000	709,000	1,000,000	855,000
College library technology grants	3,651,000	3,651,000	3,812,000	3,732,000
Aid to disadvantaged				
College-aid migrant programs	1,482,000	1,482,000	2,000,000	1,720,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,892,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,468,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,307,000	5,487,000	5,487,000	5,416,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	219,257,000	248,168,000	240,000,000	241,822,000
Education research and statistics				
Education research	47,079,000	57,010,000	55,100,000	55,502,000
Education statistics	31,122,000	38,320,000	40,320,000	39,739,000
Education for the handicapped				
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	53,525,000	52,883,000	55,000,000	54,318,000
Research and development	17,026,000	17,026,000	21,026,000	19,825,000
Personnel development	67,095,000	67,095,000	70,000,000	71,000,000
Rehabilitation training	30,500,000	30,134,000	31,500,000	31,110,000
Postsecondary programs	5,770,000	5,770,000	8,770,000	6,510,000
Miscellaneous				
Adult education	162,210,000	208,796,000	184,000,000	195,268,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,856,000	11,856,000	11,856,000	11,702,000
Office for Civil Rights	41,635,000	45,178,000	45,178,000	44,572,000
Teacher training	151,434,000	113,346,000	172,850,000	151,515,000
Vocational education grants	831,566,000	860,000,000	867,870,000	850,760,000
Women's educational equity	2,949,000	2,949,000	1,300,000	2,098,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	2,760,000	2,854,000	3,000,000	2,961,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1990 Actual appropriation†
Scientific research				
National Institutes of Health				
Cancer Institute	$1,570,943,000	$1,652,666,000	$1,668,473,000	$1,634,332,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,045,732,000	1,090,930,000	1,091,597,000	1,072,354,000
Institute of Dental Research	130,834,000	138,053,000	137,096,000	135,749,000
Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	559,648,000	590,276,000	593,497,000	581,477,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	567,179,000	595,155,000	620,104,000	607,992,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	742,277,000	845,523,000	847,112,000	832,977,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	654,664,000	692,639,000	752,939,000	681,782,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	425,532,000	448,493,000	450,593,000	442,914,000
Eye Institute	231,292,000	240,636,000	241,774,000	236,533,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	223,695,000	232,479,000	234,048,000	229,234,000

	Fiscal 1989 Actual spending	Fiscal 1990 Approved by House	Fiscal 1990 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1990 Actual appropriation†
National Institutes of Health, continued				
Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	$160,015,000	$171,673,000	$171,688,000	$168,930,000
Institute on Aging	222,845,000	241,528,000	245,490,000	239,455,000
Research Resources	358,332,000	356,128,000	362,253,000	353,734,000
Center for Nursing Research	29,132,000	32,969,000	34,969,000	33,513,000
International Center	14,002,000	15,579,000	15,532,000	15,516,000
Library of Medicine	74,413,000	83,311,000	80,729,000	81,861,000
Total N.I.H.	7,144,819,000	7,678,625,000	7,713,064,000	7,576,352,000
Health research and training				
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration				
Mental health research and research training	354,464,000	389,110,000	424,455,000	413,788,000
Centers for Disease Control				
Occupational safety and health research and training	70,355,000	73,900,000	87,695,000	84,665,000

† Actual appropriation figures reflect the final appropriations bill signed by President Bush and the across-the-board budget cuts required by law to meet targets for reducing the federal deficit.

* Formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans.

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

January 10, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 17

ISSN 0009-5982

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

As the cold war eases, cuts proposed in the military budget may change the concept of national security, affecting scholars who conduct defense-related research, economists say: Page A6.

Minority literatures are more popular than ever, but scholars are ambivalent about the works' status in academe: Page A7.

Guidelines on handling charges of academic misconduct have been revised by the American Historical Association: Page A15.

Texas is pleased with the direction a competitive state research program has taken, and experts from outside the state applaud it: Page A19.

A fund-raising drive expected to bring $500-million to Ohio State is inspiring other public colleges to "think bigger": Page A29.

With an increasingly diverse population, Toledo U.'s students and administrators are trying to promote sensitivity and tolerance: Page A33.

This year's engineering students will again earn higher starting salaries than graduates going to other fields, two reports say: Page A33.

The rule barring underclassmen from the National Football League's draft is expected to face its most serious challenge in April: Page A39.

Academics at Uruguay's state-operated university predict that 1990 will bring big changes: Page A43.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-52**
Athletics	A39-41
Books	A14
Business & Philanthropy	A29-32
Coming Events	A47
Computers	A18
Deadlines	A50
Deaths	A47
Fact File	A34
Gazette	A46
Government & Politics	A19-27
Grants	A26, A32
International	A43-45
Personal & Professional	A15-18
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A33-38
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-84**
Bulletin Board	B5-83
End Paper	B84
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

AAUP Report Urges Bigger Faculty Role in Governing Sports

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Faculty members must become much more involved in governing sports programs at their colleges, a committee of the American Association of University Professors says.

The call to action comes in a report by the association's Special Committee on Athletics that is to be issued this week.

The report decries the current state of college sports for stressing money and winning at the expense of academic integrity, but it does not directly criticize faculty members for failing to do enough to combat that trend.

Such criticism, however, is implicit in the committee's conclusions, its members and A.A.U.P. officials say.

Too often, professors have sat idly by as standards have been abused and rules bent or broken by administrators, coaches, and sports officials on their campuses, says John C. Weistart, a Duke University law professor who led the committee and wrote the report.

Intensifying Pressures Cited

Colleges are under ever-intensifying financial and public-relations pressures to win on the field, the committee says, so faculty members have an obligation to "counterbalance" those influences by fighting for the primacy of educational goals.

"Faculties are in a unique position to advocate adherence to meaningful academic standards," the committee's report says. "Faculties, able to speak with inde-

Continued on Page A39

Panel Calls for Radical Changes in Schools to Improve Education for Minority Groups

Colleges encouraged to groom students for higher education

By DENISE K. MAGNER

WASHINGTON

A panel seeking to end the "educational neglect" of American minority groups is unveiling a national strategy this week that calls for elementary and secondary schools to be "radically restructured."

The group's plan, which contains recommendations for improving minority education from preschool to graduate school, also urges higher education to become much more involved in grooming minority students for college at an earlier age.

In a report called "Education That Works: An Action Plan for the Education of Minorities," the panel says that, more than 30 years after the courts declared segregated schools unconstitutional, "most minority children remain in schools that are separate and decidedly unequal." The panel's members include academic, corporate, and government leaders—about half of them members of minority groups.

Excerpts from the report, "Education That Works: An Action Plan for the Education of Minorities," begin on Page A35.

The 130-page report is the product of a two-year effort called the Quality Education for Minorities Project. The Carnegie Corporation of New York financed the project with a $1.2-million grant.

Project leaders are creating a non-profit foundation to carry out some of the recommendations of the report, which they are releasing in Washington. They are also holding a day-long conference to discuss it.

"We intend to send the report to each governor and to the White House," says Shirley M. McBay, the project's director. She is dean for student affairs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which coordinated the project along with the University of Texas at Austin.

'We Hope It Will Speak Loudly'

"We hope it will affect their thinking in setting the nation's educational agenda," Ms. McBay says. "We hope it will speak loudly and clearly to people who care about the future of this country."

The report was prepared by a 36-mem-

Continued on Page A35

Health Secretary Kills Guidelines to Bar Abuse Among NIH Grantees

By DAVID L. WHEELER

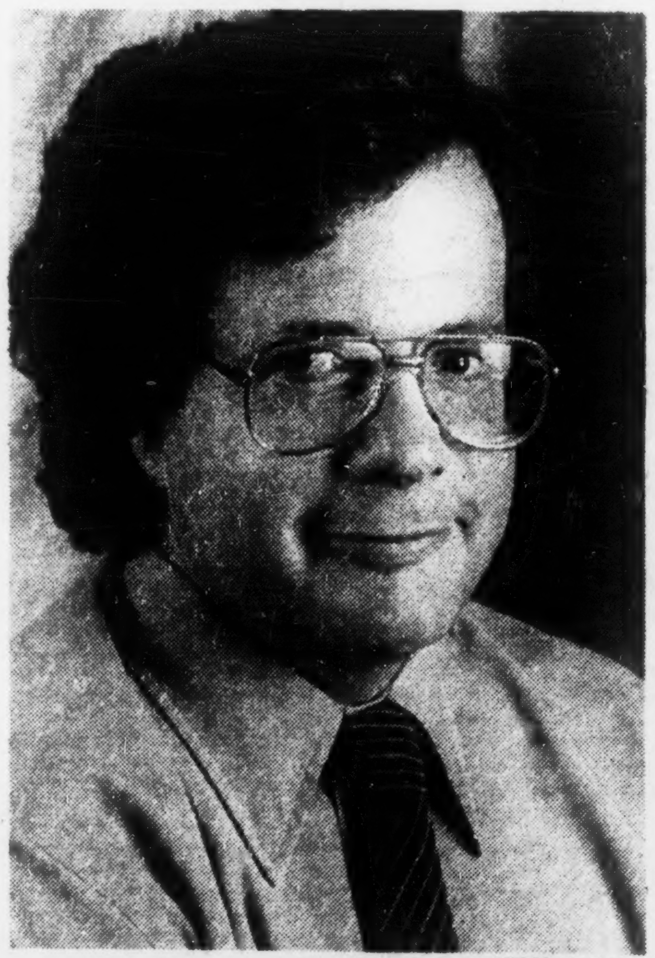
WASHINGTON

Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan has effectively killed guidelines proposed by the National Institutes of Health to prevent financial conflicts of interest among scientists that N.I.H. supports.

Dr. Sullivan said the department would begin a new and more exhaustive process to determine what the government should do about such conflicts, which many people believe to be a by-product of increased cooperation between university scientists

Continued on Page A22

Academics on Corporate Boards: Beneficial for Universities or Conflict of Interest?



ADDISON GEARY

David F. Noble, a Drexel historian: "Sitting on a corporate board is inherently a conflict of interest. It's a question of who these people are representing."

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

At a gathering of higher-education administrators, one university president was explaining why he thought it was so important to serve on corporate boards of directors.

If he were the president of a campus in Texas, he said, he'd try to serve on an oil-company board, a bank board, an agricultural board, and a communications board. "The more I know about industries in Texas, the better I can serve my institution," he reasoned.

Observing the Inner Workings

Many presidents—as well as some administrators and professors—agree. Serving on corporate boards, they say, offers them a chance to observe the inner workings of the corporate world, to make contacts with influential people (including potential donors), to learn the needs of industry, and to help their institutions become better known.

It can also be lucrative: An academic who serves on the boards of three or four large companies—not a rare practice among presidents of top research universities—can earn more than $100,000 a year in directors' fees.

While the practice appears to be widely accepted among college and university officials, not everyone likes it.

Critics who have grown increasingly concerned about ties between corporations and universities are skeptical about whether higher-education institutions really benefit when their officials hold corporate directorships. They argue that academics who serve on the boards of for-profit corporations can compromise their institutions' independence, risk becoming involved in conflicts of interest, and spend too much time at meetings away from their

Continued on Page A16

Earmarking Funds for Colleges: the Promise and the Peril

Congress gives huge awards to specific campuses without peer review or competition. The colleges' experiences have varied widely: Page A19.

MARGINALIA

From *Update*, a newsletter published by the State of Connecticut Board of Governors for Higher Education:

"The University of Connecticut Health Center is slated to install an *automatic sprinkler system* in its hospital and clinic buildings. . . . Approximately 4,000 sprinklers will be installed in every room and corridor. . . ."

Whoosh!

■

This letter, writes Laurel Stavis of the media-relations office at Wellesley College, "occupies a prominent spot on my wall and is read whenever I find my view of education's bigger picture obscured or in need of fine tuning":

"To Wellesley College:

"Hi, my name is Robert Stroot. I'm in the fifth grade. The fifth graders at Geggie Elementary School in Eureka, Missouri are planning a State Project Day.

"Since I do not live in Massachusetts, I am asking you to send dirt samples, a road map, pamphlets, brochures, magazines, soil and rock samples and many, many other things, if possible. Our projects are to be completed in four months.

"If you can send me some information, I will be very thankful. I appreciate all your trouble. Thank you alot."

■

"So we got our fingernails dirty and answered his request for bits and pieces of Massachusetts along with 'road maps, pamphlets, and many, many other things.'

"I phoned the Geggie Elementary School last week to speak with Mr. Stroot. Proudly announcing that he was now a *sixth*-grader and that his State Project had been a great success, he thanked us heartily for our contributions.

"I, in turn, conveyed my appreciation to him for the reminder that we in institutions of higher learning have our foundations in the bedrock of schools like Geggie and students like Robert Stroot."

■

Headline on an advertisement in *Science* magazine for the R. W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute:

FROM INDIVIDUAL STRENGTHS
COME COLLECTIVE SUCCESS

It do, do it?

■

Job notice in our "Bulletin Board":

"The United States Naval Academy announces an opening for an Assistant Professor in Ancient History. . . . Preference will be given to candidates trained in Classical Greece. . . ."

Maybe someone will come out of retirement. —C.G.

In Brief

4-Year Colleges Became More Selective in 1980's

NEW YORK

In the 1980's, four-year colleges became more selective in their admission of freshmen, according to a report of a College Board survey of application, enrollment, and other trends.

In 1988, four-year institutions admitted about 60 per cent of their applicants, down from 65 per cent in 1980, the report said. The proportion of institutions accepting less than three-quarters of their applicants rose to 48 per cent from 42 per cent. In 1988, about 47 per cent of admitted freshmen enrolled, down from 53 per cent eight years earlier.

Over all, freshman applications to four-year colleges increased 26 per cent from 1980 to 1988, the board said. Average undergraduate enrollment over the period rose 8 per cent, with four-year institutions experiencing a 4.6-per-cent gain and two-year colleges experiencing a 12.6-per-cent rise.

Most Complete 1st Year

Among other results, the survey of 3,126 institutions found that in 1988, 83 per cent of freshmen at four-year colleges and 78 per cent of those at two-year institutions completed their first year of college in good standing.

In addition, half of all freshmen at four-year colleges and about one-third of freshmen at two-year colleges were eligible for financial aid, and nearly all of those students were offered aid.

Copies of the report, "Summary Statistics: Annual Survey of Colleges, 1989-90," are available for $25 prepaid from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101-0886. Request item number 239570. For information about obtaining the full data base on computer disk, contact Jean Marzone, the board's director of information services, at (212) 713-8116. —J.E.

Officials Investigating Death of Clemson Student

CLEMSON, S.C.—Clemson University and state officials are investigating the death of a student who was legally drunk when she fell from the third floor of a fraternity house last month.

University officials said Shannon A. Gill, a 20-year-old sophomore, slipped from an outside ledge at the Alpha Tau Omega house while she and a friend were attempting to climb through a window into a locked room.

Clemson officials said a party at the fraternity house that night had ended hours before Ms. Gill died. They said the fraternity had not registered the party with administrators—a requirement when groups intend to serve alcohol. Ms. Gill was carrying false identification when she died.

South Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission officials are trying to determine where Ms. Gill got the alcohol. State officials said her blood-alcohol level registered 0.17 when she died—higher than the state's 0.10 level for intoxication.

Cal. State U. to Review Choice of Campus Site

VENTURA, CAL. — The California State University System has decided to review its plans to acquire a 440-acre site for a new campus here after running into a legal setback and community opposition.

Superior Court Judge Joseph Hadden ruled that the university's environmental-impact report on the project on the 8,000-acre Taylor Ranch was inadequate. He also invalidated a resolution approved last May by the system's Board of Trustees authorizing purchase of the property north of Los Angeles.

A number of community groups have opposed the campus on environmental grounds, prompting the university to delay a decision on whether to contract for a second environmental-impact report until a series of public meetings to gauge community sentiment is held in the spring.

The state has allocated about $8-million to buy land for the system's 21st campus, but the money must be spent by June 30.

Bomb Explodes in Tower at Indiana University

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—A pipe bomb exploded in an Indiana University carillon tower last week, causing minor damage.

No one was injured in the blast, which shot the bomb's end cap through a graduate student's apartment window 446 feet away, said James Kennedy, director of university police.

The bomb exploded on a landing in the tower's stairwell—bending several iron railings and breaking out concrete, Mr. Kennedy said.

"It was probably a very stupid prank," he said. No threat had been made, and no one has claimed responsibility, he added.

Fragments of the bomb have been sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine the explosive's contents.

Campus Worker Kills Self After Murdering His Boss

BLUEFIELD, W.VA.—An assistant director of maintenance at Bluefield State College was shot and killed last month by a night watchman at the college, who later killed himself.

According to city police, Allen C. Peery, a night watchman, apparently shot Donald Nelson Lewis four times with a handgun inside the campus maintenance building. He then drove home and killed himself with a single gunshot to the head, said James Dent, the city's Police Chief.

Mr. Peery had been "under some stress" and was "quite upset" that he had been required to work over the holidays, Mr. Dent said. Mr. Peery and Mr. Lewis, his supervisor, had recently disagreed over the work schedule, he added.

The men had worked together for about six years, a university spokesman said.

Study Predicts Shortage of Educated Workers

BOSTON—A drop in the number of high-school graduates in New England will mean that fewer college-educated workers will be available there in the 1990's, according to the New England Board of Higher Education.

High-school-graduation projections for the region indicate that the total number of graduates will drop by 158,000, or 20 per cent, between 1988 and 1994.

The board said that, from 1988 to 1991, Connecticut would experience the largest decline in the number of graduates, 21 per cent, followed by Massachusetts with 19.8 per cent; New Hampshire, 15.9 per cent; Rhode Island, 15.4 per cent; Vermont, 14 per cent; and Maine, with 11.1 per cent.

John C. Hoy, the board's president, said the shortage of college-educated workers would intensify in the next decade because public higher-education institutions are now turning away students following state budget cuts.

Fire of Suspicious Origin Damages Texas Institute

AUSTIN—A fire of suspicious origin has caused extensive dam-

China Scholar Abandons 3-Year-Old Suit Against Stanford

STANFORD, CAL.

Steven W. Mosher, the China scholar who was dismissed from Stanford University's doctoral program in anthropology in 1983, has dropped a lawsuit he brought against the university as a result of his expulsion.

Mr. Mosher has also agreed to turn over to Stanford all photographs and documents he obtained in China while still a graduate student at the university, but will retain exclusive use of the material for one year. No financial settlement was involved.

Mr. Mosher, now the director of the Asian Studies Center at the Claremont Institute in California, said the cost of the lawsuit had finally led him to abandon it.

"The out-of-pocket expenses and opportunity costs, books and articles not written, were simply getting too high," he said.

The dispute dates to 1979-80, when Mr. Mosher, then a graduate student in Stanford's anthropology department, spent nine months doing field research in the Chinese countryside.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Steven W. Mosher: "The expenses and opportunity costs, books and articles not written, were getting too high."

In 1983, the department dismissed Mr. Mosher, charging him with "illegal and seriously unethical conduct" while in China. The dismissal was upheld through three appeals to the university.

Neither Mr. Mosher nor Stanford has ever made public the details of the charges against him. Mr. Mosher has maintained, however, that Stanford bowed to pressure from Chinese officials who were unhappy with an article he had published in a Taiwan magazine criticizing China's population-control policies.

Most Charges Dismissed

In fall 1986, Mr. Mosher sued the university over his dismissal, charging, among other things, violation of free speech, breach of contract, and defamation.

A federal district court in 1988 dismissed the claim that Mr. Mosher's right of free speech had been abrogated, and last year a California state court dismissed most of the rest of the charges, ruling that Stanford's investigation of Mr. Mosher had been proper. When Mr. Mosher finally dropped the lawsuit, only the charge of defamation remained.

According to Stanford policy, Mr. Mosher, although dismissed from the anthropology program, may still apply to any other department. He said he planned to do so, but had not decided which one. —ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

For nearly 60 years, a few dozen faculty members at the University of Minnesota have lived in a five-block area on the north edge of St. Paul called University Grove. The 100 or so households have created a diverse community of scholars from many different parts of the university.

The university, which owns the land, has leased individual lots to faculty members for $75 to $100 a year, and professors built homes on the land. But now business officers say the properties are a financial drain on the Permanent University Fund, which retains the mortgages on the homes. The Permanent University Fund has helped to create about 130 endowed chairs at the university, and the mortgages—a "non-liquid" investment—have become a drag on the fund's ability to support the faculty positions, says Roger Paschke, the university's director of asset management.

The university is proposing to sell the properties to the residents, and some faculty members are worried about possible changes in the Grove. A group of 27 residents has signed a statement protesting the sale. They worry that the neighborhood will go downhill, and that they could end up paying increased taxes and mortgage payments.

Other professors have argued that residents could gain more control over their properties, and that ownership would allow them to obtain home-equity loans and pass their homes on to their children.

A recent survey by the university found Grove residents to be fairly evenly split on the buyout proposal.

The university's investment in the mortgages makes up about $4.5-million of the Permanent University Fund's $97-million total. Administrators have suggested to the Board of Regents that the university sell the lots to the houses' owners for $13,000 each and that residents refinance their mortgages, thereby freeing up cash for other investments. The Board of Regents is expected to act on the proposal next month.

■

Thousands of people give every year to the University of California at Berkeley. But Alice Martin is Berkeley's only 105-year-old donor.

The gift from Miss Martin and her three late sisters will establish the first two endowed chairs at Berkeley's School of Public Health. Among other gifts, the sisters have also donated their home in California's Gold Country as a conference center for the school. University officials estimate that their contributions will total more than $1-million.

Miss Martin taught high school for three decades, then retired and lived with her three sisters and one brother-in-law. The sisters pooled their savings and decided to create an endowment at Berkeley's Public-Health School. After her sisters' deaths, Miss Martin chose to create the endowment during her lifetime.

'History Making' Drive Expected to Raise $500-Million in Private Funds for Ohio State, Inspire Other Colleges

University's 5-year campaign has raised more money than any other public-college effort to date

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

COLUMBUS, OHIO

It's Thursday night—phone calling night—at the Ohio State University. Under buzzing tubes of fluorescent light, 20 young men and women huddle in small carrels, gazing intently at computer screens like so many diligent students tapping away on their college assignments.

But there's a crucial difference: Between 6 and 10 p.m., this band of "O.S.U. Callers," as the paid student employees refer to themselves, will have contacted roughly 1,500 alumni and raised as much as $20,000 in contributions for the university, now in the fifth and final year of a mammoth fund-raising campaign.

By November 30, "The Ohio State University Campaign—a Distinguished Past, a Dynamic Future" had raised $408-million in private contributions.

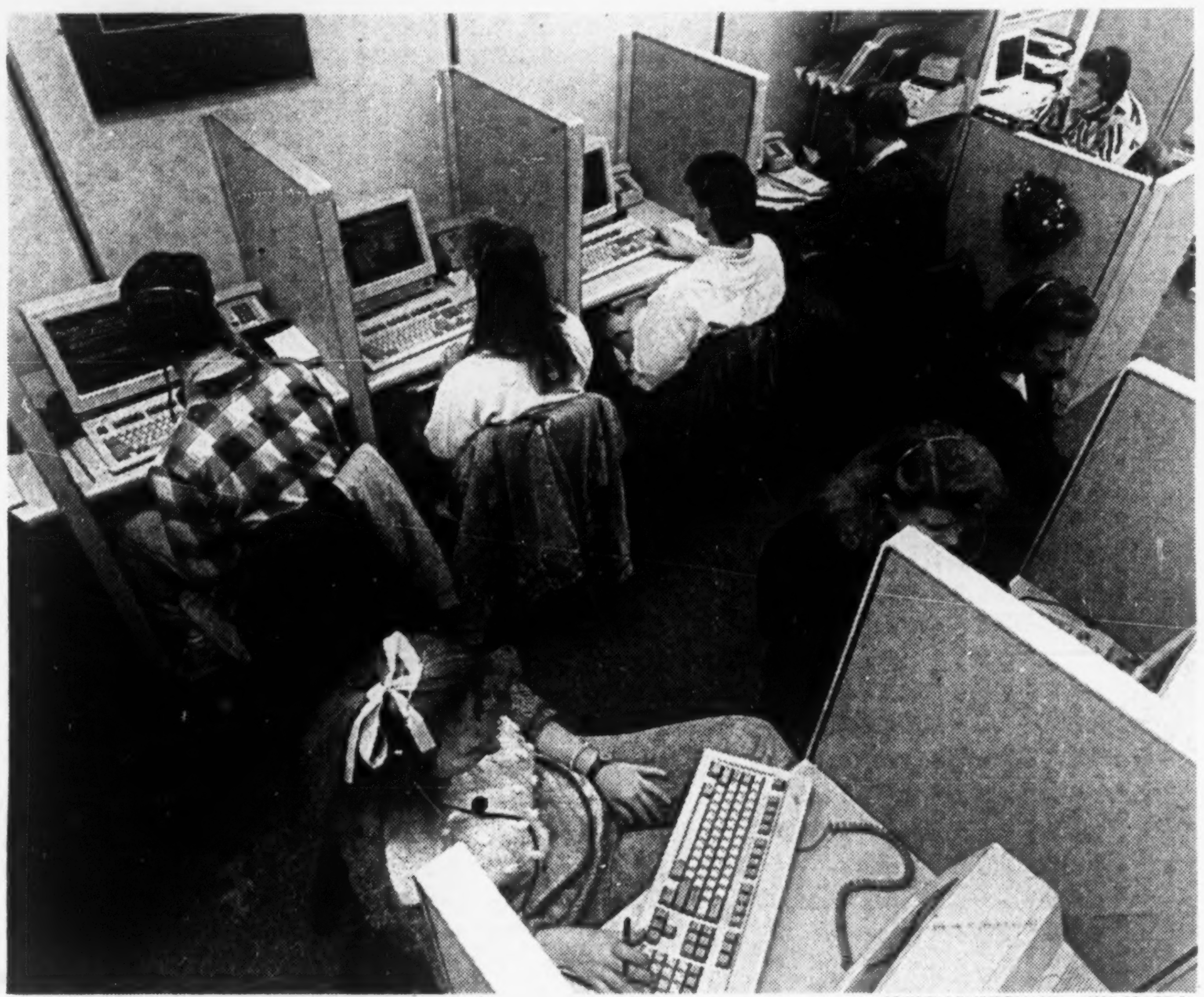
By next summer, Ohio State officials expect to have raised nearly $500-million—almost $150-million more than their original $350-million goal. University officials routinely call it a "history-making" campaign, noting that, so far, no other public university can claim raising more in private donations.

The success of Ohio State's campaign has been a source of inspiration for other Ohio colleges, some of which are now "thinking bigger than they would have otherwise" in terms of their own capital campaigns, says Larry H. Christman, president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio.

'It Can Be Done!'

Further, fund-raising juggernauts here and at other public universities are raising the hopes of public and private colleges across the country.

"All of a sudden they are saying, 'Damn. It can be done!' " says George Brakeley, III, president of Brakeley, John Price Jones Inc., a fund-raising consulting company.


LLOYD LEMMERMANN, OHIO STATE U.

Ohio State uses students as "O.S.U. callers" who can reach some 1,500 alumni a night as part of the university's multi-million-dollar fund-raising drive.

Campaigns of $100-million or higher are underway at more than 15 public universities, and three drives in the $150-million to $300-million range are planned at the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina and North Carolina State University.

But many private colleges are becoming worried by the public universities' growing success as fund raisers, noting that they are now competing for a finite supply of private money—especially from corporations. Last May, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities released a controversial report which showed that public colleges received 10 times as much corporate support, including gifts and taxes, as did private colleges (*The Chronicle*, May 31, 1989). However, some public-college officials and fund-raising consultants dismissed the NAICU study as distorted and "polemical."

'A Short-Lived Proposition'

Despite such concerns, large state universities in the Middle West and elsewhere are busily courting alumni, corporations, and foundations as new sources of funds. Their success has come so rapidly that "being No. 1 these days is a short-lived proposition," says Hayden W. Smith, senior vice-president at the Council for Aid to Education.

Thomas L. Tobin, Ohio State's vice-president for university communications and development, thinks that the public universities have "barely scratched the surface in private fund raising."

"Nobody knows what the limit is," he adds.

Under Mr. Tobin's leadership, Ohio State's development budget has swelled from $2.6-million when he arrived in 1983 to $7.3-million. His staff has grown from 12 professionals and fewer than 100 volunteers to 65 professionals and 1,000 volunteers.

As a result of the campaign, Ohio State now stands among the elite ranks of public universities that are nudging the half-billion dollar mark in private funds raised during five- or six-year campaigns. Barely five years ago, Ohio State was at the bottom of the Big Ten in funds raised.

The campaign funds are being used to establish endowed professorships, to provide $60-million in scholarships and fellowships, and to add some $75-million to

Continued on Following Page

Boston U. Says It Will Write Off $16.4-Million of Its Investment in Biotechnology Company

BOSTON

Boston University officials are gradually writing off a large portion of their controversial investment in a biotechnology company that is based on research by one of the university's medical professors.

University officials say the write off is a normal amortization procedure used to account for gifts to a start-up company.

According to a preliminary budget document disclosed in a newspaper report, a reduction of $16.4-million this year will bring to more than $26-million the amount that the university has written off since becoming the chief investor in Seragen Inc., a company based in Hopkinton, Mass., that is working on treatments for cancer and other diseases. The university has invested about $60-million in Seragen since 1987.

Thomas D. Cashman, the university's vice-president for public affairs, said in an interview that the amortization had been planned for some time and would not have a detrimental effect on the university's budget.

In its article on the write-off, the Boston *Globe* reported that the university's budget was being squeezed by slowing growth in revenues and escalating payments on its $250-million debt. Mr. Cashman denied that the university budget was under pressure, citing an $11.5-million budget surplus in 1989.

Potential for Long-Term Profits

University officials point to the potential of Seragen for long-term profits and say they do not anticipate breaking even or turning a profit on the company until 1993. The university was among the first to invest in Seragen when it was formed in 1980 by researchers affiliated with B.U.'s

Continued on Page A32

'History Making' Drive Expected to Raise $500-Million for Ohio State

Continued from Preceding Page

research efforts. Moneys raised have also financed construction of the $43-million Wexner Center for the Visual Arts and a $10.6-million indoor athletic practice facility named after Woody Hayes, the university's late football coach.

Mr. Tobin, a genial, avuncular ex-Marine, smiles about phone calls he receives from other college development officers seeking Ohio State's "secret." "There's no great mystery to fund raising," he says. "It boils down to one simple thing—somebody has to ask somebody to part with an asset."

"You cannot be a first-rate public university today unless you've got a significant amount of private contributions coming in."

'Not High on My List'

The money doesn't come easily. Some companies—particularly financial institutions—still refuse to give money to public universities as a matter of policy, maintaining that those institutions are supported through government appropriations. Also, a shortage of fund-raising professionals has made recruitment difficult, Mr. Tobin observes.

Ohio State's student telephone callers say they have learned to routinely accept indifference or rejection—sometimes even verbal abuse—from unreceptive alumni.

"Ohio State isn't high on my list of priority charities," says Gary Bauer, who graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1978 and is now the international marketing manager for Merrill Publishing Company, a textbook publisher, in Columbus. Mr. Bauer says he throws away the literature he gets from the university because he regards it as an institution that can get money from the state as well as corporations. When he compares Ohio State's needs with those of the Wilderness Fund and Amnesty International, two of his favorite charities, "it's not even close."

Some Are Confused

High-ranking officials and deans have also sometimes experienced what they call "underwhelming" treatment from prospects such as top officials at law firms, corporations, and foundations. Francis X. Beytagh, dean of Ohio State's College of Law, says that on one fund-raising call, he was nearly thrown out of a surly senior partner's office at a major Midwestern law firm.

In addition, some alumni and prospective donors are confused by a public university's request for assistance. "Some lawyers will say, 'You're a public university; why don't you go down the street and talk to the legislature?' " Mr. Beytagh says.

A soft-spoken specialist on constitutional law, Mr. Beytagh has made more than 100 visits to donors and prospects in the three years since the College of Law began its own $20 million fund-raising drive.

Going out and asking is "critical, vital," Mr. Beytagh maintains. "Any president or dean who doesn't do that doesn't know anything about fund raising," he says. "Money isn't going to come from anywhere else but the private sector."

Mr. Beytagh echoes the belief of university officials, who maintain that rising expenses today and in the future will not be adequately met through state and federal appropriations. While the state of Ohio has continued to provide about 31 per cent of the university's overall budget since 1980, officials say that funds needed to cope with inflation and pay for long deferred maintenance have not been provided. Other large state colleges say they face similar financial straits.

LLOYD LEMMERMANN, OHIO STATE U.

Thomas L. Tobin: Public universities have "barely scratched the surface in private fund raising. Nobody knows what the limit is."

The result is that financial distinctions between public and private universities have blurred, says Brad Choate, director of university development for corporate and foundation relations. "The difference between a public and a private university is in how you run it—with elected officials or not—rather than in how you fund it," he says.

Faculty Involvement

Mr. Choate's work at Ohio State, which emphasizes major corporate gifts, has played a key role in the university's campaign. Corporate gifts have accounted for a third of the campaign total.

Other reasons for Ohio State's success include the addition of new automated equipment to help student callers and an effort to involve faculty members early on in the fund-raising campaign, Mr. Tobin says.

"We asked each faculty member, each department head, and each dean to make a list of funding priorities," he says. "The crucial thing is to ask them to prioritize." By that method, university administrators reached realistic fund-raising targets that faculty members and deans could accept. Faculty and staff also gave about $15-million from their own pockets.

John B. Gabel, a professor of English who was chairman of Ohio State's faculty council last year, says the administration was "very wise" to involve faculty members early on in the campaign planning process. "We had a stake in it," Mr. Gabel says. "When we got the campaign updates, they had real meaning."

Sophisticated Screening

University officials also developed more sophisticated screening methods to help identify donor prospects by streamlining and updating the college's "Alma Mater" computerized data base of alumni and donor records, says Robert Esmond, director of university development research. Further, they found likely alumni donors by sifting geographic and income information obtained through the U.S. Census, *Who's Who*, and listings of corporate executives.

By the end of the campaign, the university hopes to have contacted every single one of its 300,000 alumni.

Not all the fund-raising techniques that have worked for Ohio State are high-tech and sophisticated. John Meyer, the law school's top development officer, says he

---

Ohio State U.'s Top 'Salesman': How He Succeeds at Getting Big Gifts From Major Corporations

COLUMBUS, OHIO

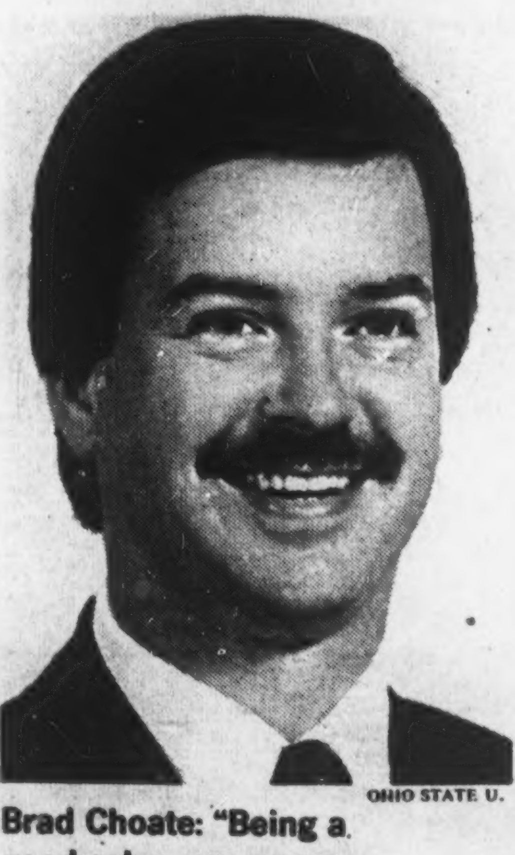
Brad Choate spends about a third of his working hours on "face time."

That's what Mr. Choate, director of corporate and foundation relations at the Ohio State University, calls his face-to-face visits with executives of Fortune 500 Companies. His quarry: gifts of $100,000 or more.

Mr. Choate, a trim, athletic 33-year-old who favors corporate pinstripes, takes a forthright approach to his job. "It's sales," he says. "That's fairly controversial in fund raising, I know, but in my opinion, a development organization is a sales organization."

Mr. Choate is no stranger to the art of selling, having peddled tires while studying for his bachelor's degree at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Ohio State officials say his emphasis on major gifts has been an important aid in propelling the university's $350-million fund-raising campaign beyond its goal.



OHIO STATE U.

Brad Choate: "Being a good salesman means knowing when to be a good listener."

Donations from corporations and foundations make up 47 per cent of the total $408-million the university had raised by the end of November. Over the past 10 years, annual corporate contributions at Ohio State have grown steadily, increasing from $3.8-million in 1980 to $29.8-million in 1988-89.

Arthur W. Brodeur, director of Ohio State's campaign, says Mr. Choate has been instrumental in making Ohio State one of the top 10 universities—public or private—in corporate donations, according to data provided by the Council for Aid to Education.

The 'Win-Win' Strategy

Mr. Choate says he seeks to match corporate goals with the university's needs, a strategy he refers to as "win-win."

"You have to figure out what it is that *they* want," he says, adding that besides the "warm and fuzzy feeling" corporations get from donating, the university must stress its ability to meet specific corporate needs, such as redressing a shortage of Ph.D's or members of minority groups in a given field. Ohio State can demonstrate its ability to meet corporate needs by establishing graduate fellowships or high-school outreach programs, he says.

Once the match has been made, a process that can take several months, Mr. Choate says he often resorts to the following technique: "Tell them you want them to give a gift, and then look them in the eye and don't say anything. Being a good salesman means knowing when to be a good listener."

The needs do not always measure up: Often, businesses want to see an immediate impact on their entering work force from their gift, while the university wants support for a secondary-school scholarship program, for example, which may not produce results for several years.

'Tinkering With an Atom'

Sponsorship of basic research is tough to sell to corporations, Mr. Choate observes. "Tinkering with an atom is so far away from developing a better Band-Aid that, sometimes, it's too much of an investment," he says, adding that companies' research-and-development departments seek to develop saleable products.

He credits Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings for helping to obtain several major corporate donations, including a $2-million gift from the Hewlett-Packard Corporation and a $500,000 gift of computer equipment from Sun Microsystems Inc.

Mr. Choate says that the Sun Microsystems deal, which took several months to clinch, was virtually assured after Mr. Jennings made a presentation about the university to the company's upper management at its headquarters in Mountain View, Cal. "They were extremely impressed," Mr. Choate recalls.

Since the president is also a professor of finance, his knowledge of corporate matters is a "great weapon" to use in making a pitch to businesses, Mr. Choate says.

"It's not unusual for university presidents to come trotting through corporate offices," he adds. "What's unusual is for them to understand a C.E.O.'s point of view."

—KAREN GRASSMUCK

hits pay dirt by "going down to the local court house in a community and asking lawyers who's best able to make a donation."

Ohio Dominican College has had to deal with the size and sophistication of Ohio State's effort as it pursued its own $3.5-million capital campaign, a five-year drive that ended January 1. Officials at the 1,300-student private college even named the drive the "Making a Difference Campaign," to distinguish it from Ohio State's mammoth effort, says Sister Mary Andrew Matesich, the college's president.

'A Little Fund-Raising Niche'

Contributions to the relatively tiny urban college have more impact than the same contributions at Ohio State, which enrolls 67,000, she said.

"We felt that the title might appeal to some donors, so that they would see their money would go directly to benefit students," says Sister Mary Andrew, adding that the funds raised are being used to renovate a college dormitory and build a new gymnasium. "We carved out a little fund-raising niche for ourselves."

Even so, the niche hasn't sheltered Ohio Dominican entirely from the Ohio State avalanche. "There certainly were some donors who were heavily committed to [Ohio State] with multi-year pledges, who would have been better able to help Ohio Dominican had they not been so committed," Sister Mary Andrew says. "They said so, in so many words."

> **"There's no great mystery to fund raising. It boils down to one simple thing—somebody has to ask somebody to part with an asset."**

Billion-Dollar Campaigns

Buoyed by Ohio State's achievement, Mr. Tobin predicts that a billion dollar, five-year fund-raising campaign is within reach of several major public universities in the 1990's.

Already two private universities—Stanford University and the University of Pennsylvania—are engaged in five-year drives of $1-billion or more.

Other fund-raising experts, however, discount such optimism, adding that the public universities' relative newness to the field renders such a figure unattainable for another 10 years.

Still, the increasing reliance of public universities upon raising private money underscores their decision to abandon the hope of meeting rising expenses through increased state revenues.

"You cannot be a first-rate public university today unless you've got a significant amount of private contributions coming in," says Theodore J. Saenger, national chairman of the "Keeping the Promise" campaign at the University of California at Berkeley, which rivals Ohio State's campaign in size and scope.

Since announcing their campaign in July 1985, Berkeley officials have raised about $390-million of their current goal of $400-million, which they think they'll exceed by June.

Mr. Tobin, who plans to leave Ohio State next fall to set up a fund-raising consulting business, says the campaign's success must be measured not just in financial terms, but in structural ones as well: Has the university set up a fund-raising machine that can keep the momentum going beyond next summer, the campaign's close?

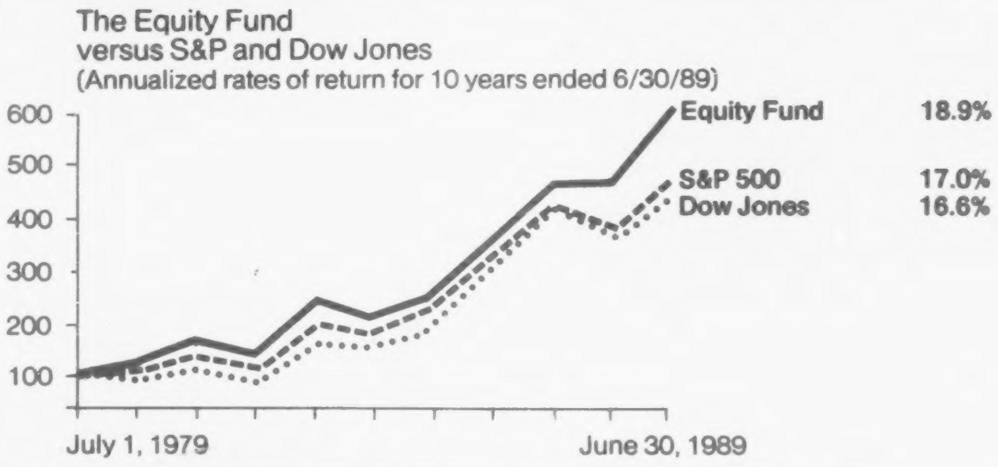
"The most important thing about this campaign," Mr. Tobin says, "is that it makes it possible to put together the staff and volunteer structure to be able to maintain a high level of productivity in the future." ■

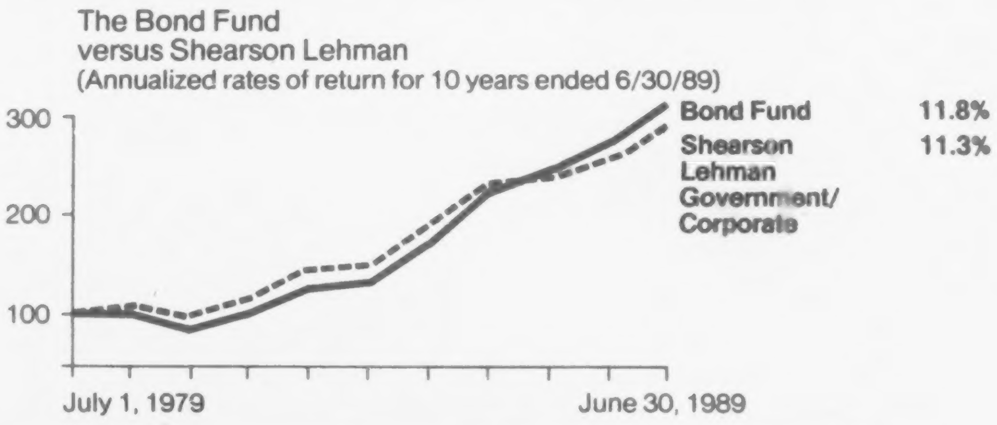
Major Fund-Raising Drives at Public Institutions

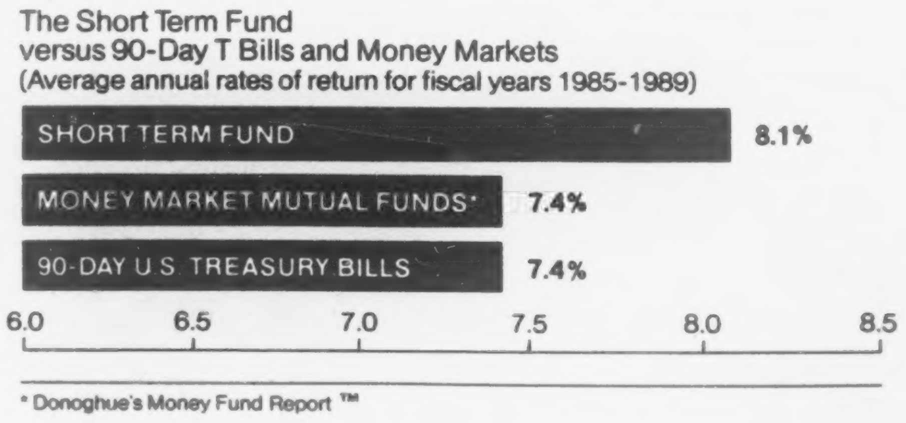
	Goal	Public announcement	Scheduled completion date	Gifts and pledges as of November 30, 1989
University of California at Berkeley	$400,000,000	September 1987	June 1990	$375,000,000
Ohio State University	350,000,000	September 1985	June 1990	408,000,000
Pennsylvania State University	300,000,000	September 1986	June 1990	313,500,000
Wichita State University	300,000,000	October 1987	November 1996	110,000,000
University of Florida	250,000,000	September 1988	December 1991	223,000,000
University of Washington	250,000,000	November 1989	June 1992	128,000,000
University of Pittsburgh	225,000,000	June 1987	December 1990	200,000,000
University of Maryland System	200,000,000	October 1988	June 1993	115,000,000
University of Kansas	177,000,000	May 1988	April 1993	137,000,000
Michigan State University	160,000,000	May 1988	December 1991	118,000,000
College of William and Mary	150,000,000	May 1989	June 1993	71,000,000
University of Arizona	150,000,000	November 1987	June 1992	90,000,000
University of Iowa	150,000,000	May 1987	December 1990	95,000,000
University of Utah	150,000,000	May 1987	June 1990	175,000,000
Rutgers University	125,000,000	November 1986	June 1990	145,000,000
University of South Florida	111,000,000	May 1988	May 1991	74,000,000
University of Oklahoma	100,000,000	November 1986	December 1990	75,000,000

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

These three charts show what The Common Fund has earned for the endowment funds and operating cash of its member schools.







* Donoghue's Money Fund Report ™

This brochure shows how we do it. Write or call for your copy today.

The Common Fund
363 Reef Road
P.O. Box 940
Fairfield, Connecticut 06430
(203) 254-1211

The Common Fund
363 Reef Road, P.O. Box 940, Fairfield, CT 06430
☐ Please send me a copy of your brochure. "The story of The Common Fund: Education's own investment management organization."
☐ Please call me for an appointment.
Name ____
Title ____
School ____
Address ____
City ____ State ____ Zip ____
Telephone ( ) ____ C

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACT FILE: Projections of Education Statistics, 1989-2000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
College enrollment												
Total	13,087,000	13,213,000	13,233,000	13,126,000	13,026,000	12,955,000	12,935,000	12,973,000	13,048,000	13,162,000	13,282,000	13,378,000
Men	5,984,000	6,010,000	6,002,000	5,952,000	5,920,000	5,901,000	5,893,000	5,924,000	5,959,000	6,014,000	6,075,000	6,124,000
Women	7,103,000	7,203,000	7,231,000	7,174,000	7,106,000	7,054,000	7,042,000	7,049,000	7,089,000	7,148,000	7,207,000	7,254,000
Public	10,188,000	10,291,000	10,308,000	10,228,000	10,154,000	10,102,000	10,090,000	10,121,000	10,178,000	10,264,000	10,356,000	10,427,000
Private	2,899,000	2,922,000	2,925,000	2,898,000	2,872,000	2,853,000	2,845,000	2,852,000	2,870,000	2,898,000	2,926,000	2,951,000
Full-time	7,377,000	7,428,000	7,378,000	7,274,000	7,179,000	7,117,000	7,104,000	7,157,000	7,237,000	7,356,000	7,481,000	7,585,000
Part-time	5,710,000	5,785,000	5,855,000	5,852,000	5,847,000	5,838,000	5,831,000	5,816,000	5,811,000	5,806,000	5,801,000	5,793,000
Full-time-equivalent	9,440,000	9,518,000	9,493,000	9,389,000	9,292,000	9,227,000	9,211,000	9,258,000	9,336,000	9,453,000	9,576,000	9,677,000
Four-year institutions												
Total	8,212,000	8,289,000	8,298,000	8,224,000	8,147,000	8,086,000	8,066,000	8,086,000	8,137,000	8,214,000	8,299,000	8,371,000
Public	5,569,000	5,623,000	5,628,000	5,578,000	5,525,000	5,483,000	5,471,000	5,486,000	5,521,000	5,574,000	5,634,000	5,683,000
Private	2,643,000	2,666,000	2,670,000	2,646,000	2,622,000	2,603,000	2,595,000	2,600,000	2,616,000	2,640,000	2,665,000	2,688,000
Two-year institutions												
Total	4,875,000	4,924,000	4,935,000	4,902,000	4,879,000	4,869,000	4,869,000	4,887,000	4,911,000	4,948,000	4,983,000	5,007,000
Public	4,619,000	4,668,000	4,680,000	4,650,000	4,629,000	4,619,000	4,619,000	4,635,000	4,657,000	4,690,000	4,722,000	4,744,000
Private	256,000	256,000	255,000	252,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	252,000	254,000	258,000	261,000	263,000
Undergraduate	11,275,000	11,387,000	11,390,000	11,284,000	11,179,000	11,116,000	11,108,000	11,156,000	11,237,000	11,360,000	11,485,000	11,589,000
Graduate	1,533,000	1,545,000	1,561,000	1,560,000	1,564,000	1,559,000	1,551,000	1,543,000	1,539,000	1,531,000	1,526,000	1,520,000
First-professional	279,000	281,000	282,000	282,000	283,000	280,000	276,000	274,000	272,000	271,000	271,000	269,000
Degrees												
Associate	439,000	448,000	456,000	457,000	452,000	446,000	443,000	443,000	445,000	448,000	454,000	461,000
Bachelor's	994,000	1,005,000	995,000	1,011,000	1,016,000	1,006,000	990,000	973,000	962,000	961,000	968,000	976,000
Master's	293,000	301,000	300,000	302,000	301,000	299,000	295,000	292,000	290,000	289,000	287,000	286,000
Doctorate	34,200	34,400	34,500	34,600	34,700	34,800	34,900	34,900	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,100
First-professional	72,200	72,400	72,300	72,100	72,700	72,200	70,600	69,200	68,300	67,800	67,600	67,100
Faculty members												
Total	755,000	762,000	762,000	755,000	749,000	744,000	743,000	745,000	750,000	758,000	765,000	771,000
Full-time	475,000	479,000	476,000	469,000	463,000	459,000	458,000	461,000	466,000	474,000	482,000	489,000
Part-time	279,000	283,000	286,000	286,000	286,000	285,000	285,000	284,000	284,000	284,000	283,000	283,000
High-school graduates												
Total	2,781,000	2,603,000	2,535,000	2,485,000	2,495,000	2,501,000	2,608,000	2,644,000	2,744,000	2,848,000	2,889,000	2,920,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

U. of Toledo Strives to Promote Tolerance and Sensitivity

Continued from Preceding Page

student affairs, says disagreements between students of different cultures often stem from ignorance, and can turn into major problems if colleges don't step in to encourage students to be more tolerant.

Scholars who have written about the impact of changing populations on the American educational system are not surprised by the strains felt on campuses today.

Tensions Called Healthy

The current tensions are a healthy sign, says Amy Gutmann, a professor of politics at Princeton University and the author of *Democratic Education*. "Tumult—people arguing with one another trying to face the problem rather than sweep it under the rug—that's a necessary condition for things to get better," she says.

Many students—whites and members of minority groups alike—have not been exposed to people from other groups before their freshman year, says Paula S. Fass, an educational historian at the University of California at Berkeley. Ms. Fass is the author of *Outside In: Minorities and the Transformation of American Education.*

"If you think of a campus as a small-scale city, then what happens on the campus is not that different from what happened in the cities of the 1920's," she says. "You had people coming from the farms without experience with heterogeneity. First, you had a lot of nasty incidents. But eventually you developed a sense of cosmopolitanism."

Trying to encourage students from different cultures to mix without pushing for assimilation remains a prickly issue. For the most part, colleges and universities are depending on student-affairs programs to create more understanding and a sense of community. Discussions of diversity and discrimination are becoming common components of freshman orientations and of workshops for student leaders and dormitory advisers.

But at Toledo, as elsewhere, officials acknowledge that the effort to integrate the student population faces built-in obstacles. This institution, for instance, is largely a commuter school and has a minimum of dormitory space, so many students come to the campus only to attend classes and to study. They are left with little opportunity to discuss cultural differences and observe each others' life styles.

'Very Little Contact'

As it is, students from different racial and ethnic groups rarely socialize with one another, students here say. "There's very little contact altogether," says Doug Rammel, the student-body president. "People stay in their own groups."

Some students are reaching out, however. The Latino Student Union, for instance, has a white vice-president, Darren Gruebmeyer. Black students belong to the organization as well.

Few on the campus realize that white students belong to the 600-member Black Student Union, says its president, Karsten D. Hartman. "What causes problems is a laziness to learn about others," he says. "If you don't take the time to learn how to pronounce a certain person's name, that insensitivity is the root of missed communication, the root of racism."

Much of the growth in campus organizations—the university registered 25-per-cent more organizations this year than last—comes from international-student groups and new religious organizations. Groups on the campus represent students from China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, and Turkey, among other countries. Campus religious officials say the number of groups holding services has increased from five or six in the 1970's to nearly 20 now.

Several of the new organizations are fundamentalist and don't participate in the university's Interfaith Council, says the Rev. James J. Bacik, co-pastor of the Corpus Christi University Parish. "The real question today is exclusivism—that's the danger," he says. "To say we have a monopoly on the truth makes dialogue impossible."

The university has tried to encourage discussion, holding what Father Bacik describes as successful meetings between Christian and Muslim students.

Deborah Pierce, associate dean for international programs, sees other encouraging signs. This year, the International Student Association cooperated with a campus fraternity to build a float for homecoming weekend. "They didn't win," Ms. Pierce says, "but it was still an accomplishment."

Nationally, efforts to sensitize students to different cultures are drawing mixed reviews. Some critics say they merely serve to divide the student population because they stress cultural differences between students.

Mr. Anderson of Indiana University of Pennsylvania says such programs are a drop in the bucket unless they include curricular change and address the different learning styles of minority-group members.

"Universities would like to address diversity in a way that will not challenge the *status quo*. That's impossible," says Mr. Anderson, who calls much of the programming "superficial" and the overall effort "broadly hypocritical."

In the coming decade, he argues, universities should sponsor campus-wide events that appeal to minority-group members, for example, and should create incentives in tenure and promotion that would encourage faculty members to strengthen their commitment to emphasizing diversity.

Princeton's Ms. Gutmann predicts that difficult questions will continue to surface on campuses. But she calls for realistic expectations.

"Is the university capable of ridding society of racism and intolerance?" she asks. "No. But is the university capable of educating its students to recognize what's wrong with expressions of racism and acts of intolerance? Yes." ■

2 Reports Show Bright Job Prospects for Engineers

Continued from Preceding Page

earn average starting salaries of $25,256—3.3 per cent more than their counterparts earned last year.

However, he says, "There is reason for concern among college students.

"Students had better pursue their career campaigns with gusto because there will be more competition this year than their was a year ago."

Mr. Scheetz says the employers he interviewed cited various reasons for the drop in hiring, including a decrease in job turnovers, and an increase in business mergers and acquisitions.

Employers in the aerospace industry, the military, and governments are among those expecting sharp decreases in hiring, Mr. Scheetz says.

But Victor Lindquist, dean and director of the placement center at Northwestern, says his survey of 260 businesses and industries showed that this year's graduates will have about the same job opportunities as their counterparts last year. The employers he surveyed expect to hire 43,406 graduates this year—slightly fewer than the 43,991 they hired last year.

Less Optimism This Year

Mr. Lindquist notes, however, that corporations indicated they were less optimistic about the future this year than they were a year ago. Mr. Lindquist says the two surveys produced predictions at odds with each other because they surveyed different types of employers.

Both surveys, however, indicated that engineering graduates are in high demand and will be well paid. Students earning degrees in chemical engineering can expect to draw starting salaries of $33,000 to $34,000 a year—about 32 per cent more a year than their peers will earn, on average.

The reports also found that more employers are using drug and alcohol tests to screen job applicants. More than half the employers surveyed by Northwestern said they tested applicants for drugs, while Michigan State found that 47 per cent of the employers required such tests. One-quarter of the employers said they tested applicants for the presence of alcohol.

Four per cent of the employers Michigan State surveyed said they tested job applicants for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS. Only one per cent of those surveyed by Northwestern tested applicants for the virus. ■

C2175- 1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

January 17, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 18

ISSN 0009-5982

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Acoustic technology is allowing scientists at Cornell U. to analyze and synthesize wildlife sounds and help conservationists: Page A6.

Folklorists have seen a burst of interest in "contemporary legends" in the last decade: Page A6.

The author Ken Kesey led a group of creative-writing students in a two-year experiment to write a novel and get it published: Page A15.

To resolve problems in tenure evaluations, the U. of Arizona has put limits on which professors may judge their colleagues: Page A15.

Schemes to win financial aid have become more prevalent, college administrators say: Page A25.

The Supreme Court said it lacked jurisdiction to hear Louisiana's college-desegregation case: Page A25.

The U. of Delaware is examining whether it should refuse funds from a private foundation that has been accused of racism: Page A31.

Fierce competition for grades that pave the way to top graduate schools and high-paying jobs may be leading more students to cheat: Page A33.

Crime on campus has been linked by researchers to students' use of drugs and alcohol: Page A33.

Rumanian universities are moving to rebuild after years under a regime many call "a nightmare": Page A41.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-52**
Athletics	A36-39
Books	A13, 16
Business & Philanthropy	A31-32
Coming Events	A43
Computers	A24
Deadlines	A50
Deaths	A43
Fact File	A26
Gazette	A43
Government & Politics	A25-29
Grants	A27, 32
International	A41-42
Personal & Professional	A15-24
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A33-35
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-84**
Bulletin Board	B8-83
End Paper •	B84
Opinion & Letters	B1-6
Special Collections	B7

Supreme Court Rejects Privacy Claim for Tenure Files, Says University Must Disclose Information in Bias Case

Justices, in unanimous ruling, tell U. of Pennsylvania to give peer-review documents to federal agency

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court last week ruled that the University of Pennsylvania could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from the federal agency that investigates complaints of employment discrimination. The unanimous decision dealt a blow to one of academe's longest-standing traditions.

In the case, *University of Pennsylvania v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, the Court upheld the commission's right to subpoena the university's tenure files for its investigation into a case of alleged race and sex discrimination.

Writing for the Court, Justice Harry A. Blackmun said: "Indeed, if there is a 'smoking gun' to be found that demonstrates discrimination in tenure decisions, it is likely to be tucked away in peer review files." (The text of Justice Blackmun's opinion begins on Page A17.)

First Amendment Claim 'Misplaced'

The Court called "misplaced" the university's claim—supported by Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale Universities—that the disclosure of its tenure files would infringe on what it called its First Amendment right of academic freedom to choose professors. The Court also rejected arguments by the university that participants in tenure decisions would be less candid if they knew their evaluations could be disclosed.

Instead, the Court upheld a 1988 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which had affirmed the E.E.O.C.'s right under federal civil-rights statutes to obtain material needed to investigate discrimination complaints and to issue subpoenas. The Court said Congress had extended that right to the E.E.O.C. in its 1972 amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial and sexual discrimination.

> **"This should encourage the fair treatment of all individuals, encourage institutions to keep records more carefully, and help faculty members to prove their cases."**

"As Congress has recognized, the costs associated with racial and sexual discrimination in institutions of higher learning are very substantial," Justice Blackmun wrote. "Few would deny that ferreting out this kind of invidious discrimination is a great if not compelling government interest."

The ruling applies only to cases in which faculty members file discrimination claims with the employment commission, although some observers predicted it could have more sweeping effects. The ruling did not address institutions' individual policies on the disclosure of tenure files, which vary in their degree of openness. Some institutions allow candidates for promotion and tenure to look at their records, but many large universities do not.

Sparked by 1986 Sex-Bias Complaint

The case arose from a sex-discrimination complaint filed with the employment commission in 1986 by Rosalie Tung, a former associate professor of management at Pennsylvania's Wharton School who had been denied tenure. The commission subpoenaed Ms. Tung's peer-review files and those of five male faculty members who had been granted tenure and who Ms. Tung claimed were no more qualified than she.

Ms. Tung, now a tenured professor at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and director of the International Business Center there, said she was "very pleased" with the decision.

When the university refused to release the documents, citing reasons of confidentiality and academic freedom, the commission filed a lawsuit with a federal district

Continued on Page A17

NCAA Adopts 3 Major Rules Changes Endorsed by Presidents' Panel; Association's Chief Calls for More Sports Reforms, Seeks 'New Model'

'New model' proposed

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

DALLAS

In a speech described as "historic" and "gutsy," the executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association implored its members last week to create a "new model" for intercollegiate sports by next year.

Richard D. Schultz, who has held the top N.C.A.A. job since June 1987, jolted the delegates assembled for the association's annual meeting by throwing his considerable influence behind a comprehensive package of reforms. Among them: drastic cutbacks in recruiting, tenure for coaches, the abolition of athletic dormitories, and a change in the rules that would allow college athletes to enter professional-league drafts without losing their eligibility.

An Unsettled Year Possible

Mr. Schultz's speech may portend an unsettled year for college sports. In addition to the lengthy agenda for reforms that he would like to be carried out by next year's annual meeting, N.C.A.A. commit-

Continued on Page A37

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION • FOUNDED 1906 •
NCAA

© 1990 BEN WEAVER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Richard D. Schultz: "We need to be aggressive in changing our model because there are others less qualified waiting in the wings to do it for us."

Rules changes adopted

DALLAS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's presidents' commission won adoption last week of all three rules changes it had lobbied hard for.

At the association's 84th annual meeting here, two of the major proposals were adopted with little opposition: a partial repeal of the controversial financial-aid restrictions for freshmen athletes in Division I, the N.C.A.A.'s top competitive level, and a requirement that Division I and II colleges publish the graduation rates of their athletes.

But the commission's most symbolic and significant proposal, which cut spring football practice by a third in Divisions I and II and limited the length of the playing and practice seasons in basketball in all three divisions, was adopted by delegates only after a rancorous, five-and-a-half hour debate and intense arm-twisting by several members of the presidents' panel.

The cuts in the lengths of seasons were aimed at reducing pressures on athletes. But the debate over the measure, the long-

Continued on Page A36

MARGINALIA

Memorandum to everybody at the University of Denver:

"Please replace this revised Holiday Schedule with the November 15 schedule previously sent to you. Thank you."

You're welcome.

■

Card sent to an applicant to the law school at Georgetown University:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your application. Since this is a self-completing application, you should receive notification that your application is complete within eight weeks."

And after it self-completes, does it self-destruct?

■

Applicants to the department of cinema studies in the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University are asked to submit an essay.

"The writing sample should reflect your ability to carry out sustained critical, thearetical, and / or historical thinking on film," a flyer says.

You're sure you don't mean "hysterical thinking"? a reader asks.

■

An "admissions guide for the J. D. program," published in the University of Chicago *Law School Bulletin*, says:

"Although there is no application deadline, candidates who apply after the middle of January are asked to supply a brief description of the reasons why they did not apply earlier."

Well, uh, we *thought* we might like to study medicine, but then, uh . . .

■

Notice on a subscription form for *Issues in Science and Technology*, a publication of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine:

"YES, please enter my one-year subscription to ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, starting with the next quarterly issue at the special Introductory Rate of $24, a savings of $18 off the regular rate of $36."

Sounds like a bargain to *us*.

■

From *The Daily Orange*, the student paper at Syracuse University:

"John L. Palmer was officially installed as the seventh dean of Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs Wednesday night in Maxwell auditorium. . . .

"SU Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers expressed confidence in Palmer's past history and ability to lead the Maxwell School.

" '(We have) confidence in your ability and resolve to make the school even richer as an instrument foregoing the public good,' Eggers said."

So be it, we guess. —C.G.

In Brief

Ex-Student Who Set Fire to Sorority to Pay $92,000

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A former Syracuse University fraternity member who started a fire in a sorority house five years ago has been ordered by a trial court to pay more than $92,000 to the women who lived in the house.

Tush Nikollaj, the former student, pleaded guilty in 1985 to a misdemeanor count of criminal mischief for throwing a smoke bomb that ignited the fire at the Alpha Omicron Pi house. Mr. Nikollaj threw the smoke bomb through an open third-floor window, starting a fire that spread throughout the house.

Other parties have already paid more than $300,000 to sorority members to settle related lawsuits. The sorority had sued several people who had parked their cars near the house illegally at the time of the fire. The cars hampered the efforts of firefighters.

School Students Still Lag in Reading, Writing

WASHINGTON—Despite education reforms, the nation's public-school students are no better at reading or writing now than they were in 1984, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

The program, operated for the U.S. Department of Education by the Educational Testing Service, calls itself "The Nation's Report Card." Last week, it released results of tests conducted in 1988 on students aged 9, 13, and 17. The scores showed that the proportion of 9-year-olds who possess basic reading skills—an ability to understand specific or sequentially related information—had declined since 1980.

The trend may foreshadow declining scores of 17-year-olds in eight years, the report says.

The scores also showed that blacks and Hispanics made substantial gains in reading achievement, but still lagged behind whites.

The tests were part of a continuing assessment—of reading, writing, mathematics, science, and history skills—that has been conducted since 1969. Copies of the reading report (No. 19-R-01, $9) and the writing report (No. 19-W-01, $12) are available from N.A.E.P., Educational Testing Service, Rosedale Road, Princeton, N.J. 08541.

U. of Wisconsin Ordered to Release Documents

LANCASTER, WIS.—A judge has ordered the University of Wisconsin at Platteville to release to the public documents from an investigation into nepotism charges against a dean.

In his decision, Grant County Circuit Court Judge John R. Wagner said the public had a right to decide whether or not the allegations of nepotism had been properly handled by the university.

Last spring, three faculty members in the economics department filed a complaint with the university's chancellor charging that Kahtan Al Yasiri had used his position to grant a promotion and salary increase to his wife, Ann. Mr. Al Yasiri is dean of the College of Business, Industry, and Communication, and an assistant professor in the economics department.

After investigating the complaint, the university said the allegations were groundless.

The university, citing the confidentiality of personnel matters, later refused to release a copy of the complaint or the investigator's report to the public. A Madison newspaper, the *Wisconsin State Journal*, sued for access to the information.

1 in 5 College Males Uses Smokeless Tobacco

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.—One in five male college students uses snuff or chewing tobacco—half again as many as smoke cigarettes, according to a Pennsylvania State University study.

Elbert D. Glover, a professor of health education who conducted the study, said the nation "could see an oral-cancer epidemic" unless steps are taken to educate people about the dangers of smokeless tobacco.

Mr. Glover surveyed 5,900 students at 72 colleges and universities across the country. Twelve per cent—22 per cent of the men and 2 per cent of the women—said they used snuff or chewing tobacco. Mr. Glover said only 14 per cent of college students smoke—13 per cent of the men and 16 per cent of the women.

Most of the students perceived smokeless tobacco as a safer alternative to cigarettes, Mr. Glover said. In fact, smokeless tobacco is highly addictive, he said.

Suit Says U. of Minnesota Knew of Asbestos Peril

MINNEAPOLIS — Sixteen construction workers have sued the University of Minnesota, charging that they were exposed to asbestos while renovating a campus dormitory last summer.

The lawsuit claims that the workers asked the university several times to make sure that the level of asbestos in the insulation they were removing from the dormitory fell under federal safety standards, and that they were told it did.

The workers later arranged to have the insulation tested by an independent agency. The agency

3 Bombs Explode at Oakland U.

ROCHESTER, MICH.

Three small bombs exploded on the campus of Oakland University last week, causing no injuries but prompting the institution's president to cancel classes for a day so the police could investigate.

A spokesman for the university, Jim Llewellyn, said the police had identified a suspect but did not know why the bombs had been planted.

No Injuries

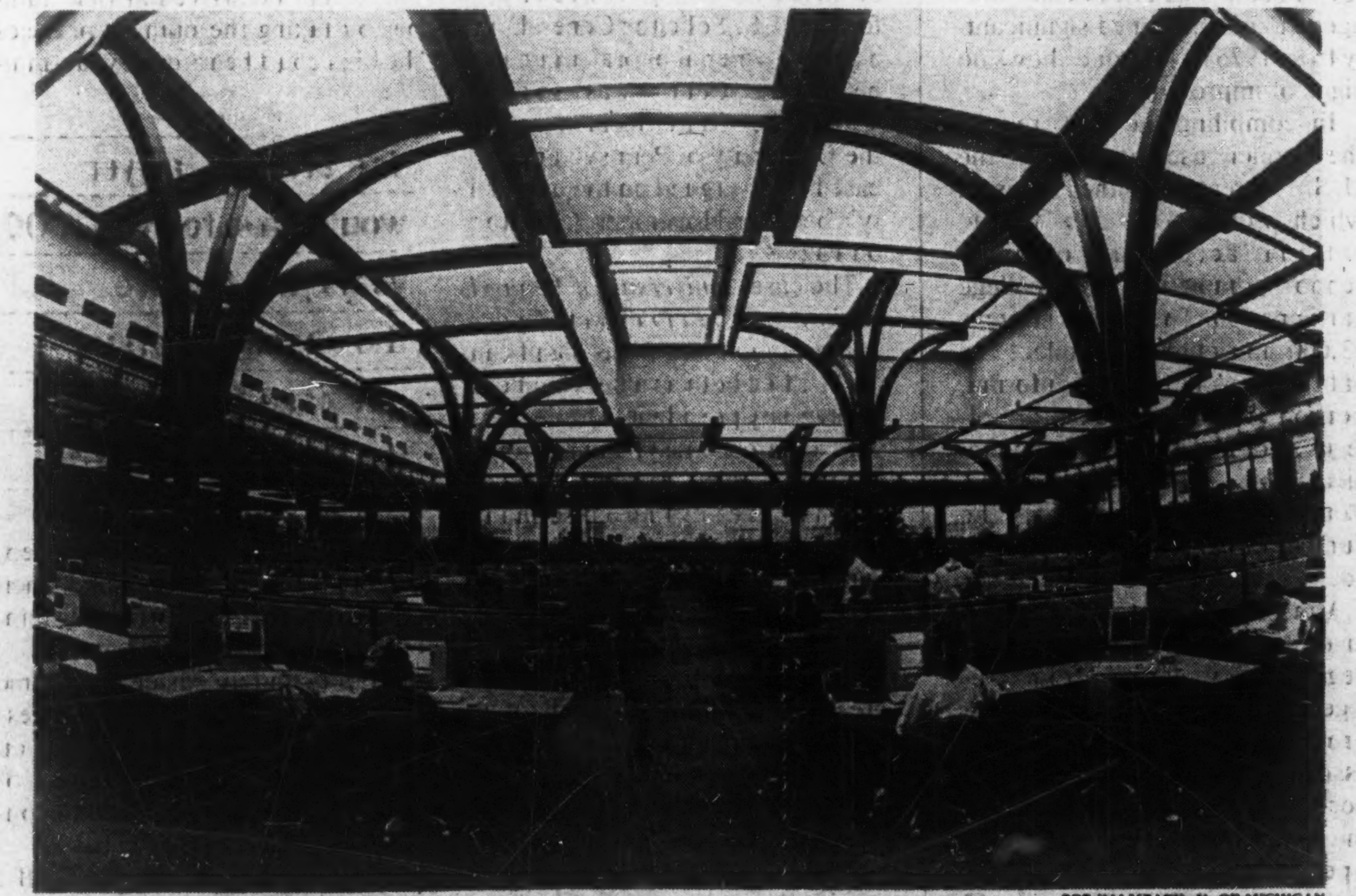
The suspect is a 19-year-old man who was a student at the university during the fall term but is not believed to be registered for the winter session, Mr. Llewellyn said. He said he had been told by the police that the man was being held in the Oakland County Jail on an unrelated charge of breaking and entering and had not yet been charged in connection with the bombings.

One bomb exploded on the fourth floor of the university's library. It caused no injuries and little damage, except to some books.

About five minutes later, Mr. Llewellyn said, a small pipe bomb exploded under a 1982 Chevrolet that was parked in a lot next to the library. About two hours after that, a pipe bomb exploded in front of South Foundation Hall, an office and classroom building. Neither of those bombs caused much damage, Mr. Llewellyn said.

All three bombs were unsophisticated devices with little explosive power, and were detonated by fuses, the spokesman added. —D.K.M.

14,000 SQUARE FEET FOR COMPUTERS AT U. OF MICHIGAN



BOB KALMBACH, U. OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Humanities students who wanted to use computers at the University of Michigan once had to go to one of the 30 public sites in academic buildings and dormitories.

Now, however, they have what may be the largest university computer room in the country (*above*). It's a 14,000-square-foot space that holds 260 Apple Macintosh computers and 70 I.B.M. PC's—and will still be able to accommodate 30 work stations that are in this year's budget.

The space was created by combining two classrooms and a courtyard that links Angell, Haven, and Mason Halls, the main humanities-classroom buildings. The renovation—including skylights to enclose the courtyard—cost $2.8-million. The computers, software, and furniture cost an additional $1.5-million, university officials say. Michigan has more than 15,000 computers and work-stations, more than 2,000 available in public sites. —J.A.T.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

WASHINGTON UPDATE

■ NSF's continuing awards to be cut 2 pct.

■ New student-aid applications draw criticism

The National Science Foundation has announced that most of its continuing awards for research and training will be 2 per cent lower this year than the agency had intended.

The foundation usually plans in advance to increase support for continuing projects every year to help them meet inflationary costs. The 2 per cent will be subtracted from the planned amounts for 1990.

The reductions were necessary, foundation administrators said, because of across-the-board cuts in the budgets of many agencies—including the N.S.F.—to help pay for anti-drug programs and to meet the requirements of the deficit-reduction law.

However, N.S.F. officials have asked scientists not to reduce the salaries of students being paid from their grants. The agency is also protecting from budget cuts a few programs that emphasize training, including graduate fellowships. No across-the-board reduction will be made in new grants awarded in fiscal 1990, foundation officials added.

—COLLEEN CORDES

■

The Education Department has implemented a new system for processing student-aid forms amid complaints that the new applications will confuse students.

The system was changed in an attempt to simplify the application procedure, and was expanded to include five companies. Three new companies have joined a field long dominated by the American College Testing Program and the College Board's College Scholarship Service (*The Chronicle*, August 9).

The Education Department required that all the companies begin their forms with a common "core" of questions that pertain to eligibility for federal aid programs. Those questions are followed by a space for parents and students to sign and date the form.

Some aid officials are worried that students will stop there, although many colleges recommend that they continue to the "supplemental information" section, where they are asked to provide additional data that can be used for awarding state or institutional aid.

Congress ordered the core questions as part of a plan that will let students apply for aid in 1991-92 at no cost if they complete only the core questions; students who complete the entire document will pay whatever fee the processing company charges. For 1990-91, all students who complete any part of the form must pay the fees.

Brian Fitzgerald, staff director of Congress's Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, said the idea of using a core of questions has been controversial since it was proposed. Proponents believe the core questions are sufficient for most colleges and states, while opponents argue that their institutions need the supplemental data, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

—THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

Schemes to Win Student Aid Increase With College Costs

Continued from Preceding Page

were intended to benefit the neediest students.

Financial-aid consultants say they have been stained by criticism that should be directed at the few "bad apples" in the business.

Kalman A. Chany, president of Campus Consultants, a five-year-old New York City company, says much of the criticism stems from administrators' resentment of consultants.

Instead of acknowledging that the consultants help families obtain needed funds, administrators see the consultants as interfering in the aid process, he says.

Mr. Chany argues that having consultants sign applications will mark his clients for unfairly selective audits by aid administrators.

But Janet A. Molitor, of Janet's College Tuition Aid Counseling Service on Long Island, says that, because many consultants are unscrupulous, the industry needs to be more closely scrutinized. Her company, she says, is "in the minority because we really do the forms with integrity."

Anthony J. Bellia, dean of enrollment management at Canisius College and a leading supporter of the signature requirement, says the federal government has not seriously considered the issue of consultants and the schemes that some may propose to families.

Most of the schemes, administrators say, can be traced to financial consultants who promise to get parents the largest possible aid packages.

Officials, Mr. Bellia says, see the efforts to beat the student-aid system as isolated incidents in relation to the total of eight million aid recipients.

"They're isolated, but when you start putting them together nationally, you have to ask the question: How much money is involved?" he says.

More important, Mr. Bellia says, is the effect the schemes can have on individual campuses, where data reported on aid applications are also used to award institutional funds.

More Vigilant Investigations

At Canisius, he says, his staff one year rejected unsubstantiated claims that would have amounted to $400,000 in federal, state, and institutional aid. He attributes many of those claims to consultants, who filed 11 per cent of the 3,000 applications received by the college in 1986-87.

A. Dallas Martin, Jr., president of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, says campus officials have become more vigilant about investigating claims for aid and identifying common strategies that may be emerging on their campuses.

"We feel we have a professional responsibility to try to make sure the money is going to the students who are the most needy," Mr. Martin says.

What can be frustrating, he says, is that most of the schemes are legal.

"It doesn't border on the illegal, but it clearly violates the spirit and the intent" of student-aid programs, he says.

Income-Tax Amendments

For example, the strategy being used in Kansas involves parents filing amendments to income-tax statements for 1987 and 1988 to remove their children as dependents. Doing so, and establishing that the students had incomes of at least $4,000 in each of those years, can qualify the students as "independent" under the law governing student aid. Independent students generally qualify for larger aid awards.

Larry L. Viterna, director of financial aid at Kansas State University, says about 15 students have

FACT FILE: U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1988

	Research and development †		Total federal obligations †	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U.	$431,593,000	1	$592,176,000	1
Stanford U.	211,092,000	2	237,453,000	2
U. of Washington	181,393,000	4	220,260,000	3
Mass. Institute of Technology	187,558,000	3	214,557,000	4
Cornell U.	134,568,000	11	193,134,000	5
U. of California, Los Angeles	154,547,000	5	182,461,000	6
U. of Michigan	148,446,000	6	175,968,000	7
Howard U.‡	6,719,000	156	168,947,000	8
Columbia U., Main Division	139,108,000	9	165,157,000	9
U. of California, San Francisco	147,553,000	7	164,996,000	10
Pennsylvania State U.	105,243,000	18	164,492,000	11
U. of Minnesota	119,831,000	15	162,999,000	12
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	131,186,000	12	157,101,000	13
U. of California, San Diego	139,149,000	8	156,084,000	14
Yale U.	135,421,000	10	154,714,000	15
Harvard U.	125,242,000	13	151,591,000	16
U. of Pennsylvania	120,029,000	14	142,796,000	17
U. of California, Berkeley	106,153,000	16	134,582,000	18
U. of Colorado	105,772,000	17	130,414,000	19
U. of Southern California	99,399,000	19	117,569,000	20
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	95,748,000	20	112,090,000	21
Washington U.	95,368,000	21	111,144,000	22
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	85,266,000	24	106,418,000	23
Duke U.	92,763,000	23	105,453,000	24
U. of Rochester	94,885,000	22	105,445,000	25
U. of Pittsburgh	79,380,000	28	101,669,000	26
U. of Chicago	84,668,000	25	99,707,000	27
New York U.	79,516,000	27	96,781,000	28
Ohio State U.	62,946,000	36	93,213,000	29
U. of Arizona	65,258,000	33	90,728,000	30
U. of Texas, Austin	84,400,000	26	89,941,000	31
U. of Iowa	72,309,000	30	89,648,000	32
U. of Massachusetts	62,300,000	37	85,523,000	33
Louisiana State U.	38,882,000	60	80,586,000	34
Carnegie Mellon U.	74,577,000	29	80,412,000	35
U. of Florida	55,748,000	42	79,346,000	36
Michigan State U.	50,891,000	49	79,119,000	37
Georgia Institute of Technology	53,865,000	46	76,391,000	38
Boston U.	53,930,000	45	76,159,000	39
Indiana U.	52,664,000	48	75,562,000	40
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	59,933,000	38	74,711,000	41
Yeshiva U.	66,835,000	31	73,667,000	42
U. of Miami	58,241,000	40	73,064,000	43
Case Western Reserve U.	62,989,000	35	72,836,000	44
U. of Utah	56,686,000	41	72,742,000	45
U. of Maryland, College Park	54,072,000	44	72,455,000	46
Purdue U.	45,907,000	53	71,636,000	47
Texas A&M U.	43,216,000	55	71,401,000	48
California Institute of Technology	65,982,000	32	70,498,000	49
U. of California, Davis	55,239,000	43	68,184,000	50
Vanderbilt U.	58,389,000	39	67,772,000	51
Baylor C. of Medicine	63,117,000	34	67,648,000	52
Northwestern U.	53,105,000	47	65,132,000	53
Oregon State U.	$40,988,000	57	$63,542,000	54
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German	0	—	61,556,000	55
Emory U.	50,889,000	50	59,215,000	56
U. of Virginia	46,045,000	52	57,085,000	57
U. of Illinois, Chicago	39,779,000	59	56,737,000	58
U. of Georgia	37,190,000	64	55,824,000	59
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas	46,477,000	51	52,771,000	60
Princeton U.	45,365,000	54	52,604,000	61
New Mexico State U.	33,214,000	69	52,273,000	62
Utah State U.	26,696,000	85	51,970,000	63
U. of Kentucky	24,401,000	89	51,922,000	64
U. of Cincinnati	37,430,000	62	51,883,000	65
North Carolina State U.	31,743,000	74	51,545,000	66
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	35,220,000	67	51,488,000	67
Rutgers U.	28,645,000	78	50,084,000	68
U. of California, Irvine	40,947,000	58	49,842,000	69
U. of Connecticut	38,167,000	61	49,792,000	70
U. of Puerto Rico, Regional Colleges Administration	0	—	48,540,000	71
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	41,778,000	56	47,429,000	72
Gallaudet U.‡	1,141,000	269	46,608,000	73
U. of Vermont	27,914,000	81	46,118,000	74
Colorado State U.	32,164,000	72	45,245,000	75
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	33,044,000	70	45,190,000	76
Iowa State U.	15,955,000	110	44,838,000	77
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & St. U.	27,265,000	84	41,911,000	78
Rochester Institute of Technology	3,523,000	186	41,740,000	79
Virginia Commonwealth U.	32,413,000	71	41,607,000	80
U. of Missouri, Columbia	21,209,000	96	40,767,000	81
George Washington U.	33,431,000	68	40,413,000	82
Brown U.	31,367,000	75	40,278,000	83
Arizona State U.	16,133,000	108	40,111,000	84
U. of New Mexico	20,136,000	99	39,953,000	85
U. of Tennessee, Knoxville	19,667,000	100	39,771,000	86
Tufts U.	35,341,000	65	39,641,000	87
State U. of New York, Buffalo	29,884,000	77	39,563,000	88
Rockefeller U.	37,317,000	63	39,429,000	89
U. of California, Santa Barbara	31,878,000	73	38,619,000	90
Mississippi State U.	22,184,000	94	38,263,000	91
Temple U.	22,557,000	93	37,279,000	92
West Virginia U.	12,491,000	124	36,989,000	93
Washington State U.	18,427,000	101	36,760,000	94
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	31,322,000	76	36,484,000	95
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	23,920,000	91	36,321,000	96
U. of Kansas	23,179,000	92	36,056,000	97
Georgetown U.	25,230,000	86	35,433,000	98
Wayne State U.	24,680,000	88	35,301,000	99
Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.	35,285,000	66	35,299,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$6,443,108,000**		**$8,676,621,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$7,717,052,000**		**$14,073,069,000**	

Note: Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them during the year in which they were obligated. This table differs from one published in the November 29, 1989, issue of The Chronicle, which covered research expenditures for fiscal year 1988, not obligations.

† Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for scientific and engineering research and development. The figures exclude research and development obligations to university-administered, federally financed research-and-development centers.

‡ Howard U. and Gallaudet U. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

January 24, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 19

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Falling causes 4,000 deaths a year, leading researchers to ask why—and how—people fall: Page A4.

Historians should make interview texts available to other researchers, new guidelines say: Page A5.

Tasteless jokes and offensive remarks create dilemmas for campus computer networks: Page A13.

The undergraduate curriculum has lost touch with the frontiers of knowledge, says Bard College's president: Page A13.

A $20-million exchange program that Congress asked Georgetown U. to operate is rife with problems, critics charge: Page A20.

College-desegregation plans that resulted from an important lawsuit are expiring, and civil-rights groups are concerned: Page A20.

FIPSE—the Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education—is at a crucial crossroads: Page A21.

Oral Roberts U. says it closed its medical center when it failed to draw patients, but faculty members blame poor management: Page A27.

Students are increasingly concerned about social and environmental problems, according to college officials and a new survey: Page A31.

Mexico's National Autonomous U. is working to resolve a dispute over academic reforms: Page A37.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-48**
Athletics	A36
Books	A10
Business & Philanthropy	A27-29
Coming Events	A41
Computers	A19
Deadlines	A46
Deaths	A41
Fact File	A33
Gazette	A41
Government & Politics	A20-26
Grants	A29
International	A37-39
Personal & Professional	A13-19
Scholarship	A4-12
Students	A31-35
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-64**
Bulletin Board	B6-63
End Paper	B64
Opinion & Letters	B1-4
Notes on the Arts	B5

Survey Finds Schools Gaining Larger Share of Companies' Gifts

Elementary, secondary education becoming a priority for business

By LIZ McMILLEN

American businesses are aiming a growing share of their charitable contributions at secondary schools and organizations working to improve pre-college education, a survey released last week indicates.

While overall company giving to education increased in 1988 to an estimated $2.1-billion, the proportion going to colleges and universities declined for the first time, apparently confirming the fears of many colleges about a change in corporations' charitable priorities.

The survey, an annual study of company giving by the Council for Aid to Education, shows that the proportion of corporate contributions going to higher education dropped from about 70 per cent in 1987 to 64 per cent in 1988. At the same time, the share of corporate giving to pre-collegiate education rose from 6 per cent to 8.8 per cent, while the proportion of gifts to other educational organizations, many of which are involved in pre-college education, rose from 25 per cent to 27 per cent.

'Sustained Concern' Seen

Officials at the council called the shift "the early stages of what looks to become a major, sustained corporate concern" for pre-college education. But they stopped

Continued on Page A28

Academics Are Divided Over High-Court Ruling on Tenure Documents

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Academics were divided last week on the probable impact of a unanimous Supreme Court ruling that ordered the University of Pennsylvania to turn over confidential peer-review documents to a federal agency that investigates discrimination complaints.

Some predicted that the process of evaluating candidates for promotion and tenure—traditionally confidential at many campuses—would be weakened by the decision. Others, however, said it would help insure fairer reviews and could provide an opportunity for campuses to examine their evaluation procedures to determine whether the degree of confidentiality was truly necessary or desirable.

In the case, *University of Pennsylvania v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, the Court upheld the commission's right to subpoena university tenure files for an E.E.O.C. investigation into a case of alleged race and sex discrimination. While the ruling did not address individual disclosure policies, which vary in

Continued on Page A18

'IT WAS A DISASTER'

Rumania's Universities Try to Overcome Years of Fear, Isolation, and Privation

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY BURTON BOLLAG

Rumanians gather in the main square of Timişoara during a national day of mourning for university students and others killed in the revolution.

By BURTON BOLLAG

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

Before its overthrow last month, the despised regime of Nicolae Ceauşescu was following a policy of progressive strangulation of the country's universities, Rumanian academics say.

According to the academics, who are able to speak freely for the first time in years, they had been living in a nightmarish world of fear, isolation, privation, and absurd rituals of devotion to the ousted dictator.

Under his rule, the academics say, Rumania had the lowest ratio of university students to total population in all of Europe—fewer than 7 in 1,000. Further, the number of humanities students was dropping steadily as the government increased places at polytechnic institutes, which focus on engineering. Some disciplines, including psychology and sociology, were dropped from the curriculum.

In addition, says Mihai Şora, the country's new Education Minister, basic research was virtually ended, and "all research was turned to applying already existing knowledge and techniques."

The Ceauşescu regime's attitude to-

Continued on Page A39

MARGINALIA

Story in the Roosevelt U. *Torch*:

LIBRARY CLOSES
FOR FINAL TIME

"Last week's dinner in the Roosevelt University library may be the finale to anguished students, who were often forced out during regular working hours.

"Once again, students had to pack up their books and leave the library as Desmond Egan, an Irish poet, had a dinner held in his honor Tuesday.

" 'We have ended that—at least that I'm aware of,' said Adrian Jones, director of RU library, referring to scheduling future events in the library during working hours.

"While many students resented the idea of turning the library into a banquet hall, the officials stood by the university's policy.

" 'There's no place to study today—the whole university is full of parties,' said John Heneghan, Student Senate president and a part-time library employee.

"The 'parties' that Heneghan referred to included the honorary dinner held in the library and the International Day festivities in the Congress Lounge. Heneghan also noted that the workmen spreading new carpet in the Michigan Avenue Lounge further hindered studying.

"But RU Library Director Adrian Jones said that the dinner was almost non-negotiable.

" 'Mr. (Jerome) Stone has for many years been very good to the university," Jones said, referring to RU's Board of Trustee chairman emeritus who sponsored the dinner.

" 'He has been a major benefactor,' Jones said. '(University administrators) felt they couldn't very well refuse his request.

" 'The library is meant primarily for students' study and research,' Jones agreed. 'The library policy is not to let it be used for events that coincide with student library hours.'

"However, some students were not convinced with the official version and questioned the use of the library for hosting dinners.

" 'I had planned to get a lot done tonight,' said Crystal Coleman, a graduate marketing major. 'I was really upset when I saw the sign (that read that the library would be closed at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday). Don't they have any place else to eat?' . . ."

■

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Register Star:*

"The House of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly rejected Gov. James R. Thompson's veto and awarded $500,000 toward a Rockford branch of Northern Illinois University. . . .

" 'We have over 800 manufacturing plants in the Rockford area, and they need peculiar engineering students,' [Rep. E. J. "Zeke"] Giorgi said. 'This will be a central resource for that.' "

Press on, regardless! —C.G.

In Brief

5 Finalists for Presidency Dropped After Threats

SILVER CITY, N.M.—After two regents of Western New Mexico University received threats of violence against their families, the board abruptly rejected five finalists for the presidency of the institution and announced that a new search committee would start the process over.

Both regents, Lorraine Gutierrez, who is chairman of both the board and its search committee, and Ron Andazola, denied that the decision to reopen the presidential search had been prompted by the threats.

Ms. Gutierrez's husband received a bomb threat at his office and Mr. Andazola received a call from someone threatening to kill his son. The callers did not mention the presidential search, but the regents said the phone calls followed the public announcement of the finalists.

Ms. Gutierrez said the search process had been acrimonious because the acting president was not among the finalists. Some observers criticized the search committee for selecting the finalists after reviewing applications for only two days.

Public-Broadcasting Effort Loses Major Support

WASHINGTON

The Annenberg Foundation has told the Corporation for Public Broadcasting that it is suspending its financing of a $150-million effort to use telecommunication technologies to help non-traditional students earn a college degree.

The foundation said it had made the decision because of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service altering its tax status.

In 1981, the foundation agreed to provide the Annenberg / C.P.B. Project with $10-million a year for 15 years. The project has received $90-million, which has been used to develop televised college courses and new applications of computer and other technologies.

In a statement, corporation president Donald Ledwig said that "further discussions will take place concerning the foundation's action."

The foundation would not discuss its decision and referred calls to its lawyer, who could not be reached for comment.

Mara Mayor, director of the project, said that the more than 2,000 colleges that use the project's course materials "should be reassured that the materials will be there as before." She added that "everything that's in the pipeline will be completed."

Nearly five million people view the project's televised programs in an average week, and 125,000 students have received college credit for project courses, according to a spokeswoman.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Athlete Killed in Crash Involving Team Van

JOLIET, ILL.—A member of the women's varsity basketball team at the College of St. Francis was killed last week en route to a game when the team's van went out of control and tipped over.

Teresita Vasquez, a freshman majoring in psychology, was riding in one of two vans that were traveling to Grand Rapids, Mich., for a game against Aquinas College.

The driver of the van in which Ms. Vasquez was riding attempted to pass another car, hit an icy spot on the road, and lost control. The van left the road and tipped on its side. No other vehicles were involved in the accident.

Ms. Vasquez, who was a star basketball player for her high school, was pronounced dead at the scene. Other players in the van were treated at a hospital in Michigan and released.

College officials held a prayer service for Ms. Vasquez and are planning a campus mass. Team officials canceled the game against Aquinas and have postponed the next few games.

Middlebury Fraternities Told to Admit Women

MIDDLEBURY, VT. — Fraternities at Middlebury College must admit women or face termination of their charters, the college's trustees have unanimously voted.

The action was taken in response to last year's report by a special committee on how student social life could be improved on the campus. The report suggested that the college's six fraternities—to which 300 males and 2 females belong—be banned because they promote elitism, alcoholism, and sexism.

"It's a rather creative, imaginative way out of a thorny problem," said Ron Nief, the college's director of public affairs.

Under the board's mandate, the Middlebury chapters must gain their national fraternities' approval to include women or sever all ties with the organizations. Fraternities have until March 31 to decide whether to comply.

The college has had fraternities since the turn of the century, but has not had sororities since the 1960's, when interest in them declined.

Investigation at Berkeley of Alleged Bias Expanded

WASHINGTON—The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights and the University of California at Berkeley have confirmed that an O.C.R. investigation of alleged discrimination in undergraduate admissions at Berkeley is being considered a "class complaint," which means that it involves patterns that may affect entire groups of students.

O.C.R. officials previously said they were investigating several complaints at Berkeley involving charges that white and Asian-American students are denied admission because of alleged quotas for black and Hispanic students. An O.C.R. spokesman said last week that one of those complaints was being considered the "class complaint," and that the "class" was the Berkeley College of Letters and Science.

The investigation at Berkeley is not as broad as the "compliance reviews" that the O.C.R. is conducting at the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harvard University. Those reviews, which involve the entire universities, are to be completed soon.

Berkeley officials have denied

Boston U.'s Silber Announces He Will Run for Governor of Massachusetts

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

The president of Boston University, John R. Silber, whose new book *Straight Shooting* professes to explain "What's Wrong with America and How to Fix It," is about to put his ideas to the test—on a slightly smaller scale.

Last week the outspoken, often controversial Mr. Silber entered the race for the Democratic nomination to succeed Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis.

If his "outsider" candidacy succeeds, he would inherit the governorship of a state racked by budget deficits and paralyzed politically by a growing public disgust over reports of waste in government.

"We are in a crisis so serious that only a governor who is independent and who is smart enough and tough enough to make hard choices can turn this crisis into an opportunity," said Mr. Silber, in a statement announcing his plans for the race.

CITIZENS FOR
Silber
Democrat • Governor

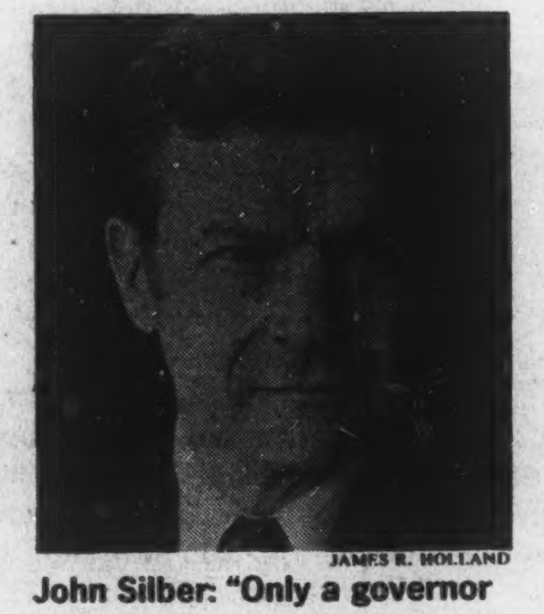
Board Approves Sabbatical

Three other Democrats—former state Attorney General Francis X. Bellotti, State Rep. John H. Flood, and Lieut. Gov. Evelyn Murphy—have already begun campaigns for the nomination.

The university's board has approved Mr. Silber's request for a sabbatical leave for the duration of his campaign.

Although a newcomer to electoral politics, Mr. Silber is no stranger to Massachusetts political issues. In the mid-1970's he helped monitor the desegregation of the Boston public schools, and last year he was in the forefront of Boston University's innovative plan to run the school system of the city of Chelsea.

A Texas native, Mr. Silber was a dean at the University of Texas at Austin before assuming the Boston presidency in 1971. Mr. Silber, who describes himself as a lifelong Democrat but acknowledges voting for Ronald Reagan and George Bush, said he has the best chance of winning in November.


JAMES R. HOLLAND

John Silber: "Only a governor who is smart enough and tough enough can turn this crisis into an opportunity."

To qualify for a spot on the ballot in the September Democratic primary, however, Mr. Silber must win 15 per cent of the votes at a state Democratic Party convention in June, a task that could prove difficult, according to several political observers. Labor-union activists typically play an influential role at such conventions, and Mr. Silber's 18-year tenure at Boston University has included some stormy relations with faculty unions. Several political observers have speculated that Mr. Silber may instead decide before the mid-March deadline to run as an independent candidate.

With the state's budget crisis also a prominent issue, his record in managing the university's finances is also likely to draw close scrutiny. He is credited with restoring the university to financial stability and overseeing a tenfold growth in its endowment, which now stands at $183-million. But the university's unusual decision to invest $50-million of that endowment in a developing biotechnology company has been very controversial.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

- **Lewis and Clark: $5.5-million in trusts**
- **UCLA: $2.4-million to the medical school**
- **Irvine: $6.2-million for its laser institute**
- **U. of Minnesota: $3-million for art museum**

Lewis and Clark College has received the largest gift in its 123-year history, $5.5-million from Barbara Hirschi Neely, a long-time supporter of the college.

The gift, which is in charitable trusts created over the last 25 years by Mrs. Neely and her late husband, Paul T. Neely, will endow the Barbara Hirschi Neely Memorial Scholarship Fund. College officials said the details of the program had not been completed, but the fund would probably earn $330,000 a year and provide 65 students with an average of $5,000 a year in financial assistance.

Mrs. Neely died on January 1 at age 97. Her family's wealth came from the discovery of oil on its farm near Wichita Falls, Texas.

According to Glenn Gregg, the treasurer of the college, she and her husband became associated with Lewis and Clark through the Presbyterian Church, to which they belonged and with which the college is affiliated.

—PETER MONAGHAN

■

The Revlon Foundation has given $2.4-million to the school of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles to support a research and treatment program for women with cancer.

The program, known as the Revlon / U.C.L.A. Women's Cancer Research Program, aims to develop diagnostic and therapeutic approaches that will help treat women with breast and ovarian cancer—the two types of cancer that account for one-third of all cases in which the disease occurs in women.

The Revlon funds, distributed over three years, will also establish fellowships and a grants program designed to stimulate research in the field of women's cancers.

The New York–based Revlon Foundation, created by Revlon Inc., the cosmetics company, has earmarked many of its philanthropic donations for higher education and women's groups.

—CHARLES J. HARTLEY

■

The UCI Beckman Laser Institute and Medical Clinic at the University of California at Irvine has received a $6.2-million donation from the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation.

One of the largest contributions in the university's history, the gift will provide $5.2-million for the institute's research endowment. An additional $1-million completes a pledge made last year to support new laser-scientist positions.

The institute has been involved with, among other things, laser studies in genetics, detection and treatment of cancers, and the development of advanced laser technologies. It is also one of the few facilities in the world to combine advanced laser research and clinical treatment.

Mr. Beckman, who in 1982 helped found the institute with a $2.5-million donation, is founder and chairman of Beckman Instruments Inc., a manufacturer of medical and laboratory equipment. With the new gift, Mr. Beckman and the foundation have contributed more than $11-million to the laser institute since its inception.

—C.J.H.

■

A Los Angeles multi-millionaire has donated $3-million to the University of Minnesota to help build an art museum on its Minneapolis campus.

The contribution, by Frederick R. Weisman, was a significant breakthrough in the university's effort to build a museum, which would be the Twin Cities' fourth major art facility.

The university has collected an additional $1-million for the project, and will match those donations with a $4-million contribution of its own. In all, the university hopes to raise $12-million for the facility.

The museum, which will carry the Weisman name, will house the university's 12,000-piece art collection, plus at least $1-million worth of contemporary art that Mr. Weisman will lend from his collection and eventually donate to the university. Construction of the museum is scheduled to be completed in 1993.

Mr. Weisman attended the university for one year in the 1930's. In 1970 he founded the Frederick Weisman Company, which has major subsidiaries in car importing, computers, insurance, and real estate.

—C.J.H.

Elementary, Secondary Schools Gaining Larger Share of Companies' Gifts

Continued from Page A1

short of characterizing the shift in corporate philanthropy as a negative development for colleges and universities.

"The trend is definitely there, but whether it's coming at the expense of higher education, I can't really say," said Arnold R. Shore, the council's president.

Mr. Shore and others at the council said that while the figures clearly showed the increased level of businesses' concern for pre-college education, the amount of corporate money directed to the schools was still relatively small. In the survey, 356 companies reported giving $51.5-million for pre-college education, compared with $373.8-million to colleges and universities. From those figures and other sources of information, the council estimates total corporate giving to education by all American companies.

The council officials also noted that the increased attention to pre-college education had come as colleges were receiving a greater amount of private support from all sources. Early indications from another annual survey by the council show that colleges recorded a 7-per-cent increase in giving from individuals, foundations, and corporations in 1988-89.

"Colleges are doing significantly better than last year," said David R. Morgan, director of research at the council. "They're still seeing an increase."

The survey on corporate giving, which the council conducts each year with the Conference Board, shows that overall business donations to education grew modestly in 1988, reaching an estimated total of $2.1-billion. Total corporate giving to all causes rose to an estimated $4.8-billion. As in previous years, education continued to receive the majority of company contributions, or 43 per cent. (A complete report on corporate charitable giving to all causes will be released in the spring by the Conference Board.)

Yet the rate of growth—3.2 per cent—is much lower than in previous years, when companies increased their charitable budgets by as much as 22 per cent. The council said it expected corporate giving to remain steady for 1989 and 1990.

College Officials Frustrated

The new survey provides the first hard evidence of what college fund raisers have been observing for a few years: Many major corporations, hoping to address chronic and widespread problems in the schools, have started to redirect their educational dollars to pre-collegiate projects. This fall, for example, the Coca-Cola Foundation and RJR Nabisco Inc. announced that they would commit large portions of their philanthropic budgets to support elementary and secondary schools (*The Chronicle*, November 8, 1989).

In announcing its grant-making plans, Coca-Cola said it was also interested in higher education. But several companies that have focused on education appear to be interested only in secondary schools, a trend that has frustrated some college officials, who cite many important needs on their campuses. They fear competition from yet another charitable group, although some college administrators have pointed out that many corporate-sponsored projects involve collaboration between schools and colleges, and that the burgeoning corporate interest represents an opportunity, not a threat, for colleges.

Carole B. Whitcomb, president of the Associated Colleges of Illinois, a group that raises money for private colleges in the state, said she did not believe the shift in corporate support was troublesome for colleges. It was an "expectable" development, she said. "We are all concerned about the problems in the schools, and we're finding that colleges themselves are getting into the pre-college act," Ms. Whitcomb said.

Data From 356 Companies

The survey was based on information from 356 companies. In previous years, as many as 409 companies provided information for the survey. A complete picture of corporate giving to education, Mr. Shore said, would include information from more companies. The council is trying to encourage more to participate in future surveys, he said.

The complete report of the survey, "Corporate Support of Education 1988," will be available in mid-February from the Council for Aid to Education, 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York 10010. ■

Corporate Gifts to Education

	Total corporate contributions	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1977	$665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3	0.33	37.4
1979	880,000,000	+12.8	0.34	38.5
1980	980,000,000	+11.4	0.41	41.5
1981	1,090,000,000	+11.2	0.48	43.4
1982	1,250,000,000	+14.7	0.74	43.0
1983	1,525,000,000	+22.0	0.73	42.0
1984	1,700,000,000	+11.5	0.71	41.9
1985	1,875,000,000	+10.3	0.84	41.9
1986*	1,950,000,000	+ 4.0	0.88	41.9
1987*	2,050,000,000	+ 5.1	0.77	44.1
1988*	2,100,000,000	+ 2.4	0.68	43.8

Allocations From 356 Corporations in 1988

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$275,545,000	47.2%
Matching gifts *	98,231,000	16.9
Subtotal	373,776,000	64.1
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support and other	41,590,000	7.1
Matching gifts *	9,953,000	1.7
Subtotal	51,542,000	8.8
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	55,874,000	9.6
Scholarships and fellowships	43,681,000	7.5
Other	58,579,000	10.0
Subtotal	158,134,000	27.1
Total allocated	583,452,000	100.0
Unallocated	31,634,000	
Total	**$615,086,000**	

* Estimate

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Penn State Official to Head Johns Hopkins

Continued from Preceding Page

cutting the university's arts-and-sciences faculty by 10 per cent—is intended to reduce the deficits in some of Johns Hopkins's academic divisions. Other parts of the university, such as the medical school, typically have surpluses, and they will provide some revenues to reduce the deficits in other divisions. Johns Hopkins operates under a decentralized system in which individual divisions are responsible for their own budgets.

Need for Strategic Planning

Mr. Richardson called the five-year plan "a cornerstone" for how the university will approach budget issues, but he added that "it is not an academic plan" for the future. One of his highest priorities, Mr. Richardson said, will be to develop a strategic-planning process for Johns Hopkins that will increase the amount of contact between the university's divisions.

To that end, he suggested the possible creation of a "faculty interdivisional council" made up of elected representatives from faculty councils in each of the divisions.

The new president may also make changes in the way the institution is managed. Mr. Richardson said he favored a team-management approach in which the president, the chief financial officer, and the chief academic officer work together. "That seems to me to be a productive way to go," he said, adding that "it's somewhat different from the way Hopkins has been organized in the last 20 to 25 years."

Mr. Richardson will be in a position to help assemble a new team of top administrators. The university's provost, John V. Lombardi, is leaving to become president of the University of Florida.

In addition, the deans of the Schools of Medicine and Public Health are retiring from their administrative posts. Mr. Richardson will participate in the search for their successors.

Mr. Richardson has been provost and executive vice-president of Penn State since 1984. Prior to joining Penn State, he served as graduate dean and vice-provost for research at the University of Washington.

He received his doctorate from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business and is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

In selecting Mr. Richardson, trustees at Johns Hopkins also appointed him to a tenured position as professor of health policy and management in the School of Public Health. —DENISE K. MAGNER

Note Book

Fifty students taking a course called "The American Census" this semester at Carnegie-Mellon University will get a first-hand look at the 1990 census as paid participants.

It is still unclear what role the students will play in the census-taking, which starts this spring. But university officials say they may survey homeless people, help publicize the census, or serve as official enumerators in Pittsburgh neighborhoods. Enumerators walk from door to door or use the telephone to reach people who fail to return their census forms by mail.

The students will learn that the census determines the number of seats each state has in the U.S. Congress and that it helps set the amount of federal money state and local governments receive. The census is taken every 10 years.

■

Cindy Brickman had never been away from home without her parents before she enrolled at the State University of New York College at New Paltz last academic year. Faced with the prospect of spending her first weekend at the institution, Ms. Brickman went to the residence-life office and cried for two hours.

Ms. Brickman now helps other students at the university cope with homesickness. As part of a new program the institution started last spring, the residence-life office matches homesick students with student counselors.

"Most students feel alone—that nobody understands what they are going through," says Karen L. Pennington, associate dean of student affairs at the university. "They are frightened by the newness of going to college, and the older students can help them by introducing them to new people and inviting them to dinner and other activities."

Ms. Pennington says homesick students generally cry a lot, stay in their rooms, and try to arrange frequent trips home. Some eventually leave college.

"They are not making the break from home to college," says Ms. Pennington.

Of the 15 homesick students who participated in the counseling program last spring, only two decided to leave New Paltz.

■

A chemical with the odor of skunk oil is being sold in the student store at the University of California at Los Angeles as a defense against sexual assault.

The small capsule of liquid, called Rapel, can be worn in clothing and punctured in the event of an assault, presumably repelling the attacker.

Although Rapel has been available in Canada, it is being marketed in the United States for the first time, said Victoria Barackman, the California distributor. She said college students were an important potential market.

Students

More Freshmen Willing to Work for Social Change and Environmental Issues, New Survey Finds

After 15-year climb, number of students planning business careers decreased for second straight year

By SUSAN DODGE

An increasing number of college freshmen are concerned about improving the environment and are willing to work for that and a variety of other social changes, a wide-ranging survey of freshmen has found.

The survey, which is in its 24th year, was conducted jointly last fall by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles and by the American Council on Education. It questioned more than 200,000 students enrolled this academic year at 403 colleges and universities about their academic interests, social attitudes, and goals.

Twenty-six per cent of the freshmen questioned said "becoming involved in programs to clean up the environment" was very important, compared to 15.9 per cent of those surveyed in 1986. And 86 per cent of the freshmen questioned said "the federal government is not doing enough to control environmental pollution," marking the fifth consecutive year of increasing concern about the environment.

How this year's college freshmen responded to questions about their attitudes and characteristics: Pages A33-34.

'Willing to Become Involved'

The proportion of freshmen who reported that they had participated in demonstrations in the year before they entered college reached a high of 36.7 per cent last fall. That proportion was greater than the proportion of those who reported being active in the late 1960's, according to the survey. A greater proportion of freshmen—6.3 per cent this academic year—said there was a "very good chance" that they would participate in protests while in college.

"These trends show not only that most students want more governmental action in the environmental field, but that increasing numbers of them are willing to become personally involved in the effort," said Alexander W. Astin, professor of higher education at U.C.L.A.'s Graduate School of Education and director of the survey.

A record number of freshmen, 44.1 per cent, said influencing "social values" was very important to them. In addition, almost one-quarter of the freshmen said par-

Continued on Following Page

A New Face Is Seen for Activism in 1990's: 'Pragmatic Idealism'

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

EUGENE, ORE.

As a boy, B. Trevor Dick wandered through the Umatilla National Forest in eastern Oregon with his father, marveling at the 250-foot Douglas firs. Over the years, however, he began noticing that the forests were disappearing. Timber companies were cutting down the prized trees.

"It takes 1,000 years for trees to grow that size, and 15 minutes for man to cut them down," says Mr. Dick, now a senior at the University of Oregon here. "We have no right to be destroying such a precious resource."

For the last three years, Mr. Dick has been working at the Survival Center—a student-run environmental-protection group—to stop the cutting of large, old trees. This academic year, he says, an unprecedented number of students have come by to help at the center, which was formed in 1969.

"They're finally realizing that the planet is going to die if they don't do something," says Matthew P. Snider, a senior at the university who is a co-director of the center.

While many critics dismissed college students of the 1980's as greedy, materialistic, and apathetic, students themselves say they are changing. They say student activism in the 1990's will be stronger than in recent decades, and will have a different face.

Learning About the 60's

The parents of today's students came of age in the turbulent 1960's, and many have told their children about that decade's protests and rallies. But their children—the students of the 1990's—are more likely to negotiate and collaborate than to demonstrate, say faculty members and administrators. They add that students now are quick to enlist the aid of legislators and are savvy about attracting press attention. Raised in an age of explosive creation of electronic gismos, many student activists employ

Continued on Page A35

Boyer Sees Lower Quality of Campus Life, Erosion of Sense of Community

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

An anything-goes moral code among students and a breakdown in their traditional relationship with faculty members have combined with mounting racial tensions to diminish the quality of campus life and erode the sense of community at many institutions.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, delivered that message last week to about 900 college presidents and other officials gathered here for the annual meeting of the American Council on Education.

Mr. Boyer described today's campuses as places where students drink to excess and become so unruly that they sometimes commit violent crimes; where undergraduates are more intent on earning good grades than on learning for learning's sake; and where most students are so busy working to pay their tuition that they have no time for campus activities. He described campuses where presidents worry that racial tensions are ready to explode, and where students feel their personal problems are of little interest to faculty members.

"We are providing the services and credentials to students and, of course, there is education going on," Mr. Boyer said of colleges and universities. "But there is this feeling that what holds it all together, that the inspired sense of what an institution is in an integrated way, is losing ground. Student apathy, alcohol abuse, and even racial and ethnic divisions and acts of incivility weaken the integrity of many institutions and limit their ability to function as vital communities of learning."

> **"Student apathy, alcohol abuse, and even racial and ethnic divisions and acts of incivility weaken the integrity of many institutions."**

Mr. Boyer based his speech, and a lengthier text that accompanied it, on a year-long study by the Carnegie Foundation. A report on the study, entitled "Campus Life: In Search of Community," is to be released in March.

500 Presidents Surveyed

The study included a survey, administered by the American Council on Education, of 500 college presidents. According to Mr. Boyer, more than 90 per cent of the college presidents surveyed said strengthening the sense of community at their institutions was important. The presidents ranked students' unwillingness to participate in campus activities as their institutions' No. 1 problem. About 65 per cent of the presidents said more interaction between faculty members and students would improve campus life.

In addition, about two-thirds of the presidents said alcohol abuse by students was a serious problem. Among presidents of the nation's largest institutions, 66 per cent said theft was a concern. About 85 per cent of the presidents of large universities said a new statement on civility and respect for

Continued on Following Page

More Freshmen Willing to Work for Social Change

Continued from Preceding Page

ticipation in community-action programs was very important.

Increasing percentages of students also said "helping to promote racial understanding" and "influencing the political structure" were important.

End of a 15-Year Climb

At the same time, fewer freshmen this academic year said they were interested in careers in business. After a 15-year climb, the number of students planning business careers decreased for the second straight year, to 21.8 per cent of last fall's freshmen.

The proportion of students who said it was "very important" or "essential" for them to "be successful in my own business" also declined, as did the percentage of students selecting business as an academic major. Those who said being "very well off financially" was important dropped slightly in this academic year—to 73.4 per cent, from 75.4 per cent in 1988.

The increasing interest in social issues and the slight decline in those planning on business careers could signal a departure from the "me generation," some college officials say. For most of the 1980's, college administrators and faculty members complained that students were too concerned with choosing majors that would help them secure high-paying jobs and purchase expensive homes and cars.

Some administrators, however, say it is not yet clear that a shift is under way, and they do not report a perceptible change in attitudes among students. "There has not been a decrease in the number of students who come in and say they want to get a job and try to make a lot of money," says Moses Turner, vice-president for student affairs at Michigan State University.

"There has not been a decrease in the number of students who come in and say they want to get a job and try to make a lot of money."

Some administrators say the declining interest in business could be the result of the strict academic standards that many colleges set for undergraduate business majors and for those attending graduate business school. The decline in the number of business majors might also simply be part of a natural leveling-off, they say.

In other measures of student attitudes, the survey found that the freshmen's support of abortion rights had increased dramatically. Nearly 65 per cent of those questioned said they supported a woman's right to choose an abortion, up from 57 per cent the year before.

Mr. Astin said the "abrupt change" in just one year might have reflected students' concerns about recent action taken by the Supreme Court, which last year decided to allow states to determine whether to limit abortion.

The freshmen appeared to be willing to have lawmakers and other authorities step in when it comes to issues such as crime and drug use. In response to a question asked for the first time last fall, 78.2 per cent of the students said they favored increased government efforts to control handguns. And fewer students than in previous years said they opposed the death penalty.

'Leave Me Alone'

The survey also found that an increasing proportion of students thought "employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees and job applicants." In addition, the proportion of students who said "marijuana should be legalized" reached an all-time low of 16.7 per cent.

"They're saying, 'Leave me alone' on the one hand, and they don't want to be governed so tightly," Mr. Turner says of students' feelings about abortion rights. "But, on other issues, they expect the government to be intrusive."

Following are other findings of the survey:

- The number of freshmen who said they had drunk beer in the last year dropped to 60.3 per cent, down from 65.3 per cent in 1988 and 75.2 per cent in 1981. Freshmen who said they had drunk wine or liquor dropped to 60.7 per cent, down from 66.7 per cent in 1988.
- The proportion of freshmen who reported feeling overwhelmed during the past year declined slightly—to 19.2 per cent, from 21.5 per cent the year before. The percentage of students who said they felt depressed during the past year also dropped.
- A record-high proportion of students—26.5 per cent—predicted that they would need remedial work in mathematics.
- The proportion of students who said they had visited a museum or art gallery in the previous year fell to 54.9 per cent, down from 71.4 per cent in 1967.
- A record-high proportion of students—59.6 per cent—said they planned to go to graduate or professional schools to earn advanced degrees, up from 48.8 per cent in 1980. ■

Boyer Sees Lower Quality of Campus Life, Erosion of Sense of Community

Continued from Preceding Page

others would help improve the campus community.

Mr. Boyer said campus life had changed dramatically since the 1960's, when colleges responded to student protests by throwing out strict rules governing student behavior. He urged institutions to develop new frameworks on which administrators could base decisions about students' conduct.

"There was a time when college leaders felt responsible not only for the nurturing of the students' intellectual life, but for the guardianship of their morality as well," said Mr. Boyer. "The problem today is that while rigid rule making has been abolished, no theory of campus governance has been discovered to replace it. What we do need is a new theory of campus governance—a set of agreed-upon standards to guide the conduct of all members of the community and give direction to the institution over all."

Mr. Boyer recommended that colleges establish orientation programs that encourage undergraduates to focus less on required courses and good grades and more on developing "a coherent view of knowledge and a more integrated view of life."

He also suggested that institutions sponsor campuswide discussions on a variety of topics and link students with faculty advisers on a long-term basis. He said students should be encouraged to "relate their learning to the realities of life" by participating in community-service programs.

'A Lot of Competition'

College presidents and other campus officials generally concurred with Mr. Boyer's findings, and they acknowledged that it would be difficult to mend their campuses.

"Students today are bent on being successful—collecting their green stamps for a diploma to get a job," said James J. Whalen, president of Ithaca College. "In the process, there is not civility or concern. There is a lot of competition."

Students' values are usually established before they reach college, Mr. Whalen said. "By the time students get to college, we're into remediation in terms of character structure, and I think it's very late in the game to be making changes," he said.

David W. Breneman, who from 1983 until last year was president of Kalamazoo College, said the widening gap between students and faculty members had become a primary problem on campuses.

"There is a real distance between students and faculty that I don't remember from my days in college," said Mr. Breneman, who is now writing a book on the future of private liberal-arts colleges.

"The adults have abandoned the kids," he said. "Very few colleges have genuine adults serving as dorm or resident advisers. And I think you can be on a typical college campus on a weekend and have no adult presence."

Chester E. Finn, Jr., professor of education and public policy at Vanderbilt University, said he agreed with Mr. Boyer's assessment of the quality of campus life. But he said dramatic steps would be needed to improve conditions.

'Incentives and Obligations'

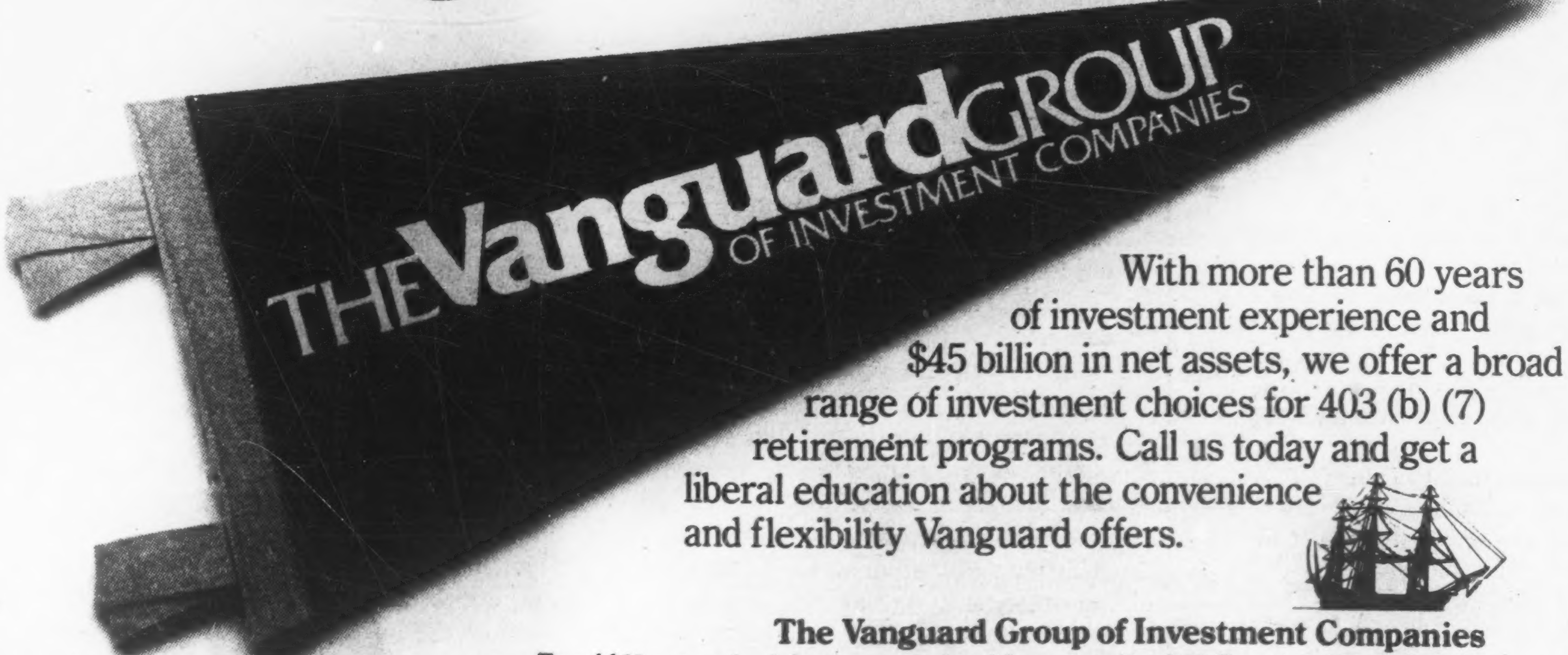
Universities that want faculty members to be more accessible to undergraduates, Mr. Finn said, could require faculty members to live within 10 miles of their campuses. He also suggested that universities reduce tuition for students who participate in on-campus activities, and that students be able to earn extra credit for community service.

"I increasingly believe that if you wish to alter institutional and individual behavior, you have to deal with institutional and individual incentives, requirements, and obligations," said Mr. Finn. "People don't very often change because it would be good if they were different." ■

DOUGLAS GORALSKI, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Ernest L. Boyer: "While rigid rule making has been abolished, no theory of campus governance has been discovered to replace it."

Where Can Professors Go For Higher Education?



With more than 60 years of investment experience and $45 billion in net assets, we offer a broad range of investment choices for 403 (b) (7) retirement programs. Call us today and get a liberal education about the convenience and flexibility Vanguard offers.

The Vanguard Group of Investment Companies

To add Vanguard, plan sponsors should contact Paul Heller at 1-800-345-1172.

© 1989 The Vanguard Group

FACT FILE: Attitudes and Characteristics of This Year's Freshmen

Age on December 31, 1989:	
16 or younger	0.1%
17	2.4
18	71.6
19	21.1
20	2.1
21-24	1.4
25-29	0.6
30-39	0.6
40-54	0.2
55 or older	0.0

Racial/ethnic background:	
American Indian	0.9%
Asian-American	2.9
Black	9.2
Mexican-American	1.4
Puerto Rican-American	0.8
White	84.3
Other	2.1

Average grade in high school:	
A or A+	10.4%
A−	12.8
B+	18.8
B	25.8
B−	14.4
C+	11.1
C	6.3
D	0.3

Year of high-school graduation:	
1989	93.4%
1988	2.8
1987	0.7
1986 or earlier	1.8
H. S. equivalency (G. E. D. test)	1.1
Never completed high school	0.2

Have had remedial work in:	
English	5.6%
Foreign language	4.5
Mathematics	10.4
Reading	5.3
Science	4.7
Social studies	4.1

Will need remedial work in:	
English	11.3%
Foreign language	9.9
Mathematics	26.5
Reading	4.9
Science	10.0
Social studies	3.2

Current religious preference:	
Baptist	15.4%
Buddhist	0.3
Congregational	1.1
Eastern Orthodox	0.7
Episcopal	2.5
Islamic	0.4
Jewish	2.7
Latter Day Saints	0.3
Lutheran	6.4
Methodist	9.8
Presbyterian	4.8
Quaker	0.2
Roman Catholic	33.6
Seventh-Day Adventist	0.4
Other Protestant	5.0
None	11.3
Other	5.1

Born-again Christian:	
Yes	27.0%
No	73.0

Residence planned during fall term:	
With parents or relatives	29.5%
Other private home or apartment	7.4
College dormitory	58.9
Fraternity or sorority house	0.5
Other campus housing	3.0
Other	0.7

Residence preferred during fall term:	
With parents or relatives	14.2%
Other private home or apartment	33.6
College dormitory	36.8
Fraternity or sorority house	6.7
Other campus housing	6.1
Other	2.5

Miles from college to home:	
5 or less	8.1%
6 to 10	9.1
11 to 50	26.8
51 to 100	15.9
101 to 500	29.7
501 or more	10.4

Father's occupation:	
Artist (including performer)	0.8%
Businessman	29.7
Member of clergy or religious worker	1.0
Engineer	7.7
Farmer or forester	2.9
Lawyer	1.6
Military career officer	1.8
Physician or dentist	2.2
Other health professional	1.3

Father's occupation: (Continued)	
Research scientist	0.5%
Teacher or administrator, college	0.9
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	0.9
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	3.6
Worker, skilled	10.3
Worker, semi-skilled	4.7
Worker, unskilled	3.2
Other occupation	24.5
Unemployed	2.3

Father's education (highest level):	
Grammar school or less	3.4%
Some high school	7.5
High-school diploma	27.7
Postsecondary other than college	5.1
Some college	14.6
College degree	21.7
Some graduate school	2.5
Graduate degree	17.6

Mother's occupation:	
Artist (including performer)	1.5%
Businesswoman	14.3
Member of clergy or religious worker	0.2
Clerical worker	11.2
Engineer	0.2
Farmer or forester	0.4
Homemaker (full-time)	16.2
Lawyer	0.3
Nurse	7.8
Physician or dentist	0.4
Other health professional	2.0
Research scientist	0.1
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.4
Teacher or administrator, college	0.4
Teacher or administrator, elementary school	6.8
Teacher or administrator, secondary school	3.9
Worker, skilled	2.2
Worker, semi-skilled	3.1
Worker, unskilled	2.0
Other occupation	19.9
Unemployed	5.8

Mother's education (highest level):	
Grammar school or less	2.7%
Some high school	5.7
High-school diploma	34.8
Postsecondary other than college	8.0
Some college	16.7
College degree	19.6
Some graduate school	2.9
Graduate degree	9.7

Status of parents:	
Living with each other	72.3%
Divorced or separated	22.6
One or both deceased	5.1

Students estimate chances are very good that they will:	
Change major field	13.3%
Change career choice	12.2
Fail one or more courses	1.4
Graduate with honors	12.6
Be elected to student office	3.4
Get a job to pay college expenses	34.7
Work full-time while attending college	3.6
Join a social fraternity or sorority	17.9
Play varsity athletics	14.6
Be elected to an honor society	7.5
Make at least a B average	41.0
Need extra time to complete degree	7.4
Get tutoring in some courses	12.6
Work at outside job	20.1
Seek vocational counseling	4.4
Seek individual counseling	3.4
Participate in student protests	6.3
Transfer to another college	11.8
Buy a computer in next 12 months	13.0
Drop out permanently	0.8
Drop out temporarily	1.1
Get bachelor's degree	68.5
Be satisfied with college	49.7
Find job in preferred field	69.5
Marry while in college	4.8

Student rated self above average or in highest 10 per cent in:	
Academic ability	55.8%
Artistic ability	24.5
Competitiveness	53.6
Drive to achieve	64.1
Emotional health	56.4
Foreign language ability	30.1
Leadership ability	51.0
Mathematical ability	39.9
Physical health	58.6
Popularity	42.9
Popularity with opposite sex	41.1
Public speaking ability	29.3

Student rated self above average or in highest 10 per cent in: (Continued)	
Self-confidence (intellectual)	50.0%
Self-confidence (social)	43.6
Writing ability	39.9

Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:	
None	31.3%
One	15.3
Two	16.7
Three	15.2
Four	9.0
Five	5.7
Six or more	6.9

Number of other college acceptances this year (of those with multiple applications):	
None	15.8%
One	27.1
Two	23.7
Three	17.0
Four	8.6
Five	3.9
Six or more	3.8

College attended is student's:	
First choice	68.9%
Second choice	22.9
Third choice	5.4
Other	2.9

Prior credit at this institution:	
Yes	3.8%
No	96.2

Reasons noted as very important in selecting college attended:	
Relatives' wishes	8.5%
Teachers' advice	3.8
Good academic reputation	52.8
Good social reputation	22.4
Offered financial assistance	22.8
Offered special education programs	20.3
Low tuition	21.9
Advice of guidance counselor	7.1
Wanted to live near home	19.0
Friend's suggestion	8.3
Recruited by college	3.7
Recruited by athletic department	4.7
Graduates go to top graduate schools	23.9
Graduates get good jobs	43.7
Not offered aid by first choice	5.2
Religious affiliation of college	4.3
Size of college	31.2

Highest degree planned at college attended:	
None	3.7%
Vocational certificate	1.3
Associate (or equivalent)	18.1
Bachelor's	58.2
Master's	13.2
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	1.9
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	1.1
LL.B. or J.D.	0.9
B.D. or M.Div.	0.2
Other	1.4

Highest degree planned anywhere:	
None	1.1%
Vocational certificate	0.9
Associate (or equivalent)	4.5
Bachelor's	32.3
Master's	37.0
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	11.7
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	5.7
LL.B. or J.D.	4.9
B.D. or M.Div.	0.3
Other	1.6

Probable major field of study:	
Arts and Humanities	
Art, fine and applied	2.1%
English	1.3
History	0.8
Journalism	1.4
Language or literature	0.5
Music	0.9
Philosophy	0.2
Speech	0.1
Theater or drama	0.6
Theology or religion	0.1
Other	0.7
Biological Science	
Biology (general)	1.8%
Biochemistry or biophysics	0.4
Botany	0.0
Marine science	0.5
Microbiology or bacteriology	0.2
Zoology	0.3
Other	0.5
Business	
Accounting	6.1%
Business administration (general)	6.5
Finance	1.9
Marketing	3.0
Management	4.5
Secretarial studies	0.9
Other	1.6
Education	
Business education	0.3%
Elementary education	4.6
Music or art education	0.4
Physical education or recreation	1.1
Secondary education	1.8
Special education	0.6
Other	0.4
Engineering	
Aeronautical engineering	1.5%
Civil engineering	1.1
Chemical engineering	0.7
Electrical or electronic engineering	3.0
Industrial engineering	0.3
Mechanical engineering	2.0
Other	1.6
Physical Science	
Astronomy	0.1%
Atmospheric science	0.1
Chemistry	0.6
Earth science	0.1
Marine science	0.2
Mathematics	0.6
Physics	0.4
Statistics	0.0
Other	0.1
Professional	
Architecture, urban planning	1.3%
Home economics	0.2
Health technology	0.9
Library science	0.0
Nursing	2.8
Pharmacy	0.9
Pre-dental, pre-medical, pre-veterinary	3.0
Therapy (physical, occupational, etc.)	2.3
Other	1.3
Social Science	
Anthropology	0.2%
Economics	0.4
Ethnic studies	0.0
Geography	0.0
Political science	3.1
Psychology	4.2
Social work	1.0
Sociology	0.4
Women's studies	0.0
Other	0.3
Technical	
Building trades	0.4%
Data processing, computer programming	1.0
Drafting or design	0.5
Electronics	0.4
Mechanics	0.5
Other	0.5
Other Fields	
Agriculture	0.8%
Communications	2.7
Computer science	1.6
Forestry	0.4
Law enforcement	1.5
Military science	0.1
Other	1.7
Undecided	6.9

Probable career occupation:	
Accountant or actuary	5.8%
Actor or entertainer	0.9
Architect or urban planner	1.8
Artist	1.7
Business (clerical)	1.1
Business executive	11.2
Business proprietor	3.4
Business salesperson or buyer	1.4
Clergy (minister or priest)	0.2
Clergy (other)	0.1
Clinical psychologist	1.6
Computer programmer or analyst	2.6
Conservationist or forester	0.6
Dentist	0.5
Dietitian or home economist	0.2
Educator (college)	0.4
Educator (elementary)	5.0
Educator (secondary)	3.2
Engineer	9.0
Farmer or rancher	0.4
Foreign-service worker	0.9
Homemaker (full-time)	0.1
Interior decorator	0.5
Interpreter	0.2
Journalist or writer	2.3
Lab technician or hygienist	0.5
Law-enforcement officer	1.1
Lawyer or judge	5.4
Military service	0.9
Musician	1.0
Nurse	2.7
Optometrist	0.2
Pharmacist	1.0
Physician	3.8
Research scientist	1.6
School counselor	0.4
School principal	0.0
Social, welfare, or recreation worker	1.3
Statistician	0.1
Therapist	2.6
Veterinarian	0.8

Career occupation: (Continued)	
Skilled trades	1.3%
Other occupation	8.6
Undecided	11.6

Reasons noted as very important or essential in career choice:	
Job openings generally available	70.9%
Rapid advancement possible	65.7
High anticipated earnings	72.1
Well-respected or prestigious job	66.3
Great deal of independence	68.0
Chance for steady progress	78.2
Make important contribution to society	65.7
Can avoid pressure	36.0
Can work with ideas	70.6
Can be helpful to others	76.7
Able to work with people	76.4
Intrinsic interest in field	79.5
Work would be challenging	72.9

Estimated parental income:	
Less than $6,000	3.0%
$6,000-$9,999	2.8
$10,000-$14,999	4.8
$15,000-$19,999	5.3
$20,000-$24,999	7.0
$25,000-$29,999	7.0
$30,000-$34,999	9.3
$35,000-$39,999	9.0
$40,000-$49,999	12.8
$50,000-$59,999	11.8
$60,000-$74,999	10.8
$75,000-$99,999	7.2
$100,000-$149,999	4.8
$150,000 or more	4.5

Concern about financing college:	
None	35.7%
Some	51.2
Major	13.1

Received any aid from:	
Parents, relatives	79.8%
Spouse	1.1
Savings from summer work	54.3
Other savings	28.6
Part-time job on campus	19.8
Part-time job off campus	24.3
Full-time job while in college	2.0
Pell Grant	21.6
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	6.0
State scholarship	15.0
College Work-Study	10.1
Other college grant	20.3
Other private grant	9.2
Other govt. aid (ROTC, GI, etc.)	2.5
Guaranteed Student Loan	22.7
National Direct Student Loan	2.4
Other college loan	7.7
Other loan	6.3
Other source	3.1

Received $1,500 or more from:	
Parents, relatives	53.6%
Spouse	0.3
Savings from summer work	6.8
Other savings	5.4
Part-time job on campus	0.9
Part-time job off campus	1.2
Full-time job while in college	0.5
Pell Grant	5.8
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	1.0
State scholarship	3.4
College Work-Study	1.0
Other college grant	8.9
Other private grant	2.2
Other govt. aid (ROTC, GI, etc.)	1.5
Guaranteed Student Loan	13.1
National Direct Student Loan	0.9
Other college loan	3.5
Other loan	3.4
Other source	1.4

Number of hours per week in the last year spent on these activities:	
None:	
Studying or doing homework	1.3%
Socializing with friends	0.3
Talking with teachers outside of class	6.7
Exercising or sports	4.0
Partying	13.3
Working	24.8
Volunteer work	49.6
Student clubs or groups	28.3
Watching television	4.9
Hobbies	9.2
6 or more hours:	
Studying or doing homework	42.3%
Socializing with friends	76.7
Talking with teachers outside of class	15.5
Exercising or sports	48.1
Partying	32.6
Working	63.7
Volunteer work	5.4
Student clubs or groups	15.3
Watching television	31.8
Hobbies	28.0

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Attitudes and Characteristics of This Year's Freshman, Continued

	All institutions			2-year colleges		4-year colleges				Universities		Predominantly black colleges	
	Men	Women	Total	Public	Private	Public	Pvt., non-sectarian	Protestant	Catholic	Public	Private	Public	Private
Activities in the past year:													
Used a personal computer *	31.0%	28.0%	29.4%	23.6%	23.3%	30.3%	34.5%	29.9%	28.1%	33.1%	42.6%	28.4%	32.8%
Attended a religious service	78.7	85.2	82.2	77.9	85.5	84.8	80.7	90.7	90.0	81.3	84.4	89.9	92.5
Was bored in class	92.7	93.5	93.1	88.1	93.2	94.8	95.8	95.0	96.0	96.3	96.8	90.3	91.6
Participated in demonstrations	35.8	37.5	36.7	34.6	45.0	40.2	38.4	39.2	39.3	33.9	32.5	48.4	50.9
Won a varsity letter in sports	56.7	41.2	48.3	40.5	50.6	49.5	53.0	52.8	55.6	53.3	53.8	43.1	40.7
Failed to complete homework on time	72.8	65.3	68.7	66.2	74.3	69.6	72.2	70.8	69.7	69.3	66.0	68.8	71.6
Tutored another student	44.0	45.0	44.6	32.9	32.2	46.3	50.2	49.2	47.6	53.9	64.8	41.8	54.4
Did extra work or reading for a class *	8.5	11.5	10.1	7.9	10.1	10.3	11.8	12.1	11.3	10.9	13.4	13.9	19.6
Studied with other students	83.2	87.3	85.4	80.2	86.5	86.2	87.4	88.2	87.9	89.2	90.6	85.1	87.7
Was a guest in teacher's home	28.5	29.2	28.9	22.8	33.0	30.3	34.2	38.2	28.3	29.6	34.9	27.3	29.9
Smoked cigarettes *	8.6	11.5	10.2	14.6	15.1	8.6	8.7	6.3	9.6	6.9	5.7	2.7	1.8
Drank beer	66.8	54.8	60.3	62.0	56.9	57.3	59.9	47.8	68.8	64.3	61.8	31.2	30.0
Drank wine or liquor	58.4	62.7	60.7	59.2	57.1	59.9	61.1	51.5	69.6	65.2	64.5	33.1	38.9
Stayed up all night	79.0	78.4	78.7	76.7	78.4	80.0	79.6	78.9	79.3	79.9	79.1	78.6	82.6
Spoke a language other than English at home *	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.9	8.1	4.2	7.4	4.5	8.3	6.7	10.1	4.4	5.5
Felt overwhelmed by all I had to do *	12.8	24.7	19.2	15.3	20.8	19.7	21.4	21.9	22.6	21.6	22.2	18.4	20.2
Felt depressed *	6.3	11.3	9.0	8.8	11.4	9.4	9.0	9.9	9.4	8.5	7.3	12.2	12.8
Argued with a teacher in class	48.9	35.8	41.8	37.3	36.8	41.6	45.8	42.4	43.9	46.8	48.0	36.1	37.5
Took sleeping pills	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	5.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.8
Took a tranquilizing pill	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.6
Discussed personal problems with a friend	85.8	96.6	91.6	90.1	92.2	92.0	92.6	93.4	93.3	92.0	92.8	89.0	90.0
Studied in the library *	11.3	15.0	13.3	10.9	14.5	13.0	15.7	15.0	15.3	14.6	16.9	18.9	23.6
Performed volunteer work	58.8	64.8	62.0	53.7	62.6	61.6	68.8	69.7	70.9	65.3	75.3	60.7	67.7
Visited an art gallery or museum	52.6	57.0	54.9	47.5	55.3	52.5	64.9	58.2	60.4	59.5	70.4	52.7	60.1
Worried about choosing a career	73.9	76.3	75.2	74.9	76.1	75.2	71.0	74.8	76.9	76.9	74.8	67.3	65.1
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:													
Parents wanted me to go	32.4%	36.2%	34.4%	35.2%	40.7%	35.3%	33.8%	37.1%	35.9%	31.3%	30.5%	54.4%	51.6%
Could not find job	6.3	7.5	7.0	9.2	7.8	6.7	5.2	6.4	5.7	5.5	3.8	11.5	11.8
To get away from home	14.5	15.5	15.0	10.0	17.0	16.6	17.9	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.8	26.9	26.3
To be able to get a better job	75.4	76.3	75.9	79.9	74.1	77.1	69.1	72.7	72.3	75.2	67.1	81.4	81.8
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	55.0	68.9	62.5	58.6	63.2	60.9	67.7	65.9	66.8	64.3	71.0	76.6	77.9
To improve reading and study skills	35.8	44.4	40.5	40.3	48.0	40.2	40.7	43.4	43.9	38.3	38.8	66.1	64.1
Nothing better to do	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.9	5.7
To become a more cultured person	29.5	40.8	35.6	29.1	35.9	34.4	42.5	42.1	41.5	38.3	47.9	53.1	60.0
To be able to make more money	75.6	69.3	72.2	76.0	71.7	74.4	63.7	65.4	68.3	72.2	63.3	84.2	83.7
To learn more about things that interest me	67.9	76.2	72.4	70.0	72.3	70.2	76.6	73.0	72.5	75.0	79.1	78.4	80.5
To prepare for graduate or professional school	47.3	55.1	51.5	47.3	56.4	49.2	52.3	55.6	53.6	54.9	62.9	70.6	78.0
Political views:													
Far left	2.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	3.9%	4.0%
Liberal	19.3	23.7	21.7	18.3	20.6	21.0	26.3	21.6	21.9	25.1	25.3	28.8	35.0
Middle of the road	49.5	57.1	53.6	59.6	54.7	54.7	47.2	47.9	53.3	49.9	43.3	47.4	44.6
Conservative	26.6	16.7	21.3	18.5	20.5	20.7	22.7	27.0	21.8	22.1	28.2	17.4	15.3
Far right	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.1
Agree strongly or somewhat that:													
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer	64.7%	71.5%	68.4%	70.8%	70.9%	68.7%	68.2%	68.5%	68.2%	65.4%	62.0%	77.4%	79.0%
Government is not doing enough to promote disarmament	58.8	76.2	68.1	67.1	68.3	67.9	70.8	69.1	72.0	68.2	67.9	76.6	81.4
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	84.8	87.6	86.3	84.6	83.1	86.3	88.1	87.0	86.8	88.1	89.1	81.5	85.2
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	32.6	25.5	28.8	25.2	27.2	27.0	32.3	30.1	28.5	33.1	36.5	23.0	26.7
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	71.9	65.5	68.5	69.6	66.9	69.5	66.1	68.3	67.2	68.0	65.6	55.7	60.6
Military spending should be increased	30.2	19.6	24.5	28.3	29.6	26.0	21.5	23.9	19.5	19.7	18.3	32.5	27.3
Abortion should be legal	63.6	65.5	64.7	62.8	62.4	64.7	67.4	55.7	54.8	71.3	65.9	69.6	71.7
The death penalty should be abolished	18.4	23.8	21.3	19.8	21.7	20.3	25.0	22.9	26.7	21.1	24.7	35.7	37.0
It is all right for two people who like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	65.1	36.4	49.7	52.6	44.9	48.3	50.3	37.5	44.9	53.2	46.0	43.6	41.8
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	32.3	20.4	25.9	29.7	30.5	25.7	23.9	26.2	24.9	21.6	20.0	34.8	33.9
A couple should live together before marriage	57.3	45.0	50.7	54.5	48.1	49.1	51.4	37.0	45.5	53.3	46.6	54.3	49.0
Marijuana should be legalized	20.1	13.7	16.7	16.6	18.0	15.2	18.9	14.6	15.8	18.5	16.4	16.4	15.9
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	56.1	56.0	56.0	58.0	56.6	54.4	57.3	55.9	55.8	55.1	52.8	66.6	67.1
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	57.3	35.1	45.4	50.3	54.1	47.1	39.3	48.8	39.3	39.3	33.3	46.9	44.1
Colleges should not invest in companies that do business in South Africa	54.1	44.2	48.8	43.5	41.5	47.9	55.9	51.1	51.1	52.5	60.2	50.4	62.1
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	75.6	66.8	70.9	77.8	74.0	73.4	61.1	64.3	64.9	67.6	56.5	78.4	77.4
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	76.5	78.9	77.8	78.3	79.5%	79.7	74.9	81.2	75.8	75.2	76.4	79.1	80.9
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.9	67.5	67.2	73.1	72.8	68.3	60.9	64.8	65.3	62.4	55.4	69.0	68.2
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	79.0	92.8	86.4	83.3	85.7	87.3	87.9	87.9	87.2	88.3	90.4	81.6	84.1
Only volunteers should serve in the armed forces	52.3	50.7	51.5	51.1	50.8	52.0	52.7	50.4	50.2	51.8	50.7	56.8	56.6
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	67.2	87.6	78.2	74.6	79.4	78.3	81.6	80.3	82.9	79.3	83.0	86.7	87.3
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	72.1	79.0	75.8	79.1	76.9	75.6	75.7	72.8	78.3	73.3	68.5	84.9	85.3
Objectives considered essential or very important:													
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.7%	11.5%	11.1%	9.3%	14.2%	10.9%	14.0%	14.4%	11.2%	10.8%	13.2%	15.0%	18.1%
Becoming an authority in own field	67.8	64.1	65.8	62.0	65.3	67.4	65.9	66.1	64.8	68.8	69.8	76.7	78.6
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	56.1	54.0	55.0	51.4	55.1	56.1	55.9	53.8	57.5	58.2	58.2	65.6	69.2
Influencing the political structure	22.4	17.7	19.9	16.2	20.7	19.9	23.6	22.8	23.1	20.9	26.0	32.8	38.4
Influencing social values	35.2	46.1	41.1	35.9	46.4	42.7	45.2	49.4	46.6	40.2	44.4	56.1	60.8
Raising a family	68.5	69.0	68.8	66.4	70.7	68.6	69.8	72.4	72.9	68.9	72.8	67.4	68.0
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	44.9	42.6	43.6	43.4	47.3	45.0	40.3	42.6	44.8	43.4	42.1	60.6	58.6
Being very well-off financially	79.5	71.9	75.4	78.9	74.1	76.5	69.0	66.9	73.7	76.0	70.5	88.6	87.8
Helping others who are in difficulty	49.0	68.7	59.7	56.6	64.7	61.2	61.4	66.6	65.2	57.5	60.6	74.5	76.8
Making a theoretical contribution to science	20.7	14.1	17.1	16.0	14.0	16.0	17.8	16.9	14.7	20.7	19.3	22.0	32.5
Writing original works	12.2	12.7	12.5	9.9	11.1	12.4	16.2	15.9	13.8	13.1	15.7	14.7	20.5
Creating artistic work	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.7	15.3	11.3	15.8	13.2	12.7	13.0	12.2	13.9	17.1
Becoming successful in own business	50.1	40.8	45.1	47.1	51.8	44.5	42.6	42.5	45.4	44.0	41.4	67.0	64.9
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	28.3	24.3	26.1	24.0	28.0	25.0	30.4	28.2	26.1	27.4	28.7	34.7	38.9
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	40.0	41.6	40.8	34.5	42.3	40.5	47.0	47.1	43.0	43.5	50.8	58.2	62.2
Participating in a community-action program	20.2	25.9	23.3	18.9	27.3	23.5	27.5	30.4	26.6	23.3	28.4	44.7	50.9
Helping to promote racial understanding	32.5	37.6	35.3	28.9	37.9	36.4	43.2	41.8	38.1	35.9	41.9	71.9	79.0
Keeping up to date with political affairs	43.4	36.0	39.4	29.3	37.7	39.5	47.2	43.5	43.8	46.0	56.2	48.5	54.8

Note: The statistics are based on a survey of 216,362 freshmen entering 403 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1989. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

* Frequently only; all other activities frequently or occasionally.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1989," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

E 2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

February 7, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 21

ISSN 0009-5982

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Two abortion studies, concluding that women experience few negative effects from the procedure, have revived scholarly debate: Page A6.

Public-opinion polling, although ubiquitous, is little understood by the public, researchers say: Page A6.

Faculty surveys by the Education Department offer colleges and researchers valuable data on which to base faculty policies and to evaluate the importance of teaching and research among department heads: Stories on Page A15.

The Holmes Group has agreed to a plan to change teacher education and the public schools: Page A15.

A group seeking oversight of proprietary schools was revived at a meeting of accrediting commissions and education agencies: Page A34.

Some sports reformers say two controversies could have a "chilling effect" on the readiness of college presidents to get involved in issues; others feel the incidents could prove to be a rallying point: Page A41.

Several private foundations are turning to projects in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Page A35.

Kabul University has become the focus of a political campaign to isolate Afghanistan's rebels: Page A45.

France's Education Minister has issued an "emergency plan" to increase government spending on universities: Page A45.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-56**
Athletics	A41-43
Books	A12
Business & Philanthropy	A35-36
Coming Events	A49
Computers	A22
Deadlines	A54
Deaths	A49
Fact Files	A16, 19, 31
Gazette	A49
Government & Politics	A24-34
Grants	A36
International	A45-48
Personal & Professional	A15-22
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A37-40
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-80**
Bulletin Board	B5-79
End Paper	B80
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

2-Year Institutions Under Pressure to Ease Transfers

Critics say unneeded complexity deters many minority students

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Community colleges are being pressed to eliminate barriers that keep many of their students, particularly members of minority groups, from transferring to four-year institutions.

The pressure is coming from students who want to be able to transfer more easily, from public officials who complain that problems in the transfer process are costing too much money, and from four-year institutions that rely on the two-year colleges to prepare students who otherwise would not be accepted into bachelor's-degree programs.

Streamlining the transfer process is critical for educators who hope to increase the achievement of minority-group students in higher education.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, community colleges enroll 43 per cent of all black undergraduates, 55 per cent of Hispanics, and 57 per cent of American Indians. Studies have shown that these students, who make up about 30 per cent of community-college enrollment, are the least likely to continue their education at four-year institutions.

Looking for Stumbling Blocks

Some community colleges are trying to identify in their academic practices any stumbling blocks to transferring, while others are seeking obstacles that may lurk in administrative procedures or transfer policies. Community colleges are also urging four-year institutions, which they say take a *laissez-faire* attitude toward transferring, to help improve the process.

By most national estimates, roughly

Continued on Page A37

© 1990 SUSAN MUNIAK

Judith Eaton: "The four-years need to work with the two-years on transfer. They resist students from community colleges out of a sense of 'not as good as.'"

THE BUSH BUDGET

President's Proposal Would Cut Aid to Students, Boost Science Spending

EDUCATION SECRETARY AT BUDGET BRIEFING

Some 300,000 students would have their federal aid slashed in the 1991-92 academic year under President Bush's new budget proposal, which he sent to Congress last week.

The proposed cuts are part of a $24.6-billion Education Department budget that includes a 2-per-cent increase over the fiscal 1990 total.

Most science and technology programs would fare well. Spending on basic research would rise by about 8 per cent.

Stories on the budget: Pages A24 through A34.

- **Fewer students would get** State Student Incentive Grants and Perkins Student Loans, and some college officials fear that fewer would receive Pell Grants. One of the largest increases would go to programs that help institutions recruit and retain disadvantaged students. Page A24.
- **Proposed increases for science** and technology could be scaled back in the budget fight ahead, Congressional aides warned. As part of the increase for basic research, military spending would rise by about 6 per cent and civilian spending by about 9 per cent. The Administration also recommended a 57-per-cent increase in support for global-change research. Pages A24 and A33.

SCIENCE ADVISER BROMLEY OUTLINES BUSH PROPOSALS

- **Scholarship in the arts and humanities** would get small but potentially significant increases. Advocates of federal support of such scholarship said the increases could signal a shift away from attitudes of the Reagan Administration toward the arts and humanities endowments. Page A30.
- **Two proposed changes in the tax code** could help higher education. One would make permanent a tax credit for corporate spending on research. The other would create tax-free savings accounts that could help some parents save for their children's college education. Page A30.
- **Special, discounted mailing rates** for non-profit groups would be curtailed. College alumni associations were dismayed by the proposal, which would exclude from discounts any third-class mailings that did not "relate directly" to the primary purpose of an organization. Page A29.
- **Federal dollars support** a wide variety of college programs—from humanities courses for ethnically diverse students to an extension service that is as likely to help communities cope with AIDS as with crop failures. Reports from six campuses begin on Page A25.

More Anti-Semitism Is Being Reported on Campuses, but Educators Disagree on How to Respond to It

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Jewish students and faculty members are reporting more anti-Semitic acts on their campuses than at any time in the past 10 years. But educators disagree over why the number of reports is rising and how colleges should respond to the problem.

Over the last year, incidents ranging from verbal harassment to vandalism to the distribution on campus of publications that promote violence against Jews have been reported.

Some officials say the reports indicate that anti-Semitic acts are becoming more blatant and widespread. These officials say such acts should be widely publicized to encourage college administrators to deal with the problems.

Other Jewish educators, however, believe that reports of anti-Semitism are on the rise simply because Jewish students and faculty members are more willing to speak out now than in the past. The educators worry that trumpeting the number of anti-Semitic incidents on the campuses exaggerates the problem, and could even prompt more acts against Jews.

While less discrimination is reported by Jews than by homosexuals and members of many racial and ethnic minority groups, some Jewish organizations are publicizing figures that show an increase in in-

Continued on Page A40

MARGINALIA

Mincing no words (from "From the Dean," a column in Eastern Washington University's *School of Health Sciences Newsletter*): "The faculty in the School of Health Sciences are truly incredible. Their self-serving dedication is amazing."

■

Mincing no words, II (from the "nuclear defense" section of "Emergency Procedures at UND" [the University of North Dakota]):

"Instruct your staff of action to take. If there has been a real attack on the U. S., and our city and Air Force Base has been hit, your responsibilities will likely have ended."

■

Intestinal fortitude in intercollegiate sports (from the *News Record*, the student paper at the University of Cincinnati):

" 'I think the biggest thing in the convention was that the presidents fired a shot across the bowel of every athletic department in the country,' University of Cincinnati Athletic Director Rick Taylor said concerning the 84th annual NCAA Convention."

■

Higher mathematics (from "DOE News," a bulletin from the U. S. Department of Energy):

"Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins . . . noted that the Bush Administration is committed to restoring the nation's environment. 'The Department of Energy intends to spend $4 billion per year, or $120 billion over the next 20 years just to clean up its nuclear facilities,' he said."

■

Making a matter perfectly clear (in a memorandum to deans and department chairmen at Brigham Young University):

"Tuesday, February 20, 1990, is scheduled for MONDAY classes. Tuesday or Tuesday-Thursday classes will not be held this day. Instead, rooms will be assigned to Monday, Monday-Wednesday, Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday-etc. or Monday-Wednesday-Friday classes.

"Because of previous scheduling commitments, however, there will be a devotional with Marvin J. Ashton on Tuesday, February 20, 1990. Thus, classes will not be held during the 11:00 a.m. hour so that all might attend the devotional.

"To make the matter perfectly clear: Tuesday is a Monday for instructional purposes except for the 11:00 a.m. hour which remains a Tuesday, and not a Monday, hour for devotional purposes. (I suppose that Tuesday is a Tuesday for whatever other purposes you might have in mind, but you could, if you wish, choose to have two Mondays this week in February—it's really up to you.)" —C.G.

In Brief

Institute Faces U.S. Suit Over Exclusion of Women

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Justice said last week that it would sue the Virginia Military Institute if the all-male college did not agree by February 20 to admit women.

The department said the single-sex admission policy of V.M.I., a state-supported institution, violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 14th Amendment of the Constitution and must be "abandoned immediately."

The ruling came in response to a complaint filed by a female high-school student who said she had been discriminated against because she was denied admission to the institute on the basis of sex.

Institute officials had no comment on the decision, saying that Virginia's Attorney General would respond on behalf of V.M.I. The Attorney General's office was reviewing the matter but said it had no comment.

Meanwhile, officials at the Citadel, a public military college in South Carolina that limits undergraduate enrollment to men only, had no comment on whether the Justice Department's finding would have an effect on the institution's admission policies.

Mills College Trustees to Vote on Coeducation

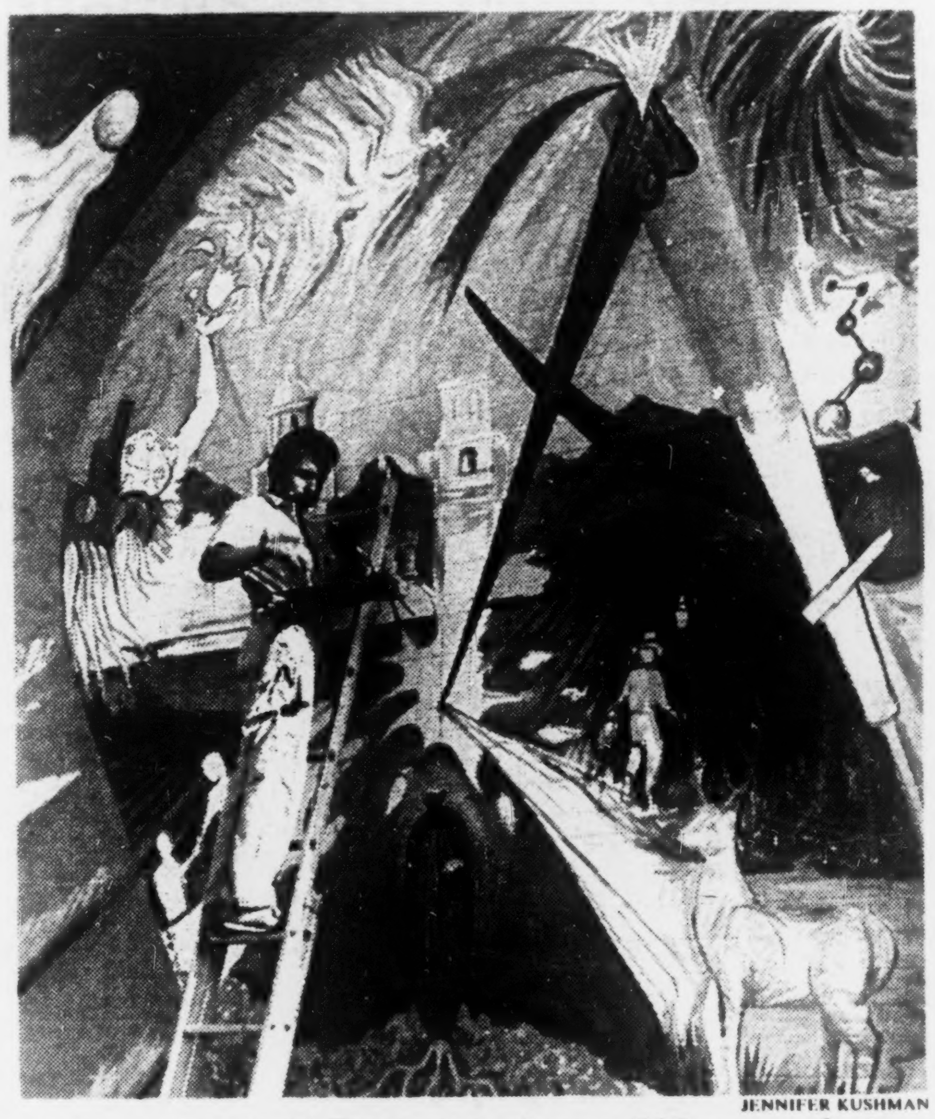
OAKLAND, CAL.—Mills College, a 138-year-old liberal-arts institution for women, is considering admitting men as undergraduates to combat dwindling enrollments and budget problems.

The college's Board of Trustees also is considering curricular innovations to attract more female students and evening and weekend classes for part-time students. The board is to vote on the proposals at its May meeting.

Enrollment at Mills declined to 777 undergraduates this year, from about 900 in 1971. The college believes it must enroll at least 1,000 undergraduates to meet rising costs and generate the revenue it needs to maintain programs, a spokeswoman said.

Some students and alumnae are opposed to coeducation at Mills, the spokeswoman said. Men have been admitted as graduate students since the 1930's.

ARIZONA'S CONCRETE CANVAS



JENNIFER KUSHMAN

Tucson artist David Tineo at work on a 500-square-foot mural commissioned to commemorate 30 years of publishing by the University of Arizona Press. The campus's first mural decorates the building that houses the press.

Fraternity Disciplined Over Incident With Sheep

SEATTLE—The University of Washington chapter of the Theta Xi fraternity has been disciplined for a hazing incident in which police found members and pledges dressed only in underwear and in possession of two stolen sheep.

The fraternity has been expelled from the institution's Interfraternity Council by a campus judicial committee for abusive treatment of the animals and for violating university rules on hazing. It also has been suspended by the national fraternity.

The incident occurred during initiation week. The police, acting on a complaint, visited the fraternity house, where they found members and pledges dressed in their underwear, with white grease on their hands and peanut butter and other substances on their bodies.

The police report said the two female sheep were "overheated and agitated," but unharmed. The case was referred to detectives for further investigation.

Because the incident occurred off the campus, university officials said they were unable to discipline the fraternity.

U. of Cal. Regents Adopt Property-Disclosure Rule

LOS ANGELES—The Board of Regents of the University of California has adopted a rule requiring regents and their relatives to disclose any real-estate holdings on or near sites that receive final consideration for new campuses of the university.

The action came after reports that several relatives of one regent, Leo S. Kolligian, owned land in Fresno near an area that may be considered for a new campus. Mr. Kolligian said neither he nor his relatives had realized any site was being considered near their property.

The chairman of the board, Roy Brophy, who proposed the rule, said it was aimed at insuring that the site-selection process was "above reproach." The university has said it needs up to three new campuses by 2005 to meet projected enrollment growth.

Head of Evergreen State Leaves Montana Search

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Joseph D. Olander, the president of Evergreen State College who in recent months has weathered charges that he exaggerated his academic credentials (*The Chronicle*, January 3), has withdrawn his name from consideration for the job of Montana's higher-education commissioner.

Mr. Olander's action came a few days after the only other finalist, Warren H. Fox, vice-chancellor for academic affairs in the University of Nevada System, withdrew. The Montana University System Board of Regents subsequently split sharply on the question of hiring Mr. Olander, who

Studies Reveal Widespread Abuse of Medical Students During Education

CHICAGO

Research on students in two medical schools has found that a majority of them experienced some form of physical or emotional abuse during their four-year medical education.

The results of the two studies were published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The research was based on responses to questionnaires asking medical students about the occurrence, severity, and effects of their perceived abuse. In both studies, the term "abuse" was broadly defined.

In one study—in which 431 of 519 students at an unnamed medical school responded—more than 80 per cent said they had been targets of abuse by the time they had reached their final year. Nearly half of that group reported that the abuse had affected them adversely for a month or more, with 16.2 per cent indicating it would "always affect them."

According to the report, abuse was most often experienced in the third year. Supervising doctors and residents and clinical staff members were common sources of abuse for over half of the third-year and fourth-year students.

'I Was Never Praised'

One student wrote that her self-confidence had waned after she was subjected to daily insults and rude remarks as the only female member of a surgical team. "When I did answer correctly," she wrote, "I was never praised but was told the stupidest of medical students should, after all, know this information."

Another student reported that while learning to suture a patient, he had been hit on the knuckles by a supervisor for holding the forceps incorrectly. The student wrote: "After the operation, my knuckles were bleeding and I now have a scar on the back of my right hand."

In the second study—in which 75 of 93 students in the third-year class at another unnamed medical school responded—one-fourth of the students said they had faced threats of physical harm, and 16 per cent said they actually had been harmed. Of all respondents, 85 per cent said they had been "yelled or shouted at" at least once during their medical education. More than half of the women reported they had been subjected to sexual advances.

The majority of students reported that they had been deprived of sleep for intervals of from 30 to 100 hours when preparing for examinations, or during clinical or surgical rotations. Almost all of the students said that sleep deprivation had, in some cases, impaired their ability to care for patients.

Fear of Retaliation

One-fourth of students in the second survey said they would have chosen another career had they known in advance of the mistreatment they would experience. More than one-third said they had considered dropping out.

Despite the large number of complaints of mistreatment, only 16 per cent of the students ever reported such incidents to school authorities. Most students said either that they had feared retaliation on performance evaluations, or that they had felt no disciplinary action would be taken against those accused of inflicting the abuse. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

'In' Box

A professor who dressed up as Tina Turner on the first day of class found it helped make students more open to the subject matter—animal virology.

Virginia S. Hinshaw, a professor of virology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, wore a wild-haired wig, leather jacket, mini-skirt, and boots for the first meeting of "Veterinary Virology."

She may do it again. The outfit, she says, set the class at ease from the beginning and encouraged students to participate in problem-solving exercises.

In one first-day exercise, Ms. Hinshaw told students they were the official veterinarians of Barter Town, a fictitious town from the movie "Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome" (featuring Ms. Turner). In Barter Town, all energy is produced by methane generated from pig waste. The students' mission: to care for the valued pigs.

"It's an engaging way to learn about how to identify and diagnose viruses in animals like pigs," Ms. Hinshaw says.

"I'm convinced that people learn better with a smile."

■

Six years ago, administrators at Southwestern University were disappointed with the small number of minority candidates who applied for faculty positions on their campus.

They thought colleagues at other institutions might share their frustration. So they began what may now be the country's largest minority registry—a listing of minority candidates who want to be considered for faculty teaching positions.

Almost 200 institutions pay $200 a year (plus a one-time $100 membership fee) to receive a directory of minority candidates four times a year. The most recent issue included nearly 600 names. Listings are free and include a short summary of each candidate's educational background and work experience.

Last year the registry received 1,200 requests for more information on individual candidates, says Southwestern's director of institutional research, William B. Jones, who runs the project.

Although Mr. Jones doesn't know how many people are interviewed or receive job offers because of their exposure in the directory, he thinks the registry has been well received. Each year the number of participating institutions grows, and he has heard from some minority scholars who have landed faculty jobs as a result of being listed in the directory.

Mr. Jones acknowledges that until minority-group members are better represented in graduate school, candidates will be scarce. But, he says, the directory is a good supplement in a tight market.

Those seeking more information about the registry, known as the National Minority Faculty Identification Program, may contact Mr. Jones' office at (512) 863-1220.

Personal & Professional

Education-School Reform Group Set to Endorse Plan That Would Alter Teacher Training, Public Schools

Holmes Group endorses in principle the controversial concept of professional-development schools

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

PHOENIX

Education deans from a reform-minded consortium of 97 research universities have agreed in principle to a new plan designed to change both teacher education and the public schools substantially over the next five years.

The strategic plan, circulated in draft form at the annual meeting of the Holmes Group here, makes the controversial "professional-development school" the vehicle for educational reform. It urges all member institutions to create such schools and to provide financial support for them.

The Holmes Group was formally established in 1986 by a group of public and private research institutions dedicated to reforming the preparation of elementary- and secondary-school teachers. The organization was named after Henry W. Holmes, who was dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Education from 1920 to 1940 and a strong supporter of teacher-education reform.

Proposed in Organizing Manifesto

The concept of the professional-development school, first introduced in the Holmes Group's organizing manifesto, "Tomorrow's Teachers," calls for a combination of professional teacher preparation and applied research on teaching and learning.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Judith E. Lanier: When the consortium was formed, "we carved for ourselves so broad a reform agenda that it was not possible to move on all fronts at once."

The new schools would be created out of existing elementary and secondary institutions by the university and the public schools in partnership. University faculty members would conduct research and teach in the schools, and schoolteachers would help design the teacher-education curriculum and instruct future teachers and school administrators in the university.

The professional-development schools would include children from many ethnic groups. Teachers would see that all children, no matter what their background, received an equally good education.

The concept of the professional-development school has generated debate among Holmes institutions since it was first developed. When the final version of the reform plan is approved by the executive board, which may happen as early as next month, some members are expected to resign.

When the Holmes consortium was formed, President Judith E. Lanier reminded education deans at the meeting, "we carved for ourselves so broad a reform agenda that it was not possible to move on all fronts at once."

"Yet we need to attend to multiple fronts."

She said, "If we pick one piece of reform and succeed at that piece, we will fail in total reform. But if we try to do it all, we are doomed to fail also, because we don't have the resources."

On one hand, the professional-develop-

Continued on Page A20

3 in 4 Department Heads Are Found to Stress Teaching in Faculty Hiring

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

WASHINGTON

When hiring new faculty members, three-fourths of academic department heads considered teaching quality a key factor, according to the results of a newly released survey by the Education Department.

But at universities that grant doctorates, department heads were more concerned about the quality of an applicant's research. Only 45 per cent considered teaching quality a "very important" factor when hiring new entry-level professors, compared with 73 per cent who viewed the quality of research in such terms.

'The Power of Disciplines'

In evaluating candidates for tenure, those same chairmen put more emphasis on teaching quality, which was cited as very important by 68 per cent. But the proportion who considered the quality of research a key factor was still higher—84 per cent.

Many research universities say they want to improve and reward teaching, but with statistics like those, can they really mean it?

"It shows the power of academic disciplines, and the kind of struggle that universities are going to have to wage to get faculty to commit more energy to teaching and public outreach efforts," said Kathryn M. Moore, a professor of educational policy and leadership at Michigan State University and a consultant on the survey project. "Academic departments are very focused

Continued on Page A19

New U.S. Survey Assembles a Statistical Portrait of the American Professoriate

WASHINGTON

The average college professor is a 47-year-old white male, who is tenured, earns $48,701 including outside income, and spends 46 hours a week on the job.

He's quite satisfied with his colleagues, the reputation of his campus, and his job over all, but is less content with the quality of leadership at his institution and with relations between faculty members and administrators.

Thanks to a survey of 8,383 full- and part-time faculty members that was conducted by the U.S. Education Department, such facts are now available to colleges and universities, which in recent years have had little comprehensive national data on which to base faculty policies.

Preliminary results of the faculty sur-

Continued on Page A17

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline, Fall 1987

	Under 30	30 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Average age
Agriculture and home economics	2%	47%	32%	19%	1%	45
Business	2	50	28	17	2	45
Education	2	30	35	30	3	49
Engineering	1	35	31	31	3	48
Fine arts	4	40	35	17	4	46
Health sciences	1	46	28	20	5	46
Humanities	1	32	35	27	5	49
Natural sciences	1	41	39	17	2	47
Social sciences	1	43	34	17	5	47
Other	2	38	31	23	5	48
All	2	40	34	21	4	47

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 76 per cent. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FACT FILE: Faculty Attitudes, Workload, and Earnings, Fall 1987

FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBERS

	Men	Women	All[1]	Public research[2]	Private research[2]	Public doctoral[3]	Private doctoral[3]	Public comprehensive[4]	Private comprehensive[4]	Liberal arts	Public 2-year
ATTITUDES ABOUT WORK											
Proportion "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with:											
Authority I have to make decisions about course content	96%	94%	96%	95%	96%	95%	99%	95%	96%	97%	96%
Quality of colleagues in my department	85	83	84	84	87	80	85	79	85	85	88
My job, over all	86	84	85	85	88	82	86	82	84	85	90
Overall reputation of my institution	77	80	78	81	91	69	80	69	75	78	82
My workload	75	67	73	76	79	71	81	65	67	64	79
Mission or philosophy of my institution	73	77	74	69	79	65	78	68	81	85	82
Quality of graduate students whom I have taught here	79	80	79	79	86	76	83	72	75	92	95
Time available for working with students as an advisor or mentor	80	74	79	78	83	76	85	77	80	79	78
Opportunities for spouse employment in this area	72	77	73	67	79	69	74	70	78	71	80
Required mix of teaching, research, service, and administration	74	64	72	74	77	66	79	64	67	66	80
Quality of leadership in my department	71	65	69	69	70	64	66	65	74	73	75
Spirit of cooperation among faculty members at this institution	70	70	70	70	73	69	67	60	69	77	75
Quality of undergraduates whom I have taught here	66	68	67	71	77	66	76	59	67	69	65
Quality of faculty leadership at my institution	66	74	68	68	73	63	76	61	63	75	75
Interdepartmental cooperation at this institution	63	62	63	63	68	61	57	53	64	67	68
Quality of union leadership at this institution	59	65	61	50	—	61	—	59	43	79	66
Quality of chief administrative officers at this campus	57	58	57	53	59	58	72	52	56	65	58
Relationship between administration and faculty at this institution	55	53	54	55	58	56	51	51	51	62	54
Salary	59	56	58	60	59	54	58	56	49	54	66
WORKLOAD											
Average hours worked at own institution	47	44	46	52	50	49	46	46	44	47	40
Average hours of other paid work	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	4
Average hours of unpaid professional services	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
ALLOCATION OF WORKLOAD											
Teaching	54%	61%	56%	43%	40%	47%	39%	62%	62%	65%	71%
Research	18	12	16	29	30	22	27	11	9	8	3
Administration	13	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	10
Other[5]	15	15	15	14	16	17	20	14	15	13	15
EARNED INCOME											
Total	$53,318	$36,398	$48,701	$58,309	$74,732	$55,511	$55,715	$42,965	$42,210	$32,740	$38,539
Basic salary from own institution	42,322	31,755	39,439	47,780	52,709	43,636	47,105	36,830	32,030	28,769	32,470
Other income from own institution	3,996	2,501	3,588	4,415	9,715	3,679	2,037	2,505	2,514	1,586	2,943
Outside consulting income	4,124	1,049	3,285	3,962	7,011	6,433	5,227	1,918	4,483	916	691
Other outside income	2,876	1,093	2,389	2,154	5,297	1,763	1,346	1,712	3,183	1,469	2,435
Proportion with income from own institution other than basic pay	55%	48%	53%	48%	50%	48%	33%	55%	61%	51%	63%
Average earnings	$7,304	$5,241	$6,795	$9,241	$19,544	$7,718	$6,122	$4,570	$4,128	$3,099	$4,668
Proportion with income from outside consulting	44%	35%	42%	55%	61%	45%	51%	38%	38%	32%	24%
Average earnings	$9,313	$3,028	$7,886	$7,188	$11,490	$14,210	$10,264	$5,063	$11,894	$2,850	$2,921
Proportion with other outside income	31%	22%	28%	31%	31%	25%	20%	28%	24%	26%	28%
Average earnings	$9,299	$5,040	$8,412	$6,914	$17,119	$7,117	$6,652	$6,075	$13,169	$5,620	$8,527

PART-TIME FACULTY MEMBERS

	Men	Women	All[1]	Public research[2]	Private research[2]	Public doctoral[3]	Private doctoral[3]	Public comprehensive[4]	Private comprehensive[4]	Liberal arts	Public 2-year
ATTITUDES ABOUT WORK											
Proportion "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with:											
Authority I have to make decisions about course content	92%	94%	93%	91%	88%	84%	86%	96%	91%	94%	93%
Quality of colleagues in my department	90	91	90	86	96	90	100	88	90	82	90
My job, over all	92	86	89	91	95	80	91	86	92	84	91
Overall reputation of my institution	90	89	89	83	99	90	93	89	88	78	93
My workload	92	80	87	92	94	92	90	83	89	88	87
Mission or philosophy of my institution	85	87	86	72	82	77	80	79	85	84	92
Quality of graduate students whom I have taught here	90	91	90	87	99	—	—	87	91	—	87
Time available for working with students as an advisor or mentor	70	68	69	82	83	57	—	71	75	73	68
Opportunities for spouse employment in this area	80	82	81	84	—	72	—	84	99	75	79
Required mix of teaching, research, service, and administration	85	84	84	83	85	83	—	69	87	92	88
Quality of leadership in my department	79	75	78	69	80	67	89	80	84	71	79
Spirit of cooperation among faculty members at this institution	85	84	85	64	82	67	94	79	82	83	91
Quality of undergraduates whom I have taught here	79	77	78	80	64	65	89	70	78	79	80
Quality of faculty leadership at my institution	78	84	80	80	83	82	—	79	78	80	83
Interdepartmental cooperation at this institution	76	69	73	57	81	55	—	71	67	68	79
Quality of union leadership at this institution	72	77	74	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	74
Quality of chief administrative officers at this campus	80	73	77	66	68	69	89	65	86	75	81
Relationship between administration and faculty at this institution	77	65	72	61	64	67	72	66	74	70	77
Salary	63	47	56	64	39	52	47	56	47	46	64
WORKLOAD											
Average hours worked at own institution	12	16	14	24	15	21	15	17	11	15	12
Average hours of other paid work	34	19	27	18	34	19	35	23	24	21	28
Average hours of unpaid professional services	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	2
ALLOCATION OF WORKLOAD											
Teaching	57%	62%	59%	49%	40%	52%	41%	63%	56%	62%	67%
Research	3	4	4	9	11	9	3	5	2	4	2
Administration	3	4	4	8	7	5	5	3	3	3	3
Other[5]	37	30	34	35	42	34	51	29	39	32	29
EARNED INCOME											
Total	$43,828	$20,977	$33,841	$40,478	$65,449	$34,002	$65,764	$29,153	$31,207	$24,242	$28,131
Basic salary from own institution	6,958	6,663	6,829	16,193	11,367	8,749	10,858	7,662	5,097	5,807	4,465
Other income from own institution	418	525	465	905	272	661	869	412	200	520	428
Outside consulting income	7,930	4,067	6,241	8,730	6,465	6,884	26,681	6,158	4,156	3,308	4,352
Other outside income	28,523	9,722	20,306	14,650	47,345	17,708	27,355	14,920	21,755	14,606	18,886
Proportion with income from own institution other than basic pay	15%	26%	20%	21%	11%	28%	—	15%	12%	33%	19%
Average earnings	$2,798	$2,038	$2,363	—	—	—	—	$2,679	—	—	$2,260
Proportion with income from outside consulting	34%	38%	35%	43%	44%	48%	59%	40%	46%	43%	25%
Average earnings	$23,632	$10,809	$17,664	$20,341	—	—	—	$15,540	$9,128	$7,737	$17,343
Proportion with other outside income	78%	56%	68%	48%	71%	55%	—	65%	69%	70%	70%
Average earnings	$36,463	$17,453	$29,695	$30,405	$66,831	$32,487	—	$23,061	$31,493	$20,946	$26,869

Note: The statistics are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 76 per cent. The figures cover faculty members who had at least some regular instructional duties in for-credit programs in the fall of 1987. They include only full-time and part-time "regular" faculty members, and exclude adjunct, visiting, and other "temporary" professors. A dash indicates insufficient data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding. The tables do not provide information about private two-year colleges because the sample size was too small for reliable estimates; responses of faculty members from those institutions are included in the totals.

[1] Includes the category of "other" institutions, which is not shown separately.

[2] These institutions award substantial numbers of doctorates in many fields and are among the top 100 institutions in federal research funds.

[3] These institutions offer doctorates in at least three fields but receive less federal research money than do research universities. This category includes medical schools.

[4] These institutions offer liberal-arts and professional programs. The master's degree is the highest degree offered.

[5] Includes professional-development activities, work with student organizations, outside consulting, paid or volunteer community-service work, and other employment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Statistical Portrait of Professoriate Assembled

Continued From Page A15

vey, which collected data from the fall of 1987, were made available last week.

The statistics seemed unlikely to hold many surprises for those who have been tracking faculty characteristics. But to researchers and policy makers, merely having comprehensive data on hand is considered extremely valuable.

"One of the really glaring areas where we have not had data was on faculty," said Emerson J. Elliott, acting commissioner at the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.

Eager for Information

The data are expected to be used by administrators and researchers who have been eager for information that would help them deal with a wide range of policy issues involving faculty members. Such issues include an expected faculty shortage, the use of part-time faculty members, the effects of the ending of mandatory retirement for professors, and the need to recruit more female and minority professors.

Many colleges and universities, for example, are preparing for a faculty shortage because of an aging professoriate and other factors, but have had few national data on the age distribution of professors. Others don't know what to expect when the mandatory-retirement age for professors is lifted in 1994, since they haven't had information on why—and at what age—faculty members leave the profession.

> **"The information on the faculty work week won't be very interesting to people who say faculty don't work hard."**

Said James S. Fairweather, an associate professor of higher education at Pennsylvania State University and a consultant for the study: "I think there's a basic need for descriptive data on the professoriate." Once the statistics are disseminated, he added, they will help researchers make more accurate projections about the future.

State legislators and policy makers are also expected to take an interest in the data. At one point, some observers feared that—depending on the survey results—higher-education critics might use certain figures to cast faculty members in a negative light.

No Smoking Gun

Many of the survey statistics must still be analyzed. But if there is a smoking gun among them, those familiar with the statistics don't know where it is.

"The information on the faculty work week won't be very interesting to people who say faculty don't work hard," said Mr. Elliott. He was referring to the fact that professors said they spent an average of 46 hours a week on their jobs.

The survey, described by the department as the most comprehensive ever undertaken, was the first major faculty study conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics since 1963. The department also released the results of two companion surveys that examined a broad range of faculty issues. One looked at institutional policies on faculty members, while the other examined department heads' attitudes and departmental policies toward faculty members. All three surveys were based on responses from officials at more than 400 two- and four-year institutions; the data were then weighted so the results would represent faculty members at 3,159 accredited, non-proprietary higher-education institutions.

In an effort to fill a major information gap and provide comparisons over time, the department plans to conduct the surveys every four years. The next is scheduled for 1991-92.

The more information the better, say higher-education observers.

Special Reports Expected

"There's been almost no aspect of the faculty that's been adequately understood," said Jack H. Schuster, a professor of education and public policy at Claremont Graduate School. Mr. Schuster, the co-author of a widely read 1986 book that predicted a faculty shortage, was a member of an advisory panel that worked on the survey.

The department also plans to publish a series of special reports that will examine specific faculty issues in much more detail than does the preliminary report of the survey. All survey data will be made available to higher-education researchers, who are expected to make extensive comparisons based on race, sex, age, type of faculty appointment, type of institution, and other factors.

In that context, the survey results represent a starting point from which to examine the profes-

Continued on Following Page

Characteristics of College Professors, Fall 1987

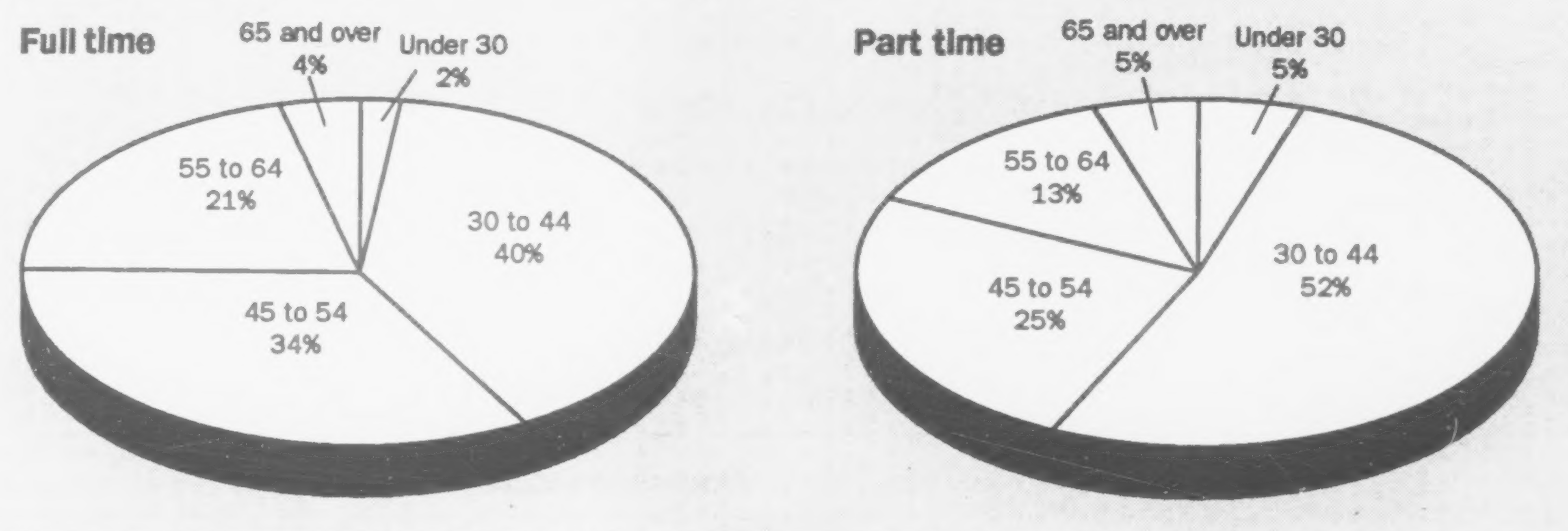
Number of faculty members

	4-year public	4-year private	2-year public	Other	All
Regular full-time	231,000	126,000	90,000	44,000	491,000
Regular part-time	46,000	45,000	75,000	14,000	180,000
Temporary full-time	14,000	6,000	3,000	1,000	23,000
Temporary part-time	29,000	40,000	50,000	11,000	131,000
Total	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000	825,000

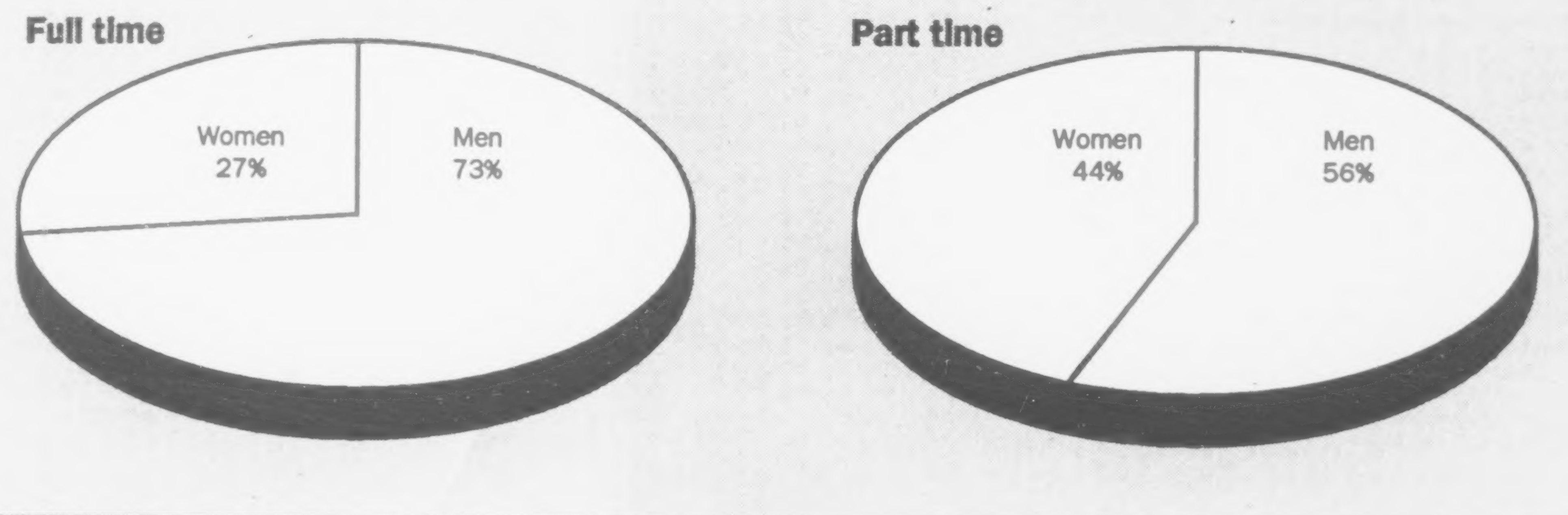
Distribution of full-time faculty members by rank

	4-year public	4-year private	2-year public	Other	All
Full professor	38%	31%	12%	23%	30%
Associate professor	27	27	11	22	24
Assistant professor	24	29	11	31	24
Instructor	5	7	33	13	11
Other	5	6	34	10	11

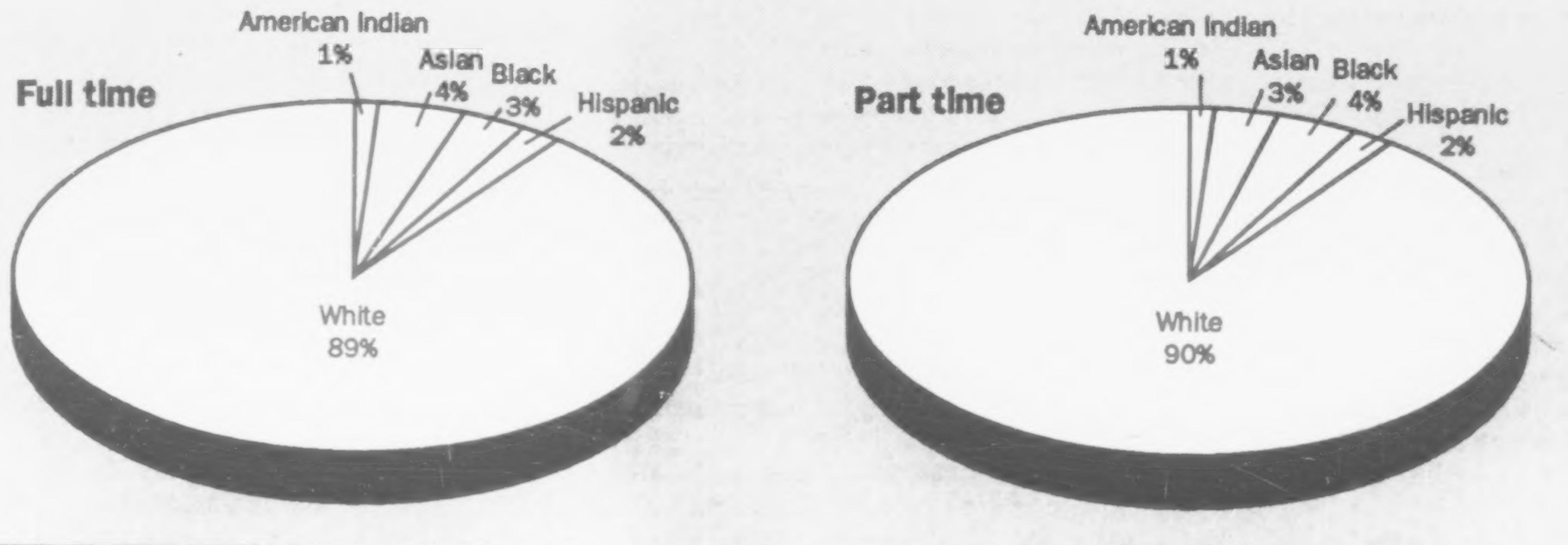
AGE



SEX



RACE



Note: The tables are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 88 per cent. The category of "other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and religious, medical, and other specialized institutions.
The charts are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 institutions. The response rate to the survey was 76 per cent. The charts exclude "temporary" faculty members, which are those professors with adjunct, acting, or visiting status.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

CHRONICLE CHARTS BY RICHARD PALMER

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Survey Provides Statistical Portrait of the American Professoriate

Continued From Preceding Page

soriate rather than a definitive portrait.

However, some observers, including Mr. Schuster, say some trends are already apparent. He suggested that the new survey results supported several key findings from a 1989 faculty study conducted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching: that faculty members are dissatisfied with the administrations on their campuses, but more upbeat about their own profession.

Attitudes Toward Jobs

The Carnegie survey, which focused heavily on professors' attitudes toward their jobs and their students, has been conducted four times in the last 20 years.

The most recent version found that professors thought it was a much better time to begin an academic career than they did five years earlier.

"I think the new information, combined with the Carnegie survey, suggests a modest improvement in the conditions of the faculty," Mr. Schuster said.

He also said that data on the age distribution of faculty members supported what an increasing number of higher-education researchers had been saying in recent years—that institutions should prepare for a faculty crunch in the future. Mr. Schuster said the median age of professors had been climbing, based on a comparison with data he used for the book he wrote with the late Howard R. Bowen.

Following are some of the results of the Education Department's faculty survey:

- Age. The mean age was 47 for full-time faculty members and 44 for those working part-time. One-fourth of full-time professors at all institutions were 55 or older. The mean age of full-time faculty members varied only slightly by discipline, ranging from 45 to 49; it was highest for faculty members in education and the humanities.

- Sex. Men made up 73 per cent of full-time faculty members and 81 per cent of those at private research institutions. At public two-year colleges, however, 62 per cent were men. Among part-time faculty members, the proportion of men was also lower—56 per cent.

- Race. Minority-group members accounted for about 10 per cent of full- and part-time faculty members. Asians made up 4 per cent, blacks 3 per cent, Hispanics 2 per cent, and American Indians 1 per cent. Some groups were better represented in certain disciplines: About 15 per cent of the engineering professors at four-year institutions, for example, were Asian, and 4 per cent of the humanities professors were Hispanic.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.

James S. Fairweather: "There's a basic need for descriptive data on the professoriate."

- Salary. Among full-time faculty members, men at all ranks had higher salaries than did women. In the past, such differences have been attributed to the fact that fewer women work in the highest-paying disciplines, and the fact that women may have less seniority than men at the same rank. Full-time professors at private research universities had the highest total income—$74,732, compared with $32,740 for those at liberal-arts colleges. Part-time faculty members earned an average of $33,841 from all sources (compared with $48,701 for full-time faculty members). Those in the humanities had the lowest total income—$15,587.

- Outside income. Forty-two per cent of full-time faculty members earned money from consulting. The average annual earnings ranged from $2,921 for those at two-year public colleges to $14,210 for those at public doctoral institutions.

- Hours spent working. Full-time professors reported spending an average of 53 hours a week working, including 46 hours at their institutions, four hours on other paid work, and three hours on unpaid professional services. Those at public research universities spent 52 hours at their campuses, compared with 40 for professors at two-year colleges. Men put in slightly more hours at their institutions than women—47 versus 44. Part-time faculty members spent a total of 41 hours a week working—the equivalent of a full-time position—when all jobs were added up.

- Expenditure of time. Full-time professors spent 56 per cent of their total work hours on teaching duties, 16 per cent on research, 13 per cent on administrative duties, and 15 per cent on "other" activities such as consulting and working with student groups. Women spent more of their time teaching—61 per cent compared with 54 per cent for men. Working hours were defined as the time spent at a professor's institution, on other paid work, and on unpaid professional activities.

"The new information, combined with the Carnegie survey, suggests a modest improvement in the conditions of the faculty."

- Time spent on teaching versus research. As was expected, the way in which professors spent their time varied greatly by type of institution. Those at private research universities spent 40 per cent of their time teaching and 30 per cent doing research, while those at liberal-arts colleges spent 65 per cent of their time teaching and 8 per cent doing research.

- Job satisfaction. The vast majority of full-time faculty members—three-fourths or more—were "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with their jobs over all, with their authority to make decisions about course content, with the quality of their colleagues, and with their institution's reputation.

A smaller proportion was satisfied with chief administrative officers and the relationship between administrators and faculty members—57 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively. Professors at public comprehensive institutions were less satisfied than others with many aspects of their jobs.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

FACULTY NOTES

- **U. of Miami lets faculty stop tenure clock**
- **Cal. State U. professor punished for slur**
- **U. of Alaska told to honor faculty contracts**
- **California community colleges look to 2005**
- **Community college rescinds a faculty pact**

Non-tenured faculty members at the University of Miami can take advantage of a new "stop the tenure clock" policy that extends by one year the probationary period for professors who are parents of young children.

The one-year extension was designed for female or male parents who have primary responsibility for caring for new babies, but it may also be available more broadly, according to the provost's office.

The policy, based on a proposal by a campus women's group, was developed after a professor requested a one-year extension. Under the policy, faculty members who are being considered for tenure could in effect stop the tenure clock for a year even when they continued to work.

"We recognize the strains of increased responsibility of taking care of young infants," said Luis Glaser, Miami's provost.

In recent years, academics elsewhere have debated whether institutions should adopt such stop-the-clock policies. Proponents of the idea argue that it benefits young faculty members who are faced with the double pressures of working toward tenure and raising young children. Opponents have argued that stopping the clock could create a double standard and undermine tenure.

The University of California system has a policy similar to the one at Miami.

—CAROLYN J. MOONEY

■

A tenured faculty member at California State University at San Bernardino has been put on probation for writing a note containing an obscenity and a racial slur and putting it on the windshield of a black student's car.

The university sought to dismiss George Weiny, 59 years old, a professor of physical education, over the incident last November. But a state arbitrator ruled that dismissal would be excessive and ordered probation.

Mr. Weiny, who is white, denied committing the act. But a handwriting expert testified at a personnel hearing that the note had been written by Mr. Weiny. The student had not been in any of Mr. Weiny's classes, officials said.

—JACK McCURDY

■

The University of Alaska has been ordered by a collective-bargaining arbitrator to recognize the faculty contract of the state's former community-college professors, who are now members of the university system.

In 1987, the university, whose faculty did not have a collective-bargaining contract, merged with the state's community-college system, whose instructors had a contract.

The university withdrew recognition of the community-college faculty union and rescinded the union's contract because it held that the community-college instructors were no longer part of a separate bargaining unit.

The union filed a grievance with the state labor board, claiming that the action taken by the university was an unfair labor practice. The case was turned over to an arbitrator.

In a decision handed down last month, the arbitrator ruled that state labor laws obligated the university to continue to recognize the faculty union. The restructuring had little impact on the work of the former community-college professors and thus did not affect their bargaining unit, he said.

Donald D. O'Dowd, president of the university system, said the university was considering an appeal to a state court. He said the decision had been based on information gathered three years ago and no longer reflected the university's situation. He also said the former community-college instructors had been fully integrated into the university system, and that it would be disruptive and unrealistic to treat them as separate employees with their own contract.

Ralph J. McGrath, president of the Alaska Community Colleges Federation of Teachers, said the former community-college professors had retained a separate identity from the rest of the faculty. The university has treated them unfairly, he said, because many of them have fewer advanced degrees and engage in less research than other faculty members.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

■

California's community-college system has estimated it will need an additional 18,000 faculty members to teach an expected 550,000 more students by 2005.

To accommodate a projected 1.8 million students in 15 years, the 107-campus system expects to hire 13,000 more faculty members and replace 5,000 who will retire. The college system now has 25,000 faculty members and 1.3 million students.

A study by the California Postsecondary Education Commission has estimated that about 27 new community-college campuses also will be required to meet the expected growth in enrollment.

According to guidelines included in a 1988 state community-college reform law, at least 30 per cent of the newly hired faculty members should be minority-group members, starting in 1992. To aid recruitment efforts, the system has started a Faculty and Staff Diversity Registry, a list of candidates from which individual campuses may draw. The list is being compiled from respondents to recruitment advertisements run in newspapers and posted in graduate schools across the country.

—J.M.

■

Nassau Community College has rescinded a collective-bargaining agreement with its part-time faculty members because of a disagreement over a provision that links class assignments with seniority.

Under the college's contract with the part-time-faculty union, which represents about 600 instructors, seniority would have been the overriding factor in making class assignments.

But college officials said the seniority rule in the union contract jeopardized instructional quality and the institution's standing with its accrediting association.

A state appellate court recently ruled in favor of the college, overturning a two-year-old ruling by the State Supreme Court, the lowest state court in New York.

For the current semester, adjunct faculty members were assigned to courses on the basis of student and academic needs, as determined by academic departments. Full-time faculty members have been assigned according to the same criteria.

John T. Meehan, president of the Adjunct Faculty Association that represents the instructors, said the union would appeal the court's decision. Under the college's new assignment policy, seven adjunct faculty members have lost their jobs, he said.

—D.E.B.

3 in 4 Department Heads Found to Stress Teaching When Hiring Faculty

Continued From Page A15

on their reputation in the national arena."

The statistics on the relative importance of teaching and research were among the findings of a nationwide survey of 2,423 department chairmen. Results of the survey were released last week by the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics, along with findings from two related faculty surveys. One examined institutional policies toward faculty members, and the other surveyed professors themselves on a broad range of demographic and attitudinal issues. All data were from the fall of 1987.

The project, intended to fill a gap in national information on faculty members, represents the most comprehensive faculty survey conducted by the center for statistics since 1963. The department plans to repeat it every four years, with the next survey scheduled for 1991-92.

The department expects the data from the three surveys to be used heavily by higher-education researchers seeking to do more detailed analyses based on institutional type, differences among faculty members, and many other factors. Ms. Moore said she hoped researchers would be able to show that a faculty member's job could differ tremendously at different kinds of institutions, and even within the same institution. "People are not aware of the complexity and diversity of the faculty role," she said.

The data from the surveys of department heads and on institutional policies will give colleges and universities a much clearer idea about how prevalent certain faculty practices are. From the department heads' survey, for example, they can tell how many departments have primary authority to hire new professors (65 per cent), and how many consider affirmative action a "very important" factor when hiring (34 per cent). From the survey on institutional policies, they can tell how many campuses have raised their standards for tenure (21 per cent), how many offer care for faculty members' children (4 per cent), and how many have taken steps in recent years that may reduce the proportion of tenured faculty (93 per cent).

> **"It shows the kind of struggle that universities are going to have to wage to get faculty to commit more energy to teaching and public outreach."**

At a time when institutions are preparing for an era of competitive faculty recruiting because of the expected retirements of a large cohort of professors and other factors, it has become increasingly important for them to know what kinds of faculty-personnel policies other campuses have.

Following are some of the findings of the survey on institutional policies:

■ The overall faculty. There were 825,000 faculty members in 1987. Of those, 60 per cent were employed on a full-time basis, while 40 per cent were part-time or temporary employees. At two-year public colleges, part-time or temporary faculty members made up a majority of the faculty—59 per cent.

■ Academic rank. Thirty per cent of full-time professors held the rank of full professor, 24 per cent were associate professors, 24 per cent were assistant professors, 11 per cent were instructors, and 11 per cent had other titles.

■ Tenure systems. Seventy-one per cent of all institutions had tenure systems. The proportion ranged from 62 per cent for two-year public colleges to 99 per cent for four-year public institutions.

Eighty-one per cent of full-time faculty members were in the tenure system, and 59 per cent held tenure. In 1986-87, 16 per cent of tenure-track faculty members were considered for tenure. Of those, 79 per cent were granted tenure.

■ Limits on tenured faculty members. Ninety-three per cent of all institutions had taken some action in the last three years that could have had the effect of reducing the proportion of tenured faculty members. Of those with tenure systems, 28 per cent offered early-retirement programs, 21 per cent raised tenure standards, and 14 per cent replaced tenure-track positions with fixed-term positions. The number of tenured faculty members, however, actually rose by 1 per cent between 1986 and 1987.

■ Employee benefits. Along with retirement plans and medical insurance, which almost all institutions offered, 49 per cent provided a paid maternity leave, 31 per cent provided a "wellness" program, 11 per cent provided housing assistance, and 4 per cent offered child care. In recent years, such benefits have become increasingly attractive as faculty-recruitment tools. Sixty per cent of all institutions offered retirement options through TIAA-CREF—the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund.

■ Collective bargaining. Full-time faculty members were represented by collective-bargaining units at 31 per cent of all institutions. While 40 per cent of four-year public institutions had bargaining units, only 14 per cent of private four-year institutions had them. Fourteen per cent of all institutions—and more than one-fourth of four-year public institutions—had bargaining units for part-time faculty members.

Following are some of the findings of the survey of department chairmen:

■ Departmental authority. At 65 per cent of institutions, the primary decision to hire new faculty members was made at the departmental level. Departments had primary authority for granting merit raises at 38 per cent, and primary authority to grant tenure at 21 per cent. At nearly half the institutions, tenure decisions were made at the institutional level.

■ Hiring decisions. When hiring new entry-level faculty members, department chairmen considered a candidate's teaching quality, his or her highest degree level, and the institution's program needs to be the three most important factors—in that order. At doctoral institutions, however, a candidate's highest degree level, the quality of his or her research, and the program needs of the institution were considered most important—in that order.

When hiring part-time faculty members, chairmen at all institutions overwhelmingly considered teaching quality the most important factor.

■ Tenure decisions. When evaluating candidates for tenure, department chairmen considered a candidate's teaching quality, highest degree level, and fit with the department and institution to be the three most important factors—in that order. At two-year colleges, teaching quality was considered a key factor by 99 per cent. At doctoral institutions, the three most important factors were the quality of a candidate's research, publications, and teaching—again, in that order. ■

FACT FILE: Tenure Policies, Collective Bargaining, and Benefits in Higher Education, Fall 1987

	4-year public	4-year private	2-year public	Other[1]	All
TENURE POLICIES					
Institution has tenure system for full-time faculty	99%	91%	62%	42%	71%
Proportion of full-time faculty in a tenure system	90	82	66	63	81
Proportion who are tenured	67	54	56	36	59
Proportion of tenure-track faculty members who were considered for tenure in 1986-87	17	13	27	11	16
Proportion granted tenure	76	80	87	75	79
Proportion of institutions that limit time on tenure track	97	80	83	67	83
Limit:					
Less than 5 years	2	0	53	14	17
5 years	14	4	17	8	10
6 years	38	32	12	11	26
7 years	42	46	18	45	37
More than 7 years	3	18	0	22	10
Institution has an upper limit on the proportion of faculty members that may be tenured	10	22	3	8	13
Institution has taken any action in past 3 years that may have had the effect of reducing the proportion of faculty members with tenure	96	93	95	85	93
Specific actions:					
Offered early or phased retirement	41	28	31	6	28
Raised tenure standards	22	26	14	19	21
Replaced tenured with fixed-term positions	17	18	8	9	14
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING					
Institution has collective bargaining unit for full-time faculty members	40%	14%	58%	12%	31%
Institution has collective bargaining unit for part-time faculty members	26	5	20	8	1[illegible]
BENEFITS					
Institution provides these to at least some full-time faculty members:					
Medical insurance or care	98%	99%	97%	100%	99%
Life insurance	90	88	85	89	88
Disability insurance	76	94	70	75	79
Tuition benefits for children	47	99	41	69	65
Tuition benefits for spouse	53	94	46	55	63
Dental insurance or care	62	44	73	55	59
Paid maternity leave	54	60	44	40	49
Wellness program	40	39	31	15	31
Housing assistance	5	15	0	24	11
Meals	1	16	0	23	11
Paid paternity leave	14	5	17	4	10
Child care	7	2	4	7	4

Note: The statistics are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 88 per cent.

[1] Includes private two-year colleges and religious, medical, and other specialized institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Factors Considered in Making Tenure Decisions, Fall 1987

	Public & private doctoral institutions	Other public 4-year institutions	Other private 4-year institutions	Two-year institutions	All
Proportion of department chairmen agreeing that item is "very important" in granting tenure:					
Teaching quality	68%	90%	96%	99%	87%
Highest degree	66	77	75	28	64
"Fit" with department or institution	28	37	56	41	41
Institutional activities or service	15	38	54	41	37
Quality of research	84	24	22	2	36
Quality of publications	77	22	19	5	33
"Fit" with student body	15	31	49	38	33
Reputation in professional field	56	20	19	22	30
Number of publications	56	16	10	0	23
Affirmative-action considerations	20	25	16	17	19
Community or professional service	10	20	19	20	17
Ability to obtain outside funding	25	3	0	0	8
Reputation of candidate's graduate institution	5	4	6	3	5

Note: The statistics are based on a 1988 survey of 3,029 department chairmen at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate to the survey was 80 per cent. The figures cover only those institutions that have a tenure system. The total excludes religious, medical, and other specialized institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Where to Get Copies of Survey Reports

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Department of Education plans to distribute three reports summarizing the results of its "1988 National Survey of Postsecondary Faculty."

■ "Faculty in Higher Education Institutions" discusses a survey of faculty members.

■ "Institutional Policies and Practices Regarding Faculty in Higher Education" provides details on a survey of administrators.

■ "A Descriptive Report of Academic Departments in Higher Education Institutions" discusses a survey of department chairmen.

The three reports are expected to be available in early March. Free copies may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208; (202) 357-6651 or (800) 424-1616.

Tapes of the survey data can be purchased by researchers.

Ways & Means

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has announced that he will not seek re-election this year.

In education, Representative Hawkins focused most of his attention on the public schools, but he was a strong advocate of increased federal support for higher education and for strict enforcement of civil-rights laws at all levels of education.

The retirement of Mr. Hawkins, a California Democrat, leaves Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, as the likely candidate to replace him as chairman of the education committee.

As chairman, Representative Ford would have the right to reclaim the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, which he handed over to Rep. Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, in 1987.

If he became subcommittee chairman, Mr. Ford would control the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act in 1991 as he has the last two times the law was reviewed in 1980 and 1986.

An aide to Mr. Ford said the Congressman had not commented on what he might do in 1991.

■

President Bush combined his pledge to be the "Education President" with his interest in being the "Environmental President" when he released his budget plan last week.

His budget report said: "The President is asking every town and city, every school and university, every company and indeed every citizen to join together in planting trees for America's future."

■

The Rev. Timothy H. Healy had plenty of political and legal disagreements with the District of Columbia government when he served as president of Georgetown University. But he recently came to the defense of the embattled man at the helm of that government: Mayor Marion S. Barry.

With Washington still aswirl about the Mayor's arrest last month on drug-possession charges, Father Healy used a commencement address at American University to appeal for compassion for Mr. Barry.

"Thou knowest this man's fall, thou knowest not his wrastling," said Father Healy, quoting John Donne.

The New York Public Library, where Father Healy is now president, initially would not release the remarks, and did so only after Father Healy gave them to the Washington *Post*. According to American University's student newspaper, the *Eagle*, Father Healy denounced "the terrible rush to judgment" that he said had followed the Mayor's arrest.

The newspaper quoted Father Healy as decrying the widespread use of illegal drugs, but adding: "Each of us is innocent until a court says we're guilty."

Government & Politics

Bush's Budget Would Slash Aid to 300,000 Students in 1991-92

College officials are disappointed with President

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

President Bush last week sent Congress a federal budget proposal for 1991 that would slash aid for 300,000 college students in the 1991-92 academic year.

Under the proposed budget, fewer students would receive State Student Incentive Grants, Perkins Student Loans, and College Work-Study awards. In addition, some college officials fear that fewer would receive Pell Grants.

The proposed cuts are part of a $24.6-billion Education Department budget that includes a 2-per-cent increase over the fiscal 1990 total and a shift of about $500-million from postsecondary education to elementary and secondary programs.

In higher education, one of the largest increases would go to the "Trio" programs, which help institutions recruit and retain disadvantaged students. The budget proposal would also increase Pell Grant funds to add 169,000 less-than-half-time students to the program in the 1991-92 academic year.

$730-Million Cut in Guaranteed Loans

College officials were disappointed with the proposal for an overall reduction in student aid. They also worried that the budget was built on rosy economic forecasts that could prove wrong, leading to further cuts in aid programs.

In particular, student-aid supporters were worried about a $730-million cut in the guaranteed-student-loan programs. Administration officials said it would not eliminate any loans because the cut was based on an expected decline in interest rates that would decrease the programs' cost to the government. But college officials said that if the rates did not decline, Congress would have to replace the money and could take it from other education programs.

Many said the budget raised questions about President Bush's commitment to education.

"I would have to give him a B + on rhetoric, a C- on financing, and an A in political science," said A. Dallas Martin, Jr., president of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. He said President Bush had recommended increases for politically popular programs, such as aid for disadvantaged

Continued on Page A29

© 1990 MARK REINSTEIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Lauro F. Cavazos: The Secretary defended the President's budget as "good for education" and said it reflected the belief that the nation's schools are most in need of government help.

Budget Brings Good News for Many Science and Technology Programs

© 1990 MARK REINSTEIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

D. Allan Bromley: He made sure that support for "big science," like the SSC, was not taking money from "small science," the grants that go to individual or small groups of researchers.

WASHINGTON

Most science and technology programs fare well in President Bush's proposed budget for fiscal 1991.

Throughout the federal government, spending on basic research, which is of particular interest to universities, would rise by about 8 per cent. For military research, the increase would be about 6 per cent. On the civilian side, it would be about 9 per cent.

Federal spending for all research and development would go up by about 7 per cent.

Congressional aides warned, however, that the proposed increases could be scaled back in the budget fight ahead. Science and technology programs are popular on Capitol Hill, they said, but lawmakers will be struggling to increase spending for many other domestic programs that fare worse in the President's budget.

Expansion in Environmental Studies

In singling out science and technology for special treatment, President Bush's budget echoes many of the themes common to the science budgets of the Reagan years. Appropriations for many large science and technology projects, such as the Superconducting Supercollider and the space station, would go up by substantial amounts, while most science programs would receive at least modest increases.

President Bush also proposed expanded research efforts in areas about which Mr. Reagan was not enthusiastic, such as environmental studies and research related to global climate change.

The proposed budget for one agency—the National Institutes of Health—did upset university officials because it would keep it just barely ahead of inflation. The institutes contribute about half of all the federal support for research and development that universities receive. Otherwise, science-policy experts called Mr. Bush's

Continued on Page A32

How the Billions of Dollars in the President's 1991 Budget Translate Into Bread-and-Butter Issues at 6 Colleges and Universities

© 1990 JANE FREUND, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Lewis H. Kuller in his laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh, where he directs the department of epidemiology: He fears any tightening of the NIH budget might starve out talented young researchers at his institution.

Shifts at NIH Like 'Life or Death' to Pitt Scientists

By COLLEEN CORDES

PITTSBURGH

Lewis H. Kuller, a professor of epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh, tracks the fiscal fortunes of the National Institutes of Health almost as though the stakes were life and death.

Dr. Kuller fears that any tightening of the N.I.H. budget might starve out talented young researchers at Pittsburgh. Many of them are already desperate for a first grant to jump-start their biomedical-research careers. Without such aid, they could lose their faculty appointments. At Pittsburgh, as elsewhere, the job security of researchers depends in part on their ability to generate outside support.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
Appropriation for fiscal 1990: **$7,576,000,000**
President's proposal for fiscal 1991: **$7,930,000,000**
Outlook: **Many in Congress will want to be more generous than the President, but, with deficit pressures, that may be easier said than done.**

An increase in the agency's budget, on the other hand, could revive a host of potential research studies that have been deferred year after year. Scientists here, as at most research universities, are full of ideas for health studies—ideas they would be glad to explore if only the dollars could be found.

If the scientists seem especially intent on pursuing support from the N.I.H., they say there is a good reason: One of those brainstorms could save thousands of lives.

The Wish Lists Grow

Dr. Kuller, who directs the university's department of epidemiology, has his own wish list.

For one, he wants to join researchers around the country in a massive clinical trial to test whether low-fat diets can help prevent cancer and heart disease in women. Last year the proposal won high marks from a review committee but was ultimately rejected by the institutes.

Agency officials, Dr. Kuller says, decided that the proposal's cost—$60-million over the first five years—was too high, given the number of other projects that would have to be turned down to pay for it.

A significant increase in the agency's budget, Dr. Kuller suggests, might lead the N.I.H. to support the ambitious project after all.

Other epidemiologists at Pittsburgh, Dr. Kuller adds, would like to expand their exploration of the causes of diabetes.

And, if it had a larger budget, the N.I.H. might back a new initiative to develop drugs for the treatment of AIDS and other diseases more quickly. Pittsburgh, say university administrators, is interested in the idea, which would link drug research still under way in laboratories more closely to clinical trials with human subjects.

In fiscal 1988, the University of Pittsburgh ranked 32nd among universities in total federal aid for research and development. Hence it is not alone in paying close attention to blips and dips in the N.I.H. budget.

Colleges Look to the NIH

Of all federal research agencies, the National Institutes of Health have the greatest impact on college campuses. Support from the agency amounts to about half of all the research and development support that universities receive from the federal government.

Right now, the total cost of all of the single-year and multi-year research projects the agency is sponsoring at the university is more than $245-million. The major areas of investigation cover a wide range, from AIDS and Alzheimer's disease to diet, heart and lung diseases, liver transplants, and sleeping disorders.

In fiscal 1989 alone, the university spent about $52-million from the N.I.H., about half of all the federal research-and-development aid it spent.

The university is so dependent on support from the institutes that officials here say any significant cut in that agency's budget would be a serious blow to their campus.

Says George R. White, the university's vice-president for research: "If there is a significant decrease in the N.I.H.'s budget, we'll commit hara-kiri." ■

For Junior College in Texas, U.S. 'Trio' Dollars Are Crucial

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

UVALDE, TEX.

At Southwest Texas Junior College here, the struggle to recruit and hold on to students from an impoverished region depends on the constant stretching of federal dollars.

Located 90 miles west of San Antonio and 65 miles from the Mexican border, the two-year college of 2,400 students serves a nine-county, predominantly Hispanic region. The median family income differs from county to county—ranging between $8,900 and $14,900 a year.

To recruit students and retain them until they graduate, Southwest Texas received $315,000 this academic year from the Department of Education's budget for educating disadvantaged persons.

Of that amount, $189,000 is for the Upward Bound program, which brings 65 high-school students to the campus for weekends and summer vacations to prepare them for college.

The remaining $126,000 comes from the Student Support Services program and goes to the college's developmental-studies department. The department provides about 260 of the college's neediest students with tutoring, remedial instruction, and counseling.

The Upward Bound and Student Support Services programs are the largest of five Education Department programs for disadvantaged students. They have been known as "Trio" programs since the days when there were only three of them. Not found at Southwest Texas are the Talent Search program, which identifies prospective college students; Educational Opportunity Centers, which provide students with information about college; and the Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement Program, which assists disadvantaged graduate students.

Escaping the Reagan Years' Ax

Despite efforts by the Reagan Administration to dramatically reduce financial support for Trio, Congress awarded them small annual increases through most of the 1980's. The 1990 allocation, which provides money for the 1990-91

Continued on Following Page

The Bush Budget

Continued From Preceding Page

academic year, was increased by about 10 per cent over the amount for 1989.

Even so, lobbyists for the Trio programs say the 500,000 students now served by the programs represent fewer than 5 per cent of the 10 million disadvantaged high-school and college students who could qualify for the programs.

Increase Means More Students Served

Officials here at Southwest Texas received small increases through the 1980's and expect another when the funds are doled out from the 1990 budget. Looking ahead to the 1991 budget, which the White House sent to Congress last week, officials say larger increases could enable them to serve as many as 500 additional students who qualify for the programs. Without such increases, they will have to be turned away.

© 1990 RIC VASQUEZ, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Phyllis Erdman, with high-school students: Limited funds make it hard to choose students for Southwest Texas's Upward Bound program.

Officials worry that the programs could be trimmed as lawmakers try to whittle the federal deficit. Robert Aguero, dean of instruction at Southwest Texas, says he hopes the economic problems of the region and the college's status as the only two-year college in the large area will continue to protect it from any budget cuts made in Washington. "I think we're the typical institution they were thinking of when they were drawing up these programs," he says.

TRIO PROGRAMS

Appropriation for fiscal 1990:
$241,822,000

President's proposal for fiscal 1991:
$269,700,000

Outlook:
Congress could increase spending above the President's request.

Phyllis Erdman, director of the Upward Bound program at Southwest Texas, says the program could grow by 50 per cent—to more than 90 students—if additional money were available.

Many Students Meet the Criteria

Upward Bound requires that participants be financially needy, have the academic potential to succeed in college, and be children of parents who did not attend college. Because so many students in southwest Texas meet those criteria, it is difficult to choose the 30 or so new students for the program each fall, Ms. Erdman says. "Quite often it's almost a matter of eeny meeny miney mo," she says.

Ms. Erdman says she would also like to have additional money to expand the program from 10 high schools to 12.

David C. England, director of developmental studies at the college, says tight budgets in the Student Support Services program force him to be selective in choosing participants. He says a student's commitment to learning often becomes the deciding factor in whether he or she is selected to participate.

Despite the potential for expanding the program, a proposal Mr. England has filed for extending it through 1992-93 seeks modest annual increases primarily to keep up with inflation. Education Department officials have hinted that requests for large increases could endanger a grant, he says.

Says Mr. England: "They pretty much tell us what we can expect, so I try not to get way out of line." ■

Flat Federal Support Limits Reach of Minnesota Extension Service

By SCOTT JASCHIK

ST. PAUL

© 1990 STEVE WOIT, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Patrick J. Borich, director of the Minnesota Extension Service: "Every year we start off by saying, How much short of federal dollars are we going to be this year?"

These days the Minnesota Extension Service is as likely to help communities cope with teen-age pregnancy and AIDS as with dangerous pesticides and crop failures. Traditionally focused on agricultural issues, the service uses research conducted by the state's land-grant university, the University of Minnesota, to offer a wide range of counseling, education programs, technical advice, and publications to the citizens of the state.

As the mission of the extension service has broadened, so have its sources of financial support. Historically, extension has been a state-federal partnership. But federal support for extension has been relatively flat in the last decade, putting pressure on extension services to seek support elsewhere. The federal share of the Minnesota service's $35.6-million budget this year is just 22 per cent, down from 33 per cent 10 years ago.

Personnel Costs Are High

Federal dollars are used throughout the extension service to support the research conducted by university faculty members and to help pay for disseminating that research to Minnesotans. Because the whole idea behind extension services is direct communication with citizens—one on one, whenever possible—personnel costs in the program are high, and vulnerable to cuts.

In the last eight years, the service's staff has been cut from 535 full-time-equivalent posts to 450. "Every year we start off by saying, How much short of federal dollars are we going to be this year?" says Patrick J. Borich, the service's director.

The state and county governments have made up for some of the missing federal dollars. But Mr. Borich adds that state legislators can't continue to increase their appropriation for the service because so many other programs in health, education, and social services can also claim that federal support is not keeping up. "If legislators took that argument, they'd go bankrupt," he says.

Assigning Agents to 'Clusters'

The extension service has adopted several cost-cutting measures to keep the quality of its programs high amid the tight budgets. One new concept is "clustering." Instead of assigning each county an agriculture expert, a home-economics expert, and so on, the service gives the agents more-specialized topics and assigns them to serve a group of counties.

Clustering, says Mr. Borich, is the only way the service can afford to have every topic covered in every county. But the clusters have bothered some Minnesotans, who have valued having county agents nearby as members of their small communities.

The service is also starting to charge residents for some of its publications. Again, Mr. Borich says the fees of a few dollars each will allow the service to continue distributing good materials. But agents fear that the people they serve will resent paying for the pamphlets because their federal, state, and local tax dollars already are used for the extension service, and because many farm families are strapped for cash.

"I'm not sure people in rural Minnesota can afford to pay any more for us," says Janene H. Baedke, an extension agent based in Blue Earth.

Finding Money From New Sources

Despite the tough budget situation, however, the extension service has been able to obtain money, one way or another, to start innovative programs. A grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation, for example, helped start a program to curb alcohol use and drunk driving by rural teen-agers. The Blandin Foundation of Grand Rapids, Minn., is supporting a program that trains high-school students to talk to middle-school students about making "tough" decisions on sex, alcohol, and drugs. The service uses funds from many sources to mediate between banks and farmers who cannot pay their debts be-

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Appropriation for fiscal 1990:
$369,200,000

President's proposal for fiscal 1991:
$345,700,000

Outlook
Congress may try to find more money than the President requested, but next year's appropriation probably won't be much bigger than this year's.

cause of fluctuations in the agriculture economy.

Even though money from non-federal sources is helpful, Mr. Borich says, it cannot take the place of the funds from Washington. The service has started many of the most innovative programs in just a few counties and has been able to expand them only gradually. Slight increases in federal support mean more counties can offer the programs; decreases mean fewer can offer them.

In specific extension programs that rely almost solely on federal support, budget-driven changes in the number of counties served are automatic.

For instance, the federal government provides nearly all of the $950,000 the service uses for the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. In 13 counties, the program trains poor families to buy and prepare more nutritious food, to maintain sanitary cooking conditions, and to balance their budgets so they don't run out of food stamps or other government support before they receive their next payments.

Surveys of participants show that the families do learn, and that they are less likely to run out.

About 20 more counties in Minnesota could benefit from thé program. Whether it is expanded to those counties, and whether existing counties lose the service, will depend on what Congress and the President decide to include in the federal budget. ■

Federal Grant Spawns Humanities Courses for a College's Ethnically Diverse Students

© 1990 JOEL LEVIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sister Michel Keenan: "The great classical works lend themselves well to these themes. And for minority people, these themes are central to their existence."

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

TOPPENISH, WASH.

Most of the classrooms at Heritage College are in an old elementary school, and the administrative offices are in small, thin-walled portable buildings that shudder when big winds come down the Yakima Valley.

But the educators who work in those modest buildings have ambitious plans. Federal money, in the form of a three-year, $140,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is helping them carry out one of the plans: a set of humanities courses that incorporate literature and philosophy from Hispanic and American-Indian traditions, as well as from non-Western cultures.

Those traditions are important to students at Heritage. The private, non-denominational college is located on the Yakima Indian Reservation. The surrounding area also has a large Hispanic population, made up mostly of families that originally came to the valley to work in the numerous orchards and farms here.

The average age of the students is 35; nearly half are either American Indians or Hispanics, and 75 per cent are women.

Heritage College was created out of the ashes of a branch campus of Fort Wright State College, which dated to 1907. But Heritage has existed in its present form and at its present site only since 1981, when the closing of the branch campus created a public outcry for a new college. The current enrollment is about 550 students, and the college has an endowment of $75,000. The name of the college refers to the cultural traditions of the ethnic groups that the institution serves.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Appropriation for fiscal 1990:
$156,900,000

President's proposal for fiscal 1991:
$165,000,000

Outlook:
Congress is unlikely to provide more funds for the endowment than President Bush requested.

'Something Students Can Relate To'

College officials say they realized quickly that the makeup of the student body called for some revision of the original humanities courses.

"You have an adult, multicultural, non-traditional student body," says the college's president, Sister Kathleen A. Ross. "We were interested in integrating some of the great writings from Native American and Hispanic traditions—something that the students can relate to."

The grant from the humanities endowment—about $47,000 a year—has helped pay faculty members and consultants to plan the courses. It also helped in a more fundamental way, allowing the college's library to buy many of the books for the new courses. So far the college has purchased more than 400 with the grant money. They range widely, from novels like *Autumn of the Patriarch*, by Gabriel García Márquez to scholarly works such as *Oglala Women: Myth, Ritual, and Reality*, by Marla N. Powers.

Says Carole A. Krysan, an English instructor who helped design the new courses: "The biggest value is getting these books. It's just been wonderful to build up these collections."

Originally the college planned to design the courses on the "great books" model, but that plan was scrapped in favor of a thematic approach. The first course considers the themes of power, freedom, and education. The second course looks at reality, reason, and expression.

Talking About Power

The great books have not been left behind, but the composition of the student body made the thematic approach more logical, college officials say.

"It's not an either/or question," says Sister Michel Keenan, a professor of philosophy and education who is one of the principal instructors in the new courses. "The great classical works lend themselves well to these themes. And for minority people, these themes are central to their existence: People who don't have power want to talk about it."

She gives an example of how the themes and works are integrated: In a discussion of various ideas about power, the students read from Plato's *Republic*, Hobbes's *Leviathan*, Thomas More's *Utopia*, and the speeches of Chief Joseph, the leader of the Nez Perce tribe in the 19th century.

The college is now in the final year of the grant. The new courses are currently required only for sophomores pursuing a degree in what the college calls interdisciplinary studies—combining two or more majors in the humanities and sciences.

The ideas and books in the new courses are beginning to seep into other parts of the college's curriculum, and officials say the sequence may become a requirement for all Heritage undergraduates.

The grant from the N.E.H. was essential in starting the new courses, faculty members say. Janet Ockerman, chairwoman of the department of social sciences, says: "Without it, we wouldn't have had the resources to do that in as systematic a way."

The college will probably apply for another endowment grant to help expand and improve the courses and to enlarge the collection of related books, officials say.

Says Sister Espiritu Dempsey, the college's academic dean: "I look at the humanities as a living part of the curriculum—it educates students for life. For this spirit to thrive, we need some ongoing support." ■

As Inflation Eats Into the Value of Grants, Students on Illinois Campus Borrow More

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

CHICAGO

Freshmen are borrowing three times as much at the University of Illinois campus here as they did five years ago to pay for college.

That bothers administrators, who place a major part of the blame on federal student-aid policies.

Washington's most visible role in education has long been its involvement in aid programs for students attending colleges, universities, and other postsecondary institutions. Although Congress increased spending for the programs throughout the 1980's, college officials say students have lost ground steadily in the battle to keep up with rising tuition and other fees.

A Third of the Department's Budget

With $6-billion appropriated for several aid programs and another $3-billion set aside for administering guaranteed student loans, student assistance accounts for more than one-third of the Education Department's $24-billion budget for fiscal 1990. In 1980, the government spent $5.2-billion on aid programs and student loans.

But most of the increases have been eaten up by the growing number of grant recipients—an expansion attributed to the larger number of non-traditional students who are financially needy and to an enrollment explosion at for-profit career schools.

Spreading the money so thin has left little for increasing the size of grants. The maximum Pell Grant, for example, is currently $2,300, up from $1,750 in 1980. That apparent increase of 31 per cent actually represents a 17-per-cent decrease after inflation.

The result, say many college officials, has been an increase in the size of loans that students are taking to pay their bills. At the University of Illinois campus here, where the annual cost for commuting students is $7,800, the director of financial aid says freshmen are borrowing an average of $1,500 a year. Five years ago, when the annual cost here was $5,500, the average freshman borrowed only about $500.

Grants Lag Behind Cost Increases

Marsha S. Weiss, the director, says it is obvious that students' debts will grow as long as grants lag behind increases in the cost of attending college. The question, says Ms. Weiss, is: How big does the ex-

Continued on Following Page

STUDENT AID

Appropriation for fiscal 1990:
$6,090,766,000 for aid programs,
$3,813,832,000 for
guaranteed student loans

President's proposal for fiscal 1991:
$6,352,500,000 for aid programs,
$3,108,000 for
guaranteed student loans

Outlook:
Congress may restore some cuts the White House asked for in some programs, but won't vote for major increases in overall spending.

The Bush Budget

Continued From Preceding Page

pected debt have to be before prospective students reconsider their college plans?

For the neediest of the university's 24,000 students, inadequate grants have meant larger Stafford Loans—federally guaranteed loans that offer below-market rates. Middle-income students who don't qualify for grants and Stafford loans are being forced to borrow from the Supplemental Loans for Students program, which is federally guaranteed but is less attractive because its interest rates are higher—usually around 12 or 13 per cent. "It's like using your MasterCard," says Ms. Weiss.

Families and Large Debts

On a campus where the average student is 27 years old, the prospect of large debts can be especially discouraging for those who are already struggling to support families, says Ms. Weiss.

Increases in the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and the low-interest Perkins Loan program would help to lessen the debt burden for many needy students, Ms. Weiss says. Increasing the Pell Grant maximum would also help, she says. But college lobbyists say a mere $100 increase would cost the government $250-million a year. On the other hand, Ms. Weiss says, cuts in aid would probably increase students' debts and cause more people to decide not to attend college.

STUDENT INFORMATION
PELL GRANTS
ISSC
ACT
IRS CENTER
PLEASE Take A Number

© 1990 RALF-FINN HESTOFT, SABA PRESS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Freshmen at the U. of Illinois's Chicago campus are borrowing an average of $1,500 a year. Above, the financial-aid office.

Donald N. Langenberg, chancellor of the university, credits the state of Illinois with providing much-needed scholarship money for students. But the chancellor acknowledges that student aid, over all, has been insufficient. "Clearly, the need far exceeds the availability of funds," he says.

Small annual increases from the federal government will not be enough, Mr. Langenberg says, referring to the 2.5-per-cent increase for student aid in the 1990 budget. "The reality is that a 2-per-cent increase in the face of what's happening with college and university costs is going to mean another significant drop in the number of students that can be served," he adds.

Ms. Weiss, the financial-aid director, doubts Washington will come up with much new money for student grants. Part of the problem, she says, is that many Administration officials and members of Congress often recall that they worked their way through college and believe today's students should do the same.

Many such officials do not realize that students can no longer pay their tuition bills with part-time jobs, Ms. Weiss says, adding that a student would need to work 35 to 40 hours a week to pay for a college education.

Stretching Federal Dollars

Student loans are likely to remain the most popular kind of student-assistance program in Washington, she says, because loans let lawmakers stretch federal dollars. The government pays $3-billion for the administrative costs of the program and for repaying defaulted loans, but banks provide the estimated $11-billion that is lent each year.

Ms. Weiss also suggests that the loan programs have developed a constituency of politically connected bankers who want to see the programs remain popular. Despite their public protests to the contrary, Ms. Weiss says the bankers must be profiting from student loans because they often approach her in hopes she will send more students their way.

"The money that is to be made there is real obvious—by the banks that come to visit, have luncheons, and take you to Bears games," she says. ■

Title III Support Can Make or Break the Enhancement of Quality at This Black University

By SCOTT JASCHIK

NEW ORLEANS

- Better course offerings in computer science and mass communications to produce more black professionals in those fields.
- A more rigorous teacher-education program so more black students can pass teacher-certification tests.
- An honors program to prepare black students to attend top graduate schools.
- Additional counselors to identify black freshmen who might drop out of college, and to encourage them to stay.

Many historically black colleges are working toward those goals as part of concerted efforts to improve their academic quality. At Dillard University here, federal financial support enables those efforts to thrive.

The programs are supported by the Education Department's program for "developing institutions." The program was originally created to help historically black colleges, but now serves other institutions as well. The money—$702,000 at Dillard this year—is supposed to improve academic and administrative programs. Within those broad areas, the colleges may use the money as they see fit. The funds are frequently referred to as "Title III" money, after the part of the Higher Education Act that authorizes them.

Jacqueline G. Houston, coordinator of the Title III programs at Dillard, says the university has used the federal funds to make fledgling programs solid. "These are programs that otherwise would have taken us much longer to get off the ground."

Federal Money 'Fills a Big Gap'

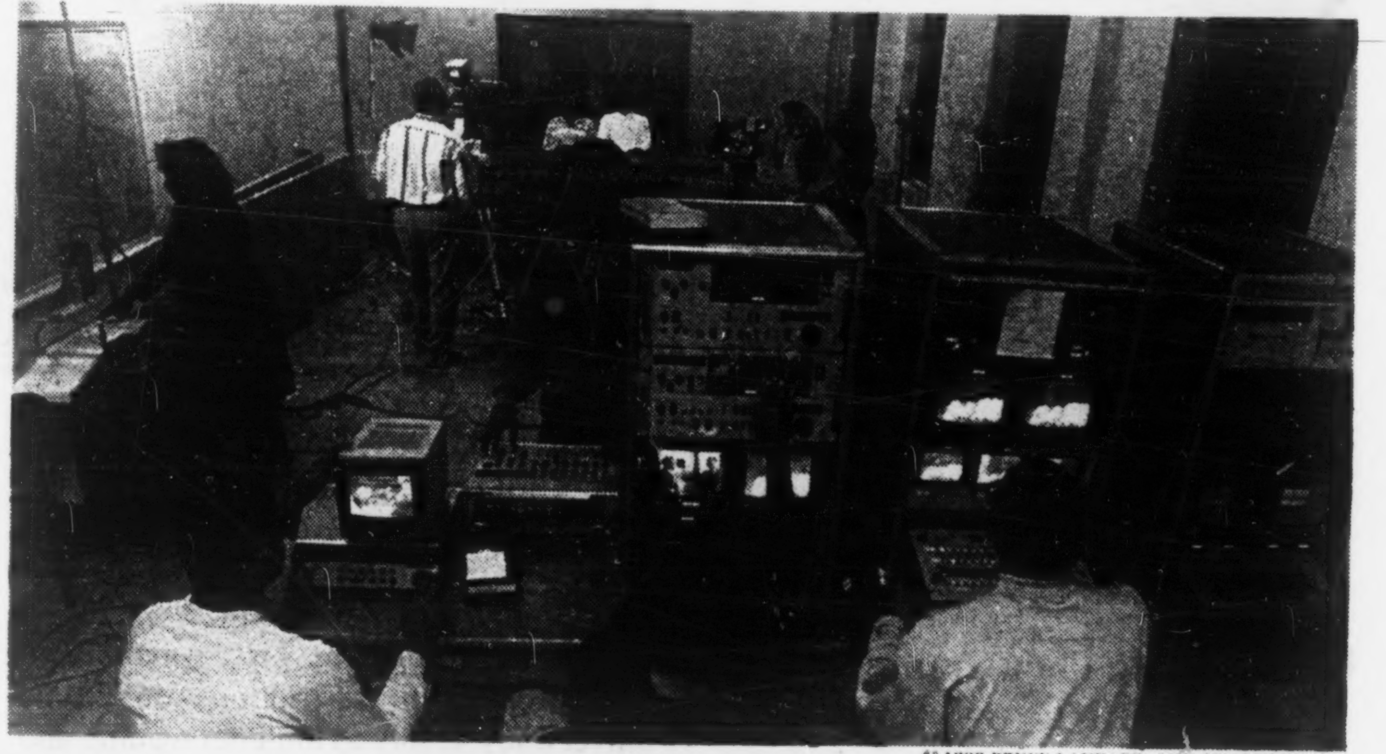
The $702,000 that Dillard receives in Title III funds would hardly be noticeable in the budgets of some wealthy universities. But it makes a big difference here. Dillard, a private university, has an endowment of $20-million, and the institution's operating budget this year is $13-million.

Charles C. Teamer, vice-president for fiscal affairs, says most of the money that the university raises from alumni is used for "human needs," such as scholarships. For that reason, he says, the federal support for academic programs "fills a big gap."

Clifford Johnson, vice-president for development, says the Title III funds are also important when the university seeks grants from foundations or businesses. Such donors are more likely to support an idea that is already up and running, he says. Wealthier institutions can use their own funds to start new programs and would have a leg up on Dillard at obtaining foundation support—if Dillard didn't have the benefit of Title III money.

"With these programs, we can really go out and sell the institution," Mr. Johnson says.

Indeed, the Title III money is transforming academic programs at Dillard. In mass communications, for example, Dillard offered only print-journalism courses five years ago, and those did not make use of computers. Today, the program uses computer technology, and equipment has been purchased to teach television production.



© 1990 BRYCE LANKARD, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Dillard University is using federal money to expand its offerings in computer science and mass communications. Above, a TV production class.

"It's extremely important that we have more people of color in the media, and you have to have the equipment to train them," says Patricia S. Rochon, coordinator of the mass-communications department.

Title III funds have helped the university's honors program develop a series of interdisciplinary courses for students with top grades. Extensive writing assignments and oral presentations are required, and students are encouraged to prepare themselves for graduate education.

Could Do More With an Increase

In teacher-education programs, Title III funds have been used for faculty development and to create an examination that all students must take to receive their diplomas. The exam, based on what states now expect of starting teachers, is designed to keep the curriculum relevant.

Without exception, the faculty members running these programs say they could do much more if Title III support were increased. The mass-communications program would probably add courses in advertising and in public relations, specialities in high demand among students and employers. The honors program would use additional funds to send students to academic conferences and to hire more instructors.

If federal funds are cut, on the other hand, Dillard's Title III programs would be scaled back. Without federal assistance, there are not funds to support them.

Samuel DuBois Cook, Dillard's president, says university officials will monitor closely the Congressional budget deliberations on Title III. He says the university will work to see that funds are increased.

Title III, he says, "enables us to do a great deal in terms of our priorities and visions."

"The beauty of Title III," he adds, "is that it allows us to do things we really want to do." ■

TITLE III

Appropriation for fiscal 1990:
$196,170,000

President's proposal for fiscal 1991:
$214,900,000

Outlook:
Congress will probably approve an appropriation close to the President's request.

Bush's Budget Would Slash Aid to 300,000 Students in 1991-92

Continued From Page A24

schoolchildren, while doing nothing to deal with the imbalance between grants and loans in student aid.

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, called on Congress to "reject these cuts and stand by the nation's commitment to provide educational opportunity for needy students."

On Capitol Hill, members of Congress said President Bush's education-budget proposals were an improvement over those submitted by President Reagan, but did not go far enough in addressing the problems in higher education.

"It's not a mean budget, but it's not a bold budget," said Rep. William H. Gray, III, speaking to the annual meeting of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities here. "It aims low and it hits the target," said Mr. Gray, a Pennsylvania Democrat who is the Majority Whip in the House of Representatives.

Representative Gray said the Democratic leadership in the House would push hard during the Congressional appropriations process for increases in student aid so that the programs would at least keep up with inflation in 1991.

Republican to Seek Increases

Rep. Silvio O. Conte, the top Republican on the House subcommittee that doles out funds for education, told the association's meeting that he would also work for increases in student aid. He said the budget showed that Mr. Bush did not consider student aid a high priority. "In the appropriations process, higher education starts off with a fairly stable base, but in need of momentum," he added.

Mr. Conte, who is from Massachusetts, also said he worried that budget battles between the Administration and Congress this year could lead to a repeat of across-the-board cuts that were made last fall to trim the deficit. Those cuts took $84.3-million from student-aid programs.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, the California Democrat who heads the House Education and Labor Committee, charged President Bush with "robbing Peter to pay Paul." He said the President was cutting much-needed higher-education funds to pay for small increases for some other programs.

> **"It's not a mean budget, but it's not a bold budget. It aims low and it hits the target."**

At a news conference, Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos defended the President's education budget as "good for education." He said it reflected the Administration's belief that the nation's elementary and secondary schools are most in need of government help.

"We're basically holding the line on the postsecondary component," Mr. Cavazos said. "That's not to say we're stepping back from our commitment, but with the constraints of budgets all the way around and what we could do, we felt this was the best course to take at this time."

The Secretary reiterated his call for universities, state governments, and the private sector to join with the federal government to provide student aid.

College officials said it was ironic that the student-aid program that would be hardest hit under the President's proposal is a partnership between the federal and state governments that provides grants to 197,000 students each year. The President's budget would eliminate the federal government's $59-million contribution to the program, which is called the State Student Incentive Grant program.

Department officials maintained that the federal government had achieved its goal of stimulating state contributions for student aid and no longer needs to contribute. College lobbyists replied that many states rely on the federal money for leverage in their annual battles to get state legislators to come up with aid funds.

Fewer Work-Study Awards

Mr. Bush's proposal would save an additional $135-million by eliminating the federal contribution to the low-interest Perkins Student Loan program, which is administered by colleges and universities. Education Department officials said institutions would have sufficient Perkins funds to provide loans to 695,000 students in 1991-92—down from 804,000 expected in 1990-91.

An additional 5,000 students would lose College Work-Study awards under President Bush's plan to provide no increases in the program for 1991-92. Fewer students would be served because the size of awards will rise with increases in the minimum wage, officials said.

The new Pell Grants for 169,000 students who attend college for less than half time would come from a $102-million increase in the program for 1991-92. Last fall Congress removed less-than-half-time students from the Pell program for 1990-91 as a cost-cutting measure.

Many college representatives were skeptical that the money President Bush proposed to spend on Pell Grants would be enough to pay for the expected increase in the number of full-time students in 1991-92, even without adding new recipients. Charles B. Saunders, senior vice-president of the American Council on Education, pointed out that the Administration's total for Pell Grants anticipates Congressional approval of proposed changes in the program that would save an additional $218-million.

Controversial Proposals

Mr. Saunders said it was "appalling" that the Administration would rely so heavily on the enactment of controversial proposals that Congress may not agree to. The proposals include barring financial-aid administrators from using their discretion to change awards, and two other measures

Continued on Following Page

Plan to Curb Discount-Mail Privileges Dismays Campus Alumni Associations

WASHINGTON

College alumni associations were dismayed last week by a Bush Administration proposal to curtail non-profit groups' eligibility for special, discounted mailing rates.

The recommendation, part of the President's budget proposal, calls on the U.S. Postal Service to reduce its subsidy for bulk-rate discounts by $112-million, to about $370-million, through changes in eligibility requirements. The proposal would exclude from the discounts any third-class mailing that "does not relate directly" to the primary purpose of an organization. The White House said the proposal would be introduced in legislation this year.

Many alumni associations—especially those that are legally independent from their parent institutions—are worried that they could lose the use of the discount under either that restriction or another that would deny use of the rate for "educational material for organizations that are not schools."

'A Devastating Impact'

Roy A. Vaughan, executive director of the Ex-Students' Association of the University of Texas at Austin, said broad new restrictions on use of the discount rate "would greatly detract from our abilities to support the institutions we're designed to help."

George E. Miller, legislative counsel to the Nonprofit Mailers Federation, said he had "serious doubts" that Congress would agree to some of the changes proposed by the White House. The restrictions, he said, "would have a devastating impact on the non-profit community."

—CHRISTOPHER MYERS

'THE FUTURE'S AT STAKE'

Science Education Is a Priority in Bush's Speech, Budget Plans

WASHINGTON

President Bush highlighted science education last week in both his budget proposal and his State of the Union address.

In the address to Congress, he said he wanted American students to be "first in the world in math and science achievement" by 2000. He also said that, by that same year, the high-school graduation rate should be at least 90 per cent. It is now 71 per cent.

The President's speech offered a brief preview of the goals that he and the nation's governors are expected to adopt later this month. Last year, at a meeting at the University of Virginia, the President and the governors agreed to establish such goals.

In his speech, Mr. Bush did not offer details. He said the goals might be difficult to reach, but expressed confidence that they would be met.

"Easy to do? Far from it," the President said. "But the future's at stake. The nation will not accept anything less than excellence in education."

Educators said last week that they welcomed the President's interest in education. But some questioned his approach.

"We're obviously pleased there's a recognition of the need to strengthen math and science education, but I don't see any substance yet behind the goal," said M. Richard Rose, president of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

"These are all goals that anyone would subscribe to," he added. "The question is, How do we achieve them? And without a greater resource base I'm not sure we're going to achieve them."

'Not a Realistic Goal'

F. James Rutherford, chief education officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said the aim of having American students lead the world in science education by 2000 was "not a realistic goal."

"That's only 10 years from now. Changing the vast American school system is going to take several decades," he said.

Mr. Rutherford said the President's recommendation to increase spending on science education was "a move in the right direction." But he said he was bothered by the emphasis on comparing American students to those of other countries.

Worldwide standards "aren't high enough," Mr. Rutherford said, so Americans could be disappointed if the country "caught up" to the rest of the world, only to find that the nation's students still lacked adequate skills.

Margaret L. A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said she thought the top 20 per cent of American students might be able to compete with the top 20 per cent of students from other nations in 10 years. But she said she doubted that the "average cohort" of Americans would be able to compete with their counterparts abroad.

"If we want to be best, then we have to make no less a commitment than we did when we said we were going to the moon in 10 years," Ms. MacVicar said, adding that she did not believe President Bush had made that sort of commitment.

$1-Billion for Programs

The President's budget proposal included more than $1-billion for programs for science, mathematics, and engineering education. That would be an increase of about $222-million, or about 26 per cent. Most of the increase would go to the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education. The N.S.F. would receive $106-million more in fiscal 1991 for science education and for programs that help young scientists establish their careers.

The increase would include $25-million more for pre-college programs, up 18 per cent; an additional $44-million for undergraduate research and education programs, up 48 per cent; and an extra $37-million for programs at the graduate level and beyond, up 29 per cent.

The agency's budget for fiscal 1991 includes an extra $31-million for programs at all levels that are intended either to help institutions that serve a high percentage of minority students or to attract more women and minority students to science and engineering careers. That is almost 50 per cent more than the agency will spend on such programs this year.

The Department of Education would receive $230-million for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Program, an increase of about 69 per cent. Most of the program's money is distributed to the states, which in turn make grants to improve the quality of instruction in mathematics and science. States are required to use 25 per cent of the money for programs to improve higher education.

—COLLEEN CORDES AND SCOTT JASCHIK

The Bush Budget

President Seeks Tax Credit for Corporate Research, Savings Plan to Help Parents Meet College Costs

By **SCOTT JASCHIK**

WASHINGTON

The budget plan that President Bush sent to Congress last week includes two proposals to change the tax code in ways that could help higher education.

One proposal, to make permanent a tax credit for corporate spending on research, is a longstanding goal of colleges. The other proposal, the creation of tax-free savings accounts, could help some parents save for their children's college education. While welcoming the idea, college officials said the specifics of the President's proposal could be improved.

The President's proposal on corporations' research spending is important to colleges because a series of temporary tax breaks intended to encourage such research has not been as effective as proponents expected. For the past several years, Congress has approved a temporary provision, but for only a year at a time. And those extensions have come at the last minute.

Proponents of a permanent tax break have said businesses would be more likely to sponsor research—both at universities and at their own laboratories—if the provision were made permanent.

"The credit has been viewed as an on-again, off-again kind of thing. It would be much more potent if companies and universities knew that they could count on it," said Kenneth R. Kay, executive director of the Council on Research and Technology. The council, known as CORETECH, is a coalition of universities, businesses, and trade associations.

He said surveys of business leaders indicated that corporate spending on research, currently about $60-billion nationally, would increase by $4.5-billion with a permanent credit. The credit would probably cost the government less than $1-billion in lost revenue.

A Campaign Promise

The President's other tax proposal affecting higher education—the savings plan—fulfills a campaign promise to provide tax incentives that would encourage families to save for such expenses as education and health care. Administration officials leaked a preliminary version of the plan to reporters late last year as Congressional interest in the idea grew.

Under the plan released last week, individuals or couples could create Family Savings Accounts. Interest on the accounts would be tax-free, provided the money was left in the accounts for at least seven years, after which the money could be used for any purpose. People filing single tax returns could deposit up to $2,500 a year in the accounts, while those filing joint returns could deposit up to $5,000 annually.

> **"Anything that would aid parents in saving for the cost of college would be advantageous."**

The accounts would be limited to those with annual incomes below $60,000, for people filing single returns, and to couples filing joint returns with incomes below $120,000. Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel for the American Council on Education, praised the program. "Anything that would aid parents in saving for the cost of college would be advantageous," he said.

He added that the income levels in the proposal were "realistic," in that they would exclude the extremely wealthy but include the middle-class families most likely to take advantage of the plan.

Other college officials were less enthusiastic about the President's proposal. Said Sandra H. McMullen, executive director for tax policy of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities: "It's more helpful than nothing."

Ms. McMullen said she preferred a savings plan offered last year by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Under Senator Bentsen's plan, Individual Retirement Accounts would be expanded so that people could start them regardless of their incomes. Early withdrawals could be used—without the tax penalty that would be imposed under current law—to finance a college education.

'It's Familiar. It's Simpler'

People are more likely to use I.R.A.'s, which are well known, than a new savings method, Ms. McMullen said. "It's much better to use something that already exists. It's familiar. It's simpler," she added.

A spokeswoman for Senator Bentsen said he planned to reintroduce his I.R.A. proposal, and also to introduce a broad package of measures to encourage Americans to save more money. The spokeswoman said that savings for college would be a focus of that package. ■

White House Asks Small Increases for Arts, Humanities Endowments

By **CHRISTOPHER MYERS**

WASHINGTON

The Bush Administration last week requested small but potentially significant increases in the budgets of federal agencies that support scholarship in the arts and humanities.

Advocates of federal support of such scholarship said the increases could signal a shift away from the attitudes of the Reagan Administration. Under President Reagan, the White House regularly attempted to reduce support for those programs, although Congress blocked most of the proposed cuts.

President Bush's budget would increase spending on the National Endowment for the Humanities by about 5 per cent, to $165-million, in fiscal 1991. That includes an increase for the agency's research division of about $1.8-million, most of which would go to long-term projects like the recently completed *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, which the endowment supported.

The proposed budget for the humanities endowment also includes $2.5-million for grants to help schools, colleges, and universities improve the teaching of foreign languages.

Under the proposed spending plan the endowment would also continue to expand efforts to preserve aging books, newspapers, and manuscripts. The agency's preservation budget, which increased by $5-million last year, would go up an additional $1.6-million this year, to $19-million.

Scholars Are Pleased

Humanities scholars were pleased with the increases, in part because of the change from Reagan Administration policies and in part because of recent disputes involving the endowment. The humanities endowment and the National Endowment for the Arts were embroiled in controversy for much of last year after the N.E.A. supported works that some members of Congress considered obscene.

Said John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance: "We were pleased to see such a substantial increase recommended by the Administration. That's a positive sign—a sign that at the White House the case is being made for the humanities."

Other Proposals

In addition to the increase for the humanities endowment, the President's budget called for:

- A boost for the arts endowment from $171.3-million to $175-million.
- An increase from $22.7-million to $24-million for the Institute of Museum Services.
- An increase from $124.8-million to $128-million for the National Archives and Records Administration.

The proposed budget for the National Archives includes a $4-million request for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants, primarily to state and local groups, for the preservation of books and documents. In each of the past 10 years the White House had requested that the commission receive no funds. Congress had to provide the money.

Although the President's current request is $1-million lower than the commission's 1990 budget of $5-million, advocates of preservation efforts hailed the apparent change in attitude toward the commission.

Said Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History: "We're glad to see this. It shows a recognition that the program is alive and viable."

She said she thought Congress would provide the commission with at least as much money as it has this year. ■

Bush's Budget Would Slash Aid to 300,000 Students in 1991-92

Continued From Preceding Page

that would primarily affect trade schools.

Aside from the proposed increases for 1991-92, President Bush's budget would increase the Pell Grant program by an additional $371-million to pay for expected shortfalls this spring and in 1990-91. While the increase insures that no grants will be reduced in this academic year, it is not sufficient to close the gap in 1990-91.

Education Department officials said that 14,000 students who now qualify for $200 grants would be eliminated from the program in 1990-91 and that 1.3 million more grants would be trimmed by about $50 each.

'Desperately in Need of Aid'

College officials bemoaned the cuts. "These are students who are from lower-middle-class families and desperately in need of student aid," said Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

College administrators also complained that the President had not requested any money to raise the amount of the maximum Pell Grant above $2,300 a year. If the Bush plan is enacted, the 1991-92 academic year would be the third straight in which the maximum grant was $2,300 or less. When Congress amended the Higher Education Act in 1986, it set a goal of $3,100 for the maximum Pell Grant in 1991-92.

Mr. Bush's budget plan would freeze at the 1990 level the government's spending on Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, which are intended to supplement Pell Grants for low-income students. The number of grant recipients is expected to climb by 18,000, however. Money will be available for the additional recipients because a previously scheduled change in the program requires institutions to contribute a larger share of the grants.

For guaranteed student loans, the Bush budget would cut $730-million, based on the interest-rate predictions, and $49-million more by adopting controversial proposals to change the loan programs.

The most dramatic change would affect the state guarantee agencies, which act as intermediaries between banks and the federal government. Under the proposal, the government would repay 90 per cent of the value of defaulted loans, rather than between 80 and 100 per cent based on an agency's default rate, as it does now. Guarantee-agency officials said they opposed the proposal because it would hurt agencies with low default rates, which currently do not pay for any of their defaults, while rewarding those with high default rates, which often pay more than 10 per cent of their default costs.

Another change would require lenders to check the credit histories of students who are older than 21. A student with a poor record would need a co-signer to qualify for a loan, Education Department officials said.

Some in higher education said the proposal would be unfair to poor students. Said D. Bruce Johnstone, chancellor of the State University of New York System: "As soon as you begin risk-rating, what you're really doing is risk-rating parents. That becomes one more barrier to low-income students, minority students, and students who are independent."

Overall Increase: 1.7 Pct.

Higher-education programs unrelated to student aid would receive an overall increase of 1.7 per cent under the spending plan. Department officials said the proposed funds for those programs had been allocated according to the role of each in improving access to education for needy students.

Consequently the President recommended a 11.6-per-cent increase for the Trio programs and a 75-per-cent raise for a small program that provides aid to minority graduate students.

Lobbyists were thankful for the increases in the programs, but said they could use much more.

"We are very pleased and very excited by the direction the Bush budget took in respect to Trio," said Arnold L. Mitchem, executive director of the National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations. "They finally got the signal that these programs are integral to any federal strategy of equal educational opportunity." ■

FACT FILE: Higher-Education Funds Requested in Fiscal 1991 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1989 actual	Fiscal 1990 estimate	Fiscal 1991 request
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,483,900,000	$4,804,500,000	$5,277,000,000
Supplemental Grants	438,603,000	458,700,000	458,700,000
College Work-Study	610,097,000	601,800,000	601,800,000
Income-contingent loans	4,940,000	9,900,000	15,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	71,889,000	59,199,000	0
Perkins Loans	205,507,000	156,800,000	0
Stafford Student Loans	4,066,800,000	3,813,832,000	3,108,000,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,235,000	14,922,000	14,922,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	15,711,000	16,034,000	17,780,000
Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships	8,200,000	8,627,000	8,627,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	7,904,000	7,896,000	5,424,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	3,320,000	3,277,000	1,189,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	3,476,000	3,547,000	6,094,000
Areas of National Need fellowships	12,844,000	15,793,000	25,483,000
Institutional assistance			
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	84,422,000	100,366,000	110,366,000
Endowment challenge grants	12,696,000	12,893,000	17,893,000
Institutional support	77,459,000	82,911,000	86,631,000
Cooperative education	13,622,000	13,445,000	0
Facilities			
College-housing and academic-facilities loans	31,315,000	35,129,000	13,449,000
Interest-subsidy grants	22,744,000	22,449,000	20,900,000
International education	31,058,000	39,794,000	39,794,000
Law School Clinical Experience	3,952,000	4,935,000	0
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,838,000	2,801,000	0
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	3,771,000	2,959,000	0*
Training grants	30,413,000	31,913,000	31,913,000

	Fiscal 1989 actual	Fiscal 1990 estimate	Fiscal 1991 request
Library resources			
Research libraries	$5,675,000	$5,738,000	$5,738,000
Training and demonstration	709,000	855,000	855,000
College-library technology grants	3,651,000	3,732,000	3,732,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,482,000	1,720,000	1,720,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,892,000	2,468,000	2,468,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,307,000	5,416,000	5,633,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	219,257,000	241,822,000	269,739,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	47,079,000	55,502,000	61,322,000
Education statistics	31,122,000	39,739,000	60,404,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	53,525,000	54,318,000	54,318,000
Research and development	17,026,000	19,825,000	0*
Personnel development	67,095,000	71,000,000	0*
Rehabilitation training	30,500,000	31,110,000	31,110,000
Postsecondary programs	5,770,000	6,510,000	0*
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	162,210,000	192,795,000	238,726,000
Vocational education grants	831,566,000	850,734,000	0*
Teacher training	151,434,000	151,515,000	246,348,000
Office for Civil Rights	41,635,000	44,572,000	49,900,000
Drug-abuse education, prevention for college students	27,800,000	28,400,000	28,400,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,856,000	11,702,000	11,702,000
Student Literacy Corps	4,900,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Women's educational equity	2,949,000	2,098,000	1,000,000
School, College, and University Partnerships	2,760,000	2,961,000	2,961,000

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1989 actual	Fiscal 1990 estimate	Fiscal 1991 request
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,572,879,000	$1,634,294,000	$1,694,059,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,046,259,000	1,072,335,000	1,112,502,000
Institute of Dental Research	131,026,000	135,744,000	140,520,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	559,886,000	581,466,000	605,349,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	472,662,000	490,396,000	512,212,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	743,870,000	832,960,000	886,875,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	683,920,000	712,030,000	745,494,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	425,918,000	442,906,000	461,473,000
Eye Institute	231,404,000	236,529,000	247,392,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	223,686,000	229,233,000	235,792,000
Institute on Aging	222,888,000	239,452,000	248,938,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	160,080,000	168,927,000	176,080,000
Research Resources	340,898,000	337,105,000	319,151,000
Center for Nursing Research	29,195,000	33,513,000	35,127,000
Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	94,687,000	117,582,000	122,847,000
Center for Human-Genome Research	28,230,000	59,538,000	108,029,000
International Center	14,164,000	15,656,000	16,355,000
Library of Medicine	77,883,000	85,728,000	89,916,000
Total N.I.H.	7,144,764,000	7,576,352,000	7,929,686,000
AIDS research, education, and prevention	1,289,000,000	1,649,000,000	1,812,000,000
National Science Foundation			
Renovation of research facilities	0	19,690,000	20,000,000
Total research	1,583,681,000	1,763,052,000	1,954,000,000
Science and engineering education	171,127,000	204,265,000	251,000,000
Antarctic program	131,069,000	151,853,000	175,000,000
Total National Science Foundation	1,885,877,000	2,083,608,608	2,383,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	154,700,000	155,100,000	158,500,000
Payments to black colleges	24,333,000	25,000,000	26,200,000
Special research grants	42,600,000	56,300,000	25,600,000
Competitive research grants	39,700,000	42,500,000	100,000,000
Animal-health research	5,500,000	5,400,000	0
Total cooperative research	344,200,000	382,800,000	344,100,000
Extension service	361,600,000	369,200,000	345,700,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	950,675,000	923,481,000	977,814,000
University Research Initiative	95,000,000	96,000,000	98,681,000
Strategic Defense Initiative			
Research and development	3,950,700,000	3,819,100,000	4,663,300,000
Department of Energy			
General science	922,100,000	1,093,316,000	1,273,732,000
Superconducting Supercollider	98,600,000	218,570,000	317,866,000
Basic energy sciences	549,300,000	569,837,000	648,682,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	386,000,000	431,000,000	460,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	4,241,600,000	5,246,000,000	7,074,000,000
Space station	887,129,000	1,749,600,000	2,451,000,000

	Fiscal 1989 actual	Fiscal 1990 estimate	Fiscal 1991 request
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Research	$701,000,000	$859,000,000	$941,000,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	70,355,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Health professions			
Health-professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	6,622,000	6,685,000	10,000,000
Aid to disadvantaged students	27,077,000	26,965,000	31,578,000
Primary-care and family-medicine training	63,642,000	65,841,000	0
Nurse training	55,921,000	56,636,000	4,000,000
Total, Health-professions education	208,289,000	203,051,000	58,861,000
National Health Service Corps	39,851,000	41,837,000	42,361,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships and loan repayment program	7,906,000	8,882,000	63,882,000
Medical-facilities guarantees and loans	21,600,000	21,000,000	20,000,000
Area health-education centers	17,026,000	18,125,000	0
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	16,150,000	15,974,000	17,900,000
Fellowship programs	15,350,000	15,343,000	15,300,000
General programs	22,840,000	23,074,000	23,100,000
Research programs	16,610,000	16,763,000	18,600,000
State programs	25,000,000	25,637,000	26,000,000
Office of Preservation	12,330,000	17,453,000	19,000,000
Challenge grants	16,700,000	14,495,000	15,150,000
Treasury matching grants	12,000,000	11,832,000	12,000,000
Total National Endowment for the Humanities	153,000,000	156,900,000	165,000,000
National Endowment for the Arts	169,090,000	171,255,000	175,000,000
Institute of Museum Services	22,270,000	22,675,000	24,000,000
National Archives & Records Administration	121,900,000	124,840,000	128,000,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	5,707,000	5,707,000	10,152,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	180,712,000	184,926,000	195,867,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	228,000,000	229,391,000	298,870,000
Veterans' educational benefits	502,854,000	333,812,000	334,117,000
Peace Corps	153,500,000	165,649,000	181,061,000
U.S. Information Agency			
Educational and cultural exchanges	150,040,000	158,124,000	154,330,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	436,417,000	453,425,000	484,592,000
Small Business Development Centers	45,000,000	49,300,000	0

* Congress is in the process of reauthorizing the legislation governing these programs. The Administration is expected to provide money for the programs when the reauthorization process is completed.

The Bush Budget

Budget Pleases Science and Technology Researchers

Continued From Page A24

budget about the best that scientists could have hoped for this year.

"I think it demonstrates a substantial commitment on the part of this Administration to support basic research," said Paul Sweet, director of federal relations for the University of California system.

Increases for AIDS Research

Some of the most notable items in Mr. Bush's budget for science and technology:

- For the N.I.H., the budget proposed large increases both for AIDS research and for a project to map the human genome. But if the increases for those programs are not included, the budget for the institutes would rise by only 3.7 per cent, which is less than the rate of inflation.
- For the National Science Foundation, President Bush proposed a 14-per-cent increase. That would include major increases for science-education programs, research related to changes in the global environment, facilities for research in physics and astronomy, and computer networking. Support for research would rise by more than 13 per cent. But the amounts for the divisions of physics, chemistry, and materials research would go up only between 5 and 6 per cent.
- For military research, the budget includes an increase of more than 3 per cent. Applied research would go up by about 2.3 per cent. However, under the fiscal 1991 spending plan, basic and applied military research would still receive about 2 per cent less than in fiscal 1989, because of cuts in such programs in the fiscal 1990 budget.
- For space research, the President proposed major increases. Funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's astronomy and physics programs would rise by 14 per cent, while support for planetary exploration would increase 24 per cent.
- For the Energy Department's research programs, the budget included healthy increases, particularly for high-energy physics and nuclear-physics research. Support for research into magnetic fusion as an energy source would rise only 2 per cent to $325-million, but solar- and renewable-energy research would receive a 29-per-cent increase because of its importance to reducing global warming.
- For agriculture research, the President proposed little change. Support would remain relatively level, increasing only $1-million to $1.37-billion. The proposed amount includes, however, a major expansion of an Agriculture Department program in which researchers compete for grants.
- For high-performance computing, across all agencies, the budget proposed an increase of 5 per cent.

D. Allan Bromley, the President's chief science adviser, said last week that the budget reflected Mr. Bush's personal commitment to science and technology. Mr. Bromley added that he had made sure that support for "big science," such as the Superconducting Supercollider, was not detracting from the money available for "small science," the grants that go to individual researchers or to small groups of scientists.

Mr. Bromley also said his office was working with the Department of Commerce to draw up a comprehensive strategy for federal support for technology. Mr. Bromley said he hoped to have draft statements outlining the Administration's science and technology policies within the next two months.

Many lawmakers and experts on technology policy have been waiting for months for the Administration to release a definitive statement on such a policy. The policy has reportedly been the subject of much debate in the Bush Administration.

Following is more specific information about the budget proposals for several research areas:

Biomedical and behavioral research and education. The Bush Administration is trying to cut down on Medicare costs, in part by reducing payments to teaching hospitals by $1-billion. The Reagan Administration attempted a similar strategy without much success.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Louis W. Sullivan, said his department had found that teaching hospitals have higher profit margins than other hospitals and that the special payments to teaching hospitals have been too generous.

In the National Institutes of Health, AIDS research would increase from $743-million to $800-million. Money for the "human genome initiative," as the effort to map the genes is called, would go from $60-million to $108-million.

Throughout the federal government, money for AIDS research would go up 7 per cent, from $1.16-billion to $1.25-billion.

The proposed budget treats the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration more generously than it does the N.I.H. Re-

search supported by the agency would go up 9.5 per cent, to $941-million. Some of that increase would pay for an 18-per-cent rise in drug-abuse research and a new initiative to study the genetics of severe mental illness.

The National Science Foundation. The 14-per-cent raise officially would keep the foundation on course for a doubling of its budget. However, the agency's goal has become progressively—and quietly—less ambitious in the years since the Reagan Administration first announced it.

Instead of attempting to increase the agency's total budget to about $3.245-billion in five years—or by fiscal 1992—as originally planned, the Bush Administration is now aiming to reach a total of about $2.998-billion by fiscal 1993. One knowledgeable Congressional aide, however, suggested that the agency's actual increase this year may be much less than the President has requested.

The President has proposed spending $20-million on the agency's new program to renovate academic research facilities. The agency would also receive $25-million to support a new set of science and technology centers. The centers were originally intended to be created in fiscal 1990, but the agency decided to delay them because of shortages elsewhere.

Military research. The University Research Initiative, a multidisciplinary program that supports scientific training and research at universities, would receive $98.7-million, an increase of about 3 per cent.

Two efforts that have both military and commercial applications fared better in the 1991 budget proposal than some had predicted. The Administration recommended spending $100-million for SEMATECH, an industrial consortium working to find new ways to produce semiconductors, and about $12-million for research on high-definition television.

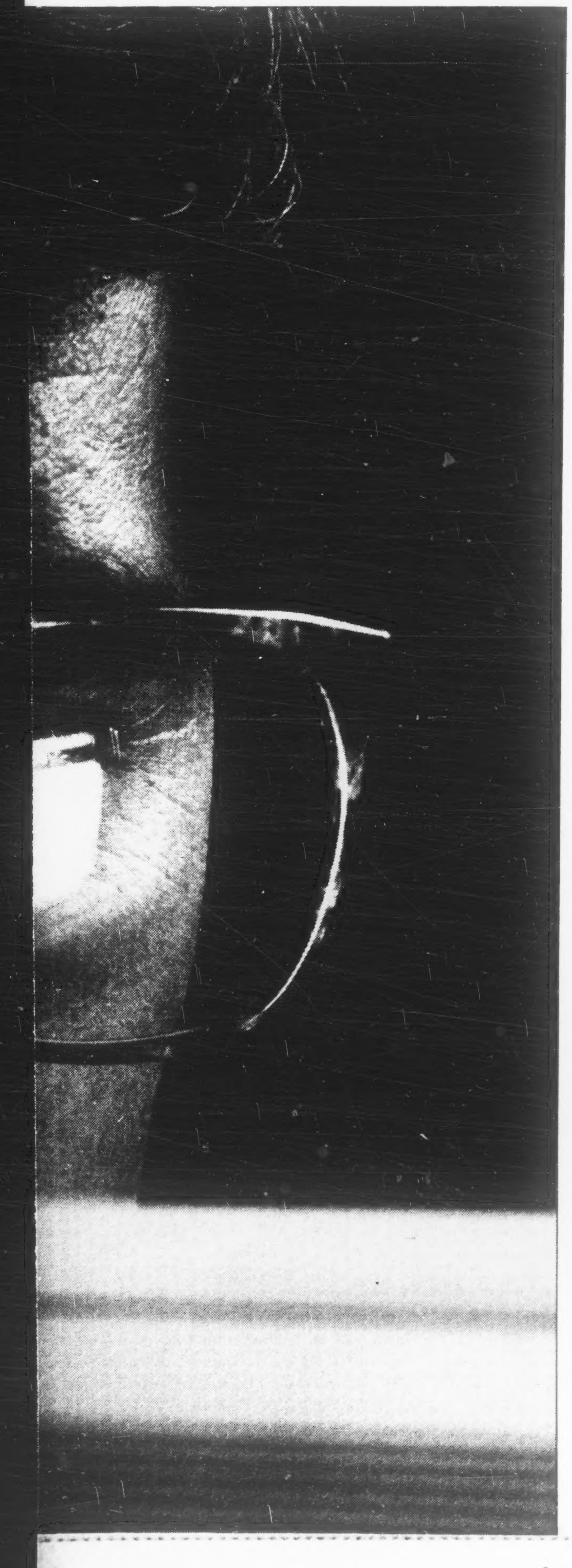
Some lawmakers had predicted that the Administration would seek to eliminate both high-technology efforts, and possibly others as well. This year Congress provided $100-million for the consortium and $30-million for high-definition TV.

Space. The budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would receive a major boost, rising $2.8-billion to $15.2-billion. Congress, however, is likely to be less generous. Last year, it appropriated some $1-billion less than the Administration's $13.3-billion budget request.

N.A.S.A. hopes to persuade Congress to support two bold scientific initiatives this year.

The first is a $264-million effort to assist environmental research by developing a series of satellites, instruments for the proposed space station, and polar-orbiting platforms. Together they would make possible an effort to take long-term measurements of the earth's

Continued on Following Page



Teach yourself a lesson.

It's a privilege exercised by only the finest educators. And offered by only world-class universities. The opportunity to continue personal and professional growth. To pursue, and expand, your interests. In short, to learn as you teach. And it's one of the benefits offered at Indiana University.

As one of the 25 largest and busiest research universities in the country, IU guarantees discovery for faculty and students alike as a daily part of campus life. Their participation in IU's outstanding academic programs ensures an exchange of ideas as diverse as they are exciting—a think-tank atmosphere enjoyed by, and resulting from, individuals shaping today's world, and tomorrow's. Individuals, whether students or faculty, who personalize their educations through access to first-rate colleagues and facilities.

The key to education is communication.

At Indiana Bell, we're proud to have designed and installed at IU Bloomington a facility unlike any other in the world—a state-of-the-art communications system featuring 18,000 lines of voice transmissions, plus data capabilities. It contributes to the education of the people of Indiana University, where the best teachers remain students.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Indiana Bell
AN AMERITECH COMPANY

© 1990, Indiana Bell Telephone Co.

White House Seeks $1-Billion to Study Global Change

WASHINGTON

This year's password for scientists seeking research support from the federal government appears to be "global change."

The Administration recommended a 57-per-cent increase in support for global-change research. If approved by Congress, such research would receive $1-billion next year. The money would be spread across almost all of the federal research agencies and would be used to study environmental changes that might occur on a global scale, such as the depletion of atmospheric ozone or the heating of the earth's climate.

Members of the Committee on Earth Sciences, a group of federal officials from a variety of agencies that support global-change research, said several factors had pushed environmental research high on the Administration's agenda. One is the debate about whether human activity will cause atmospheric changes that could heat up the earth. Another is research that has pinned the blame for the seasonal depletion of atmospheric ozone over the Antarctic on man-made chemicals.

"Preventive medicine is always better than curative medicine," declared Clayton Yeutter, the Secretary of Agriculture, in explaining the importance of studying global change.

Solar Energy Back in Vogue

Research on solar energy, which has been out of favor since the end of the Carter Administration, was suddenly back in vogue in the Department of Energy's budget. Most atmospheric scientists believe that the carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels will contribute to global warming, and some scientists have been pushing for the development of alternative, non-polluting sources of energy.

Environmental research not directly connected to global change also fared well in the President's budget. The Environmental Protection Agency research budget declined over most of the 1980's, but the President's plan this year would increase E.P.A.'s research budget by 7 per cent—to $460-million.

—DAVID L. WHEELER

The Bush Budget

News Is Good for Technology, Science Programs

Continued From Preceding Page

changing environment by the end of the decade.

The second is a $216-million effort to develop the technology necessary to meet the President's goal of sending humans to Mars and back to the moon in the next century. The Administration proposed a 14-per-cent boost over NASA's fiscal 1990 appropriation for physics and astronomy, or a total of $985-million.

Of that, $113-million would be spent on an orbiting X-ray telescope, the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility.

The agency also hopes to start construction of the manned space station—a project that NASA officials call "the cornerstone of our space program in the 1990's" but that many space scientists fear will eventually squeeze less-costly unmanned science projects. Funds for the space station would increase by 36 per cent, to $2.6-billion, and support construction and additional research and development.

Energy. The Administration's request for energy-research programs reflects continued strong support of high-energy physics and nuclear-physics research, as well as its concern about the direction of magnetic-fusion research.

Spending for high-energy physics would jump 7 per cent from this year's level, to $621-million, in addition to a 45-per-cent increase for construction of the Superconducting Supercollider, which would receive $318-million in fiscal 1991. Energy Secretary James D. Watkins told reporters that the proposed increases for most of his agency's research programs should lay to rest criticism that funds for the supercollider are coming at the expense of other scientific projects.

Nuclear-physics research would receive a 14-per-cent increase, to $331-million.

Increases for magnetic-fusion research would be less generous—only 2 per cent over this year's levels, to $325-million—because of continuing disagreement within the department about the direction in which the program should proceed.

Agriculture. In agriculture research, the big news was the Bush Administration's formal endorsement of a National Research Council plan to increase dramatically the spending on the Agriculture Department's competitive grants.

The council wants $500-million for the program, up from $42-million this year. The President's budget, however, proposes that the program receive $100-million in fiscal 1991.

Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter said he agreed with the National Research Council that the program could spur a "quantum leap" in the quality of agriculture research, but he said the federal government could not afford to make that leap all at once. For the "indefinite future," however, Mr. Yeutter said the Administration would propose $50-million annual increases in the competitive program.

The competitive grants are paid for through the Cooperative State Research Service. Under the President's budget, support for the service would decrease from $385.6-million to $346.9-million. The cut would come from eliminating both support for research facilities and many "special grants" that are earmarked by members of Congress for specific campuses. Because such programs are popular with lawmakers, it is likely that Congress will restore some of the lost funds.

The President also proposed a cut in funds for cooperative extension, from $369.2-million to $345.7-million. Money for the Agriculture Research Service, which supports federal laboratories conducting agriculture research, would increase under the President's budget from $601.6-million to $661.1-million.

This article was written by Colleen Cordes, Scott Jaschik, Kim A. McDonald, and David L. Wheeler.

Changes May Add $2-Billion to Supercollider Cost

By KIM A. McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins last week backed a recommendation to make substantial changes to the design of the Superconducting Supercollider, a decision that could add as much as $2-billion in additional construction costs for the particle accelerator.

Energy Department officials had previously maintained that they would not exceed the initial $5.9-billion estimate for the 53-mile oval supercollider, saying they would force scientists to build a smaller machine if need be to keep within the budget.

Panel's Advice Cited

Mr. Watkins said he had reversed his agency's position after an independent panel of scientists last month advised him that a smaller and less powerful machine "would unacceptably increase the risk of missing important new physics."

"Because this will be the only machine that we may have for the next 30 or 40 years, we believe it would be very unwise to redesign the S.S.C. with a reduced circumference," the panel concluded. "To spend a lot of time and money without achieving the full physics reach, or to end up with an unreliable machine, simply does not make sense."

Better Magnets

Scientists at the S.S.C. Laboratory, located south of Dallas, where the supercollider is to be constructed, requested the additional support for better magnets, a more powerful proton injector, and other changes that, they contend, are necessary to assure the reliability of the supercollider. The laboratory's managers, who previously estimated that the changes could cost as much $2-billion, said the redesign would not "appreciably" delay the decade-long timetable for completion of the project.

Mr. Watkins told reporters at a briefing on his agency's fiscal 1991 budget request that while his agency had not yet confirmed the precise cost of those changes, the department's $318-million request for construction, research, and development of the supercollider next year would remain unchanged. He said the agency was studying the additional cost of the changes and intended to provide an estimate to Congress within two weeks.

It was unclear last week whether the higher price tag would cause Congressional support for the supercollider to erode, since some lawmakers had earlier opposed the project because they thought it was too costly. An aide to the House Appropriations subcommittee overseeing construction of the supercollider said he remained concerned about problems with the superconducting magnets for the machine. He also said he was bothered that managers of the project had not yet settled on a final design.

"For an investment that big," he added, members of the subcommittee will expect those problems to be resolved before appropriating more money.

Despite the problems, Mr. Watkins said he was confident the S.S.C. would be worth the effort and would gain continued support from Congress. "We think it's better to do it right the first time," he said. "We're losing time. We know that. But we think it's better to go to Congress to face the music now." ■

Accreditors and State Agencies Revive Old Organization to Help Oversee For-Profit Trade Schools

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

Accrediting commissions and state education agencies revived a moribund organization last month to try to improve the oversight of for-profit trade schools.

The meeting, held in Herndon, Va., outside Washington, was closed to the public, but those who attended said afterward that they had agreed to study ways in which states could cooperate to monitor proprietary schools more closely.

The organization, which met regularly in the 1970's, is known as "Triad," for the three groups involved in the regulation of proprietary schools: the accrediting groups and education agencies that attended last month's meeting, plus the Education Department.

The department, however, was absent from the sessions in Herndon. Leonard L. Haynes, III, Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education, said he had decided that department officials should not participate after the department's general counsel advised him that the structure of the meeting could create the perception of a conflict of interest. The perception could arise because the Education Department issues regulations that affect the accrediting groups and state agencies.

Some participants in the recent meeting said the Education Department needed to join the process. Said Joseph P. Frey, chief of the New York Department of Education's Bureau of Proprietary School Supervision: "In order for this to be productive, this has to be a three-way discussion, and if the Education Department feels it is a conflict of interest to attend our sessions, maybe it should sponsor a meeting and invite us to attend."

"If the Education Department feels it is a conflict of interest to attend our sessions, maybe it should sponsor a meeting."

Even without the Education Department, however, participants said the meeting offered states an important opportunity to compare notes on the actions they were taking against shoddy proprietary schools. James A. Kadamus, New York's assistant commissioner for continuing education, said revised state and federal regulations had already had "a significant effect on the industry."

In New York State, 35 proprietary schools have closed in the last six months as a result of tightened state regulations, changes in federal financial-aid policy, and market pressure, he said. "Those 35 schools had a gross tuition income of $48-million," he said. "That represents about 15 per cent of the gross tuition income of proprietary schools in New York State."

Nor has the state concluded its efforts to tighten regulation. Mr. Kadamus said New York wanted to examine more closely the training students receive at the schools. At the same time, he said, "we want to preserve the schools that are doing a good job."

Charles W. Finley, associate director of proprietary schools for the Virginia Department of Education, said accrediting agencies often knew a trade school had serious deficiencies long before the state became aware of a problem. He said accrediting agencies should alert state officials if a problem was uncovered because "consumer protection is a shared responsibility."

Some accrediting officials said legal constraints and the need to maintain "some areas of confidentiality" limited their ability to aid state officials. James M. Phillips, the executive director of the accrediting commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, said the accreditation process worked well.

Many state coordinating boards "are reluctant to take up this issue because they are concerned that it will overpower the agenda."

The association lobbies for proprietary schools, in addition to accrediting them. For accrediting reviews to be effective, he said, it is important to preserve confidentiality, which he said would be compromised if accrediting groups shared all their information.

Mr. Phillips said the quiet work of accrediting groups was often overlooked by state agencies. "We also work with schools over a long period of time—both negatively and positively. But ultimately, if a school does lose its accreditation, we don't get the credit for that."

Accrediting commissions have not tried to expand their role as consumer watchdogs because protecting consumers is the responsibility of the state, Mr. Phillips said.

James R. Mingle, executive director of the State Higher Education Executive Officers, said he was concerned that some state agencies might lack the resources or time to increase their oversight of proprietary schools.

"The question is, How far do you want to go in taking over the accrediting function?" he said, adding that many state coordinating boards "are reluctant to take up this issue because they are concerned that it will overpower the agenda." ■

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-3982

February 21, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 23

News Summary

A Special Pull-Out Section
EVENTS IN ACADEME
SPRING-SUMMER 1990
Follows Page A26

Articles on inside pages

Scholars at the Duke Center for Documentary Studies are using family albums and oral history to collect stories of ordinary people: Page A6.

After years of "unremarkable" studies, scholars expect better research will help them answer questions about teaching: Page A16.

State spending on grants for college students will rise 12 per cent this academic year: Page A21.

Exploding sales of merchandise bearing college logos and emblems have become a hot new source of revenue for institutions: Page A32.

Alarmed by alcohol abuse on campus, colleges are restricting alcohol vendors' newspaper ads and their sponsorship of events: Page A39.

Queens College switched to coeducation to survive. Now it's adding a full-scale sports program: Page A43.

Black leaders have vowed to continue to demand changes in South Africa's segregated education system: Page A47.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-52**
Athletics	A43-46
Books	A13, 19
Business & Philanthropy	A32-38
Computers	A20
Deaths	A51
Fact Files	A17, 31, 37
Gazette	A51
Government & Politics	A21-31
Grants	A34
International	A47-50
Personal & Professional	A16-20
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A39-42
SECTION 2	**Follows Page C16**
Bulletin Board	B10-83
End Paper	B84
Opinion & Letters	B1-7
Special Collection	B9
SECTION 3	**Follows Page A26**
Athletics Meetings	C28
Coming Events	C6
Deadlines	C29

PRIORITIES QUESTIONED

Overall Increase in U.S. Science Budget Masks Major Shortcomings, Critics Say

By **COLLEEN CORDES**

WASHINGTON

Which goal deserves more federal money: sending astronauts to Mars and the Moon or renovating the nation's outdated academic research facilities?

According to the latest blueprint of spending priorities for science and technology—President Bush's budget proposal for fiscal 1991—space travel wins, and it's not even close.

The President wants to increase spending related to the exploration of Mars and the Moon by $408-million next year. That would be an increase of about 47 per cent. In contrast, the President has proposed a total budget of $20-million—about the same amount as this year—for the National Science Foundation to upgrade academic research facilities.

Such budget numbers both please and worry scientists. On one hand, researchers say the Administration proposals demonstrate that the President is committed to strong support of science and technology. Basic research, for example, would rise by about 8 per cent. On the other hand, a closer look at the budget has revived worries about how the government sets priorities for research and development.

Modest Requests for Some Items

The Administration, some scientists complain, has asked for very large increases for several massive projects. But President Bush proposed modest increases for some other items in the science budget that university officials say are critical. Among the latter are the facilities program and grants for individual researchers in some disciplines.

The small sum proposed for renovating facilities, for example, seems out of

Continued on Page A22

Only 15% of Students Graduate in 4 Years, a New Study Finds

Minority-group members found to have worst completion rates

By **ROBIN WILSON**

WASHINGTON

Only 15 per cent of the students at four-year colleges examined in a new study graduated within four years, and fewer than half had completed a bachelor's degree after six years.

The study found that even smaller proportions of students from minority groups had graduated within six years. Over all, only 24 per cent of black students had earned a degree after six years, and only 20 per cent of Hispanic students had done so. The study found that 54 per cent of Hispanic students who enrolled in four-year colleges had dropped out for good within six years, and that 63 per cent of black students had quit.

Results of the study were released last week by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. It used data supplied by the U.S. Department of Education to examine 28,000 students across the country who graduated from high school in 1980.

'The Least Likely to Persist'

A report on the study said that the figures on minority students should alarm institutions that are looking for ways to encourage students to stay in college and graduate.

"While much can be done to improve retention and degree-completion rates, the groups in the American population that have the greatest potential for demographic growth (blacks, Hispanics, and native Americans) historically have been the least likely to persist and to complete a bachelor's degree," the report said.

Oscar F. Porter, the author of the report, told reporters last week: "Both independent campuses and public campuses still are difficult environments for many minority students."

The report said that graduating from college within four years is no longer

Continued on Page A42

Endowments Rebound, Up 14.1% in Year

By **LIZ McMILLEN**

WASHINGTON

College and university endowments rebounded strongly last year, growing by an average 14.1 per cent, the largest increase since 1985-86.

In a report on its annual study of college endowments, the National Association of College and University Business Officers said colleges appeared to have recovered fully from the tumultuous stock market of 1987-88. Buffeted by the worst stock-market drop since 1929, college endowments grew by only 1.3 per cent that year.

The high overall rate of return for endowments in 1988-89 capped a decade of "extraordinary" growth for higher education, said Robin E. Jenkins, director of the association's financial management center. Riding the crest of a buoyant stock

Continued on Page A37

Administrators' Pay Rises Less Than Inflation Rate

By **DEBRA E. BLUM**

Salaries of college and university administrators this academic year increased by an average of 4.5 per cent, failing to keep pace with last year's inflation rate of just over 5 per cent, a survey has found.

It was the second time in three years that average raises for administrators had fallen behind the national inflation rate, says a report on the survey, which was conducted at 1,390 institutions by the College and University Personnel Association.

Faculty members, on the other hand, have received average salary increases above the inflation rate for the last eight years, according to annual surveys by the American Association of University Professors. Results of this year's faculty-salary survey have not yet been released.

Median salaries for 1989-90 range from

Continued on Page A16

The Demanding Job of Resident Assistant: Has It Grown Too Big for Students?

By **SUSAN DODGE**

BURLINGTON, VT.

It's Friday morning and Andrea Beaulieu, a senior and a resident assistant at the University of Vermont, is sitting on the floor in her dormitory room here. She is surrounded by textbooks, and she is wondering when she'll find time to study or catch up on her sleep.

Ms. Beaulieu, who oversees 30 freshman women in Chittenden Hall, tells a visitor about a recent night on the job:

"A freshman from my floor came home from a pledge-night function in her sorority," says Ms. Beaulieu. "She was so drunk she was throwing up constantly and she was shaking."

Ms. Beaulieu wanted to call an ambulance, but some of the woman's friends said they knew she would not want to go to the hospital.

"Everyone on the floor stayed up until 5:30 in the morning taking turns watching over her, making sure she didn't choke when she threw up," says Ms. Beaulieu.

During a recent week, Ms. Beaulieu advised some students on their academic schedules, went to a counseling appointment with a homesick freshman, and tried to talk to a few women on her hall who eat only small amounts, even though they already are very thin.

"Sometimes you feel as though you're the academic adviser, counselor, mother,

Continued on Page A39

Soviet Education Chief Says Professors Slow Reforms

Gennady Yagodin says he does not think the Communist Party's moves toward political pluralism mean rapid changes in academe: Page A47.

MARGINALIA

News item in the Bloomington (Ind.) *Herald-Times:*

"WEST LAFAYETTE—Eight students were arrested early Friday on charges of public indecency after participating in the annual—but outlawed—Nude Olympics at Purdue University. . . .

"Police said all of the students were released from the Tippecanoe County Jail. They also are subject to possible suspension or expulsion of the university."

It wasn't just an innocent bystander?

■

The job-openings section of *Newsday* recently carried an ad seeking:

TUDORS / ALL SUBJECTS

No Stuarts need apply?

■

A staffer at the American Council on Education has received a piece of mail addressed to her at "Amer Cncl on Edge," which (given the way higher education is faring in Washington) the Amer Cncl often may be, these days.

■

From the University of Maine *Bulletin Board:*

"Office of Navel Research has established a new program of basic research on the diagnosis of cognitive skills and expertise."

Specializing in contemplation, we suppose.

■

From an ad in our "Bulletin Board" pages for a job at George Washington University:

"The successful candidate must also understand the University's teaching, scholarly and artistic mission. A sense of humor will help."

The mission's that serious, is it?

■

Memorandum from the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution:

"We have had many positive comments from our fist test program with older students. . . ."

Like BIFF, BAM, and POW?

■

Headline in *Association Trends:*

LIVE INTERVIEW WITH DEAD
GERMAN BANKER FEATURED
ON CHAMBER'S TV PROGRAM

We don't want to hear about it.

■

Letter from a continuing-education aide at Penn State University, Harrisburg:

"Enclosed is information about the conference 'How Colleges Can Obtain National and Regional Publicity' and the Preconference Workshop on 'Initiating Writing and Marketing Co-Eds'."

We don't want to hear about *that*, either.

—C.G.

In Brief

Drug Use by Students Has Declined, Study Finds

WASHINGTON — Fewer high-school seniors and college students reported using marijuana, cocaine, and many other illegal drugs last year than did their counterparts a decade ago, according to a University of Michigan study released last week.

The study, based on surveys of 17,000 high-school seniors and 1,200 college students, indicated a downward trend in the use of illegal drugs among students, said Lloyd D. Johnston, a scientist at Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

The institute has conducted the annual survey of high-school seniors since 1975, and the survey of college students since 1980.

In the surveys, 36.7 per cent of college students reported using illicit drugs over the last year, down from 56.2 per cent in 1980. The number of high-school students who reported using illicit drugs over a year-long period dropped from 45 per cent in 1975 to 35.4 percent last year.

The study also found a change in the students' perceptions about illegal drug use. A greater proportion of high-school students said last year that they disapproved of illegal drug use and believed they faced "great risk" of harming themselves if they used illegal drugs even once.

SOVIET CADETS AT WEST POINT

DAN CRONIN

An exchange program has brought 10 cadets from the Soviet Union's Moscow Military Academy to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where Igor Karchevski took a souvenir snapshot of Ivan Tatarkin in front of a statue of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Law-School Enrollment Grows to Record Level

INDIANAPOLIS—Enrollment in law schools climbed 3.1 per cent last fall to a record 124,471, according to the American Bar Association.

In addition, the numbers of women and minority-group members enrolled in J.D. programs reached their highest levels ever.

"We think people see the law as a good career choice, not just for a legal career, but for business, banking, and other fields," said Kathleen S. Grove, the association's assistant consultant on legal education.

The enrollment of minority-group members jumped 12.6 per cent over the last year, to 15,720. Such students accounted for 12.6 per cent of the total J.D. enrollment. Of the minority students, 3.4 per cent were American Indian, 23.4 per cent were Asian, 43.2 per cent were black, and 30 per cent were Hispanic.

The number of women in J.D. programs rose 4.3 per cent, to 53,113, while the number of men increased 2.3 per cent, to 71,358.

The figures cover enrollment in J.D. programs at the 175 law schools accredited by the American Bar Association.

College Official Killed in Crash of Team's Van

ORANGEBURG, N.Y. — A van carrying the men's basketball team of the Dominican College of Blauvelt crashed into a stone embankment, killing the driver and injuring two students.

The van crashed in Vermont en route to a game against the College of St. Joseph. The driver, Joseph Kretchik, Dominican's director of food services and a team booster, lost control of the van. Mr. Kretchik died at the scene.

Two of the nine team members riding in the van were hospitalized in Vermont. One suffered a broken jaw, the other a fractured pelvis and leg. Other team members were treated at the hospital and released.

The college held a wake and a prayer service for Mr. Kretchik on its campus last week.

Hopkins Hospital to Test Physicians for Drugs Use

BALTIMORE—The Johns Hopkins Hospital will conduct random drug and alcohol tests on all doctors who deal with patients, beginning in July.

Hopkins is thought to be the first community hospital to require its 1,500 doctors to submit to such tests. The hospital's Medical Board and its Board of Trustees unanimously approved the action this month.

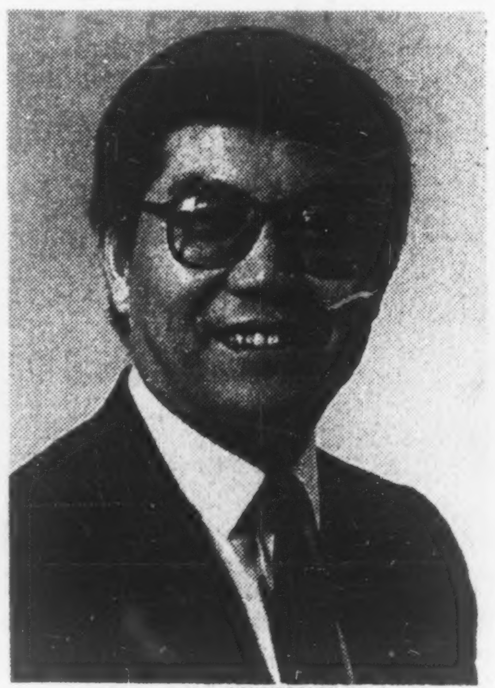
"In the wake of what is a drug epidemic in this country, the medical staff wanted to take a lead in moving toward a drug-free environment," said Carol Pearson, a hospital spokeswoman.

In addition, she said, the testing would reassure the public that

Asian American Is Appointed Chancellor of U. of California at Berkeley

BERKELEY, CAL.

Chang-Lin Tien, executive vice-chancellor of the University of California at Irvine, was appointed chancellor of the Berkeley campus last week by the university's Board of Regents. He is the first Asian American to head one of the system's nine campuses.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tien (*right*), who will succeed Ira Michael Heyman when he steps down in July, joined the mechanical-engineering faculty at Berkeley in 1959 and has become internationally known in the field of heat-transfer technology.

He served as Berkeley's vice-chancellor for research for three years.

Mr. Tien assumes the post of chancellor at a time of widespread controversy over Berkeley's policies on student and faculty diversity, which some observers think has become unusually intense even for a campus widely known for its political and social disputes.

Last year the campus adopted a new policy on freshman admissions designed in part to deal with charges of discrimination by Asian Americans. The action came after a faculty committee had found bias against Asian-American students in the admissions procedures.

In addition, the U.S. Education Department's Office for Civil Rights is conducting an investigation of complaints that white and Asian-American students may have been denied admission because of alleged quotas for black and Hispanic students.

Tensions on Campus

The transformation of the Berkeley student body in the 1980's from 66 per cent white to 55 per cent minority has also created new tensions among students, some observers say.

"The atmosphere on campus is mixed with concern and anxiety on one hand, as well as a feeling of welcome to diversity," said Ronald T. Takaki, professor of Asian-American studies. He said Mr. Tien was an active supporter of the American-cultures requirement adopted last year at Berkeley, under which all students take a course that examines minority cultures.

At Irvine, Mr. Tien helped institute a similar requirement and "brought dialogue that the campus has long needed," said John M. Liu, an assistant professor of comparative culture at that campus.

"Asian Americans are ecstatic and delighted with his appointment," said Henry Der, executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action and a leader in Asian-American protests over admissions policies at Berkeley.

Mr. Takaki said the appointment of an Asian American as chancellor was "very symbolic of a new university of the 21st Century."

—JACK McCURDY

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

'In' Box

Yo, professor! What makes Michael Jordan jump so high?

That was the question put to Douglas H. Kirkpatrick, a real-life professor of astronautics at the U.S. Air Force Academy who recently made his television debut for an athletic-shoe commercial explaining how a body moves in orbit.

The "body" was that of Mr. Jordan, a member of the Chicago Bulls basketball team who is known for his exceptional slam dunks.

The Nike Inc. commercial, broadcast for the first time during the National Basketball Association's annual all-star game last week, also features Mr. Jordan and the actor-director Spike Lee.

In the commercial, Mr. Lee is trying to figure out how Mr. Jordan jumps so high. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was chosen for the commercial after he was quoted in several publications explaining Mr. Jordan's leaping ability, is standing by his blackboard, ready with an answer. "Michael Jordan overcomes the acceleration of gravity by the application of his muscle power in the vertical plane, thus producing a low-altitude earth orbit," he responds.

Off the air, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is on leave from the Academy to work as an Air Force engineer, teaches the same principle. "It's a very basic concept that we teach to all astronautical students," he says.

■

A professor who complained that a German edition of his book was published by a company he says is sympathetic to the Nazis will have the chance to tell his story in a professional journal.

Francis R. Nicosia, a history professor at Saint Michael's College, says he hopes his case will make other scholars more savvy about contracts.

His book, *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question,* was first published by the University of Texas Press, which then sold British rights to a publisher in Britain. That publisher subsequently negotiated a contract with a German company, Druffel Verlag, which Mr. Nicosia and other scholars have maintained is an apologist for the Nazi era. (Druffel rejects the charge.)

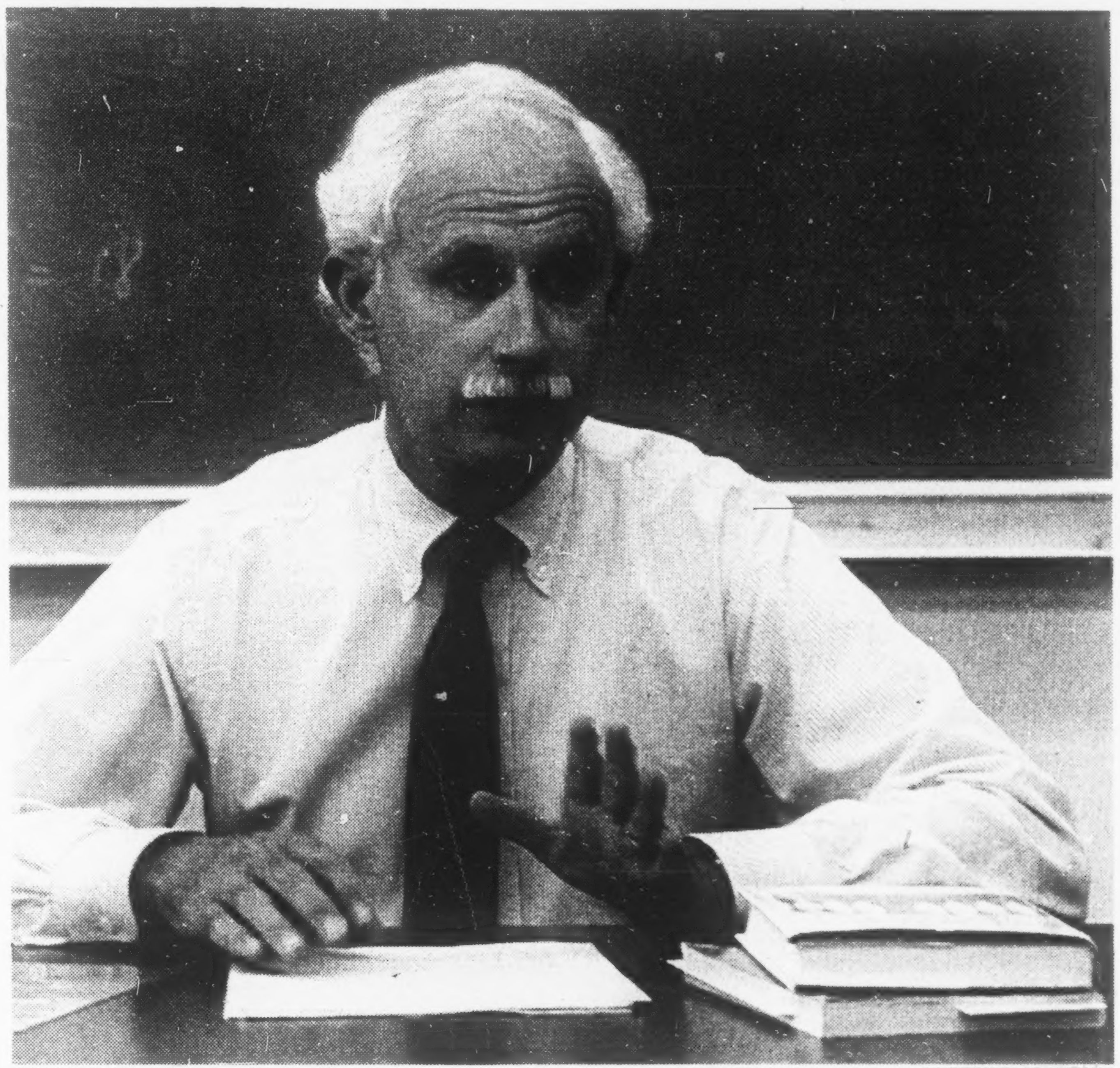
Although Mr. Nicosia acknowledged that the German text was translated accurately, he feared an association with Druffel could hurt his reputation.

The Texas press has maintained that the Druffel contract is invalid. Last fall it failed to persuade the British publisher to buy up copies of the German edition, a spokesman says.

In his article in the March issue of *Perspectives,* published by the American Historical Association, Mr. Nicosia blames Texas for failing to protect its rights to the book. But he also says authors should not sign away the rights to approve a foreign edition, as he did.

Meanwhile, he says, the German edition is still being marketed by Druffel.

Personal & Professional



UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

U. of Arizona's Walter Doyle: "The understanding is emerging that we can get smart about teaching and understand what teachers are doing."

Scholars Expect Better Research on Teaching After Years of 'Unremarkable' Studies

BY BEVERLY T. WATKINS

LAS VEGAS, NEV.

After years of "unremarkable" studies, researchers are beginning to ask important questions about teaching and create strategies that provide sensible answers, an educational researcher said at a meeting here.

Traditionally, said Walter Doyle, a professor of education at the University of Arizona, research on teaching and teacher education has relied heavily on the methods of educational psychology. Statistics have been the basic language for constructing theories and analyzing data. For research purposes, he added, teaching has been broken into activities that could be quantified.

Now, Mr. Doyle told colleagues attending a conference of the Association of Teacher Educators, researchers are taking a broader view of teacher education and are emphasizing "teaching practices, classroom life, and teachers' knowledge," he said.

"Researchers understand that practice is complex," he said. "The understanding is emerging that we can get smart about teaching and understand what teachers are doing."

From now on, "research will have important consequences for the lives of teachers and students," Mr. Doyle said. "This is an exciting time for research on teacher education."

Handbook Is Result of 3-Year Project

Mr. Doyle made his remarks at one of 10 sessions at the meeting held to enable the authors of chapters in a new book, *Handbook of Research on Teacher Education,* to discuss their ideas with other educa-

Continued on Page A18

Faculty Union on 7 Minnesota State Campuses Votes to Leave National Education Association

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Complaining that their annual union dues of $250,000 were not buying enough services, members of the faculty union at the Minnesota State University System have voted to sever ties with the Minnesota Education Association, a state-wide schoolteacher and faculty union.

The 2,400 faculty members at the university's seven campuses will continue to be represented for collective-bargaining purposes by the Inter Faculty Organization. The organization, which had been affiliated since its inception in 1975 with the Minnesota Education Association and its parent, the National Education Association, will now be an independent union.

Mary Hickerson, president of the faculty union, said it was paying about $250,000 a year to the associations without receiving what it considered to be services worth that amount. The local faculty union handles its own contract negotiations, state lobbying efforts, and members' grievances, she said.

She also said some professors thought the state organization focused less attention on its higher-education constituency than it did on the 38,000 elementary- and high-school teachers it also represents.

"We were paying more and more dues and we were using less and less services and facilities," Ms. Hickerson said. Last year, she said, the faculty union moved out of the state association's offices and began paying for its own telephone service.

Faculty members will continue to pay

Continued on Page A18

Administrators' Pay Fails to Keep Pace With Inflation

Continued From Page A1

$26,204 for sports-information directors to $151,410 for medical-school deans. At all types of institution, salaries for most top administrative positions increased—but not as much as the inflation rate in the year the salaries were set. The Consumer Price Index rose by 5.1 per cent from July 1988 to June 1989.

Average raises for administrators also fell below the price index in academic 1987-88, averaging 3.3 per cent.

Administrators at private institutions, who had fared especially well last year with an average 6.7-per-cent increase, saw gains of only 3.9 per cent this year. Salary increases at public institutions also fell—to 4.6 per cent from 4.9 per cent.

The biggest winners were administrators at comprehensive institutions, whose salaries showed an 11-per-cent jump from the previous year's. Salaries of administrators at doctoral institutions rose by an average of 3.9 per cent, while those at baccalaureate institutions and two-year colleges rose by 6.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

'A Catch-Up Year'

"It was a catch-up year for many of the comprehensive institutions, which are largely private universities," said John M. Toller, personnel director at the University of Connecticut and a co-author of an analysis of the survey. "The 11-per-cent adjustment was an attempt to pay back dollars that may not have been given out the previous year."

> **"Unlike the publics, the privates can't depend on any steady stream of income. They can't do as much in terms of long-term financial planning."**

Last year, salaries for administrators at comprehensive institutions rose by only 3.3. per cent.

Salary increases at private institutions—for both administrators and professors—are more likely than those at public institutions to fluctuate, according to Mr. Toller. At public institutions, which depend largely on state money for salaries, increases have remained relatively stable. At private institutions, which rely heavily on tuition income to finance their payroll, raises tend to vary more.

Differences Even Out Over Time

"Unlike the publics, the privates can't depend on any steady stream of income," Mr. Toller said. "We see many more ups and downs in the salary increases because they can't do as much in terms of long-term financial planning." However, cumulative salary increases over several years tend to even out at private and public institutions, he said.

The chief executive officers of single

Continued on Page A19

FACT FILE: Median Salaries of Administrators, 1989-90

	All Institutions	Doctoral	Comprehensive	Baccalaureate	2-year
Executive					
Chief executive of a system	$91,400	$124,750	$106,000	$75,705	$78,297
Assistant to chief executive of a system	57,553	65,000	—	—	47,456
Chief executive of a single institution	87,000	126,027	97,268	85,675	73,708
Assistant to chief executive of single institution	45,600	61,051	48,628	36,300	39,940
Executive vice-president	73,978	113,829	76,343	58,140	66,420
Academic					
Chief academic officer	$67,000	$101,000	$79,144	$60,674	$56,844
Chief health-professions officer	83,208	133,064	70,685	—	41,037
Director, library services	43,903	74,702	53,168	36,390	37,986
Circulation librarian	26,623	32,295	28,045	21,950	30,327
Acquisitions librarian	30,603	37,941	30,785	25,872	27,019
Technical-services librarian	31,308	48,000	33,860	25,744	30,066
Public-services librarian	32,818	47,924	34,215	27,800	31,000
Reference librarian	28,900	38,791	29,784	25,925	29,908
Director, institutional research	46,066	57,197	47,041	37,000	42,476
Associate director, institutional research	37,692	41,887	35,642	31,178	35,055
Director, educational-media services	34,001	47,500	37,545	27,230	34,111
Director, learning-resources center	37,500	47,800	39,000	28,409	42,746
Director, international studies	46,188	54,000	45,794	37,562	47,091
Director, academic computer center	46,013	65,430	47,019	36,000	40,304
Associate director, academic computer center	39,520	52,872	39,423	25,700	—
Administrator, grants and contracts	44,612	59,520	43,500	28,070	37,502
Dean, architecture	81,622	85,000	—	—	—
Dean, agriculture	81,750	93,600	65,912	—	—
Dean, arts and letters	58,000	93,481	67,193	48,928	46,057
Dean, arts and sciences	66,000	89,250	68,000	50,770	47,528
Dean, business	66,000	99,000	73,700	50,000	47,424
Dean, communications	53,318	84,500	60,228	33,412	45,057
Dean, continuing education	50,000	72,060	56,696	40,000	46,220
Dean, dentistry	110,000	117,000	—	—	—
Dean, education	64,000	81,550	64,500	46,090	46,379
Dean, engineering	81,200	100,900	79,900	50,700	51,912
Dean, extension	59,014	85,444	59,950	—	45,969
Dean, fine arts	57,928	78,590	66,103	41,239	49,607
Dean, graduate programs	65,199	82,000	63,224	44,445	—
Dean, health-related professions	60,000	80,589	67,389	48,000	45,888
Dean, home economics	72,200	77,568	—	—	—
Dean, humanities	50,400	89,263	63,975	40,300	47,730
Dean, instruction	55,533	—	—	—	54,919
Dean, law	109,472	114,250	109,200	—	—
Dean, library and information sciences	62,000	80,000	58,219	—	49,750
Dean, mathematics	48,270	83,164	55,391	36,462	47,513
Dean, medicine	151,410	163,425	131,250	—	—
Dean, music	55,456	79,237	60,000	33,075	—
Dean, nursing	56,200	82,545	61,190	44,011	43,700
Dean, pharmacy	86,964	93,670	74,900	—	—
Dean, public health	94,000	125,600	—	—	—
Dean, sciences	53,577	97,334	67,600	41,000	49,140
Dean, social sciences	49,789	91,547	69,209	41,115	48,476
Dean, social work	75,042	85,593	66,954	—	—
Dean, special programs	45,030	—	52,200	41,900	42,974
Dean, undergraduate programs	58,027	78,223	59,002	46,507	—
Dean, veterinary medicine	100,428	97,524	—	—	—
Dean, vocational education	52,146	—	68,102	53,800	47,000
Administrative					
Chief business officer	$63.307	$93,228	$74,301	$58,000	$53,574
Chief administration officer	64,403	87,937	70,961	53,130	56,485
Chief financial officer	58,463	79,100	60,462	49,350	48,849
Director, health and safety	42,000	52,605	36,636	27,000	—
Director, telecommunications	41,000	50,500	37,046	25,430	37,857
Chief planning officer	57,780	72,900	55,924	47,518	52,332
Chief budget officer	50,900	59,860	47,544	43,103	43,321
Associate budget director	40,000	47,367	37,853	34,000	35,392
Chief planning and budget officer	64,316	73,173	62,415	47,350	—
General counsel	66,700	77,843	57,358	51,648	—
Staff attorney	50,117	49,180	45,000	—	—
Chief personnel and human-resources officer	46,875	64,440	48,438	35,000	41,194
Associate director, personnel and human-resources	37,450	45,400	36,317	27,273	35,119
Manager, benefits	30,577	39,000	28,664	25,135	26,259
Manager, training and development	35,692	38,000	31,959	—	40,602
Manager, employee relations	39,000	37,892	34,993	—	—
Manager, labor relations	50,562	48,623	—	—	—
Manager, employment	31,000	36,365	28,083	24,970	29,239
Manager, wage and salary	34,297	35,559	31,931	—	30,290
Manager, personnel information systems	34,152	39,475	28,800	—	30,803
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	46,482	51,360	43,624	38,250	41,567
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	35,000	34,500	36,779	—	—
Director, personnel and affirmative action	37,979	—	40,650	30,000	41,053
Chief computer officer	49,896	73,600	56,311	40,600	44,000
Associate director, computer center	42,000	60,724	42,240	33,807	38,561
Data base administrator	40,200	45,900	38,400	28,000	37,614
Systems analyst, highest level	37,449	39,768	37,264	29,200	32,332
Systems analyst, lowest level	30,160	31,443	29,256	23,657	28,314
Programmer analyst, highest level	30,770	31,328	30,210	26,750	30,860
Programmer analyst, lowest level	24,638	24,988	24,215	22,383	25,440
Administrative, continued					
Director, administrative computer center	$45,360	$61,000	$47,376	$35,313	$39,094
Associate director, administrative computer center	38,135	53,475	41,041	30,600	35,443
Director, information systems	52,860	57,393	48,960	42,529	50,931
Chief physical-plant officer	45,000	68,000	51,023	38,407	39,315
Associate director, physical plant	37,596	52,589	39,242	29,000	31,676
Manager, landscape and grounds	29,000	35,449	29,364	24,800	25,959
Manager, building maintenance trades	32,498	39,865	32,772	28,728	29,275
Manager, technical trades	34,225	41,031	32,800	28,300	30,979
Manager, custodial services	28,090	35,023	29,000	23,500	25,064
Manager, power plant	35,877	42,723	34,054	32,960	32,788
Comptroller	46,783	67,200	49,573	38,600	39,959
Manager, payroll	28,991	37,602	29,388	21,600	26,043
Director, accounting	38,798	47,880	38,900	30,838	33,991
Staff accountant, highest level	28,434	29,897	29,400	25,000	28,195
Staff accountant, lowest level	23,000	24,351	24,003	20,000	23,643
Bursar	34,400	43,330	33,760	27,055	31,200
Associate bursar	28,896	35,075	26,676	24,000	—
Director, purchasing	36,968	49,705	37,028	29,694	33,050
Associate director, purchasing	32,566	38,918	30,278	24,380	25,237
Director, bookstore	27,500	44,450	32,900	22,000	25,394
Associate director, bookstore	24,268	30,330	24,630	17,650	24,807
Director, internal audit	44,647	54,314	38,000	36,750	36,400
Director, auxiliary services	45,601	59,887	46,106	36,977	40,402
Manager, mail services	21,446	28,000	22,598	16,283	19,578
Director, campus security	33,722	48,520	36,436	26,500	30,658
Director, risk management and insurance	46,900	49,404	38,325	—	—
Administrator, hospital medical center	122,715	125,080	—	—	—
Director, medical-center public relations	51,230	51,805	—	—	—
Director, medical-center personnel	50,280	55,541	—	—	—
External affairs					
Chief development officer	$58,000	$82,796	$65,389	$54,000	$45,285
Director, annual giving	34,200	43,659	35,700	30,320	33,811
Director, corporate and foundation relations	40,000	49,376	37,563	36,500	36,448
Coordinator, resource development	27,910	33,950	26,402	25,000	—
Director, estate planning	42,390	51,438	42,400	37,135	—
Chief public-relations officer	40,700	68,000	44,900	32,924	35,170
Director, governmental relations	62,000	69,863	59,393	—	—
Chief development and public-relations officer	64,700	90,000	71,074	48,900	45,338
Director, alumni affairs	33,600	53,322	35,125	28,985	26,739
Director, development and alumni affairs	43,741	62,748	46,191	43,305	37,008
Director, special and deferred gifts	41,077	53,561	44,750	36,040	—
Director, church relations	33,150	—	43,240	32,990	—
Director, community services	40,598	52,041	37,077	30,369	40,598
Director, publications	33,809	42,670	33,665	28,885	33,070
Associate director, publications	26,363	33,660	26,083	22,850	—
Manager, printing services	29,640	37,900	30,244	22,450	26,125
Director, information office	33,638	50,340	35,611	26,306	31,626
Director, news bureau	30,030	39,377	29,500	23,817	—
Student services					
Chief student-affairs officer	$54,463	$79,900	$63,096	$45,948	$50,901
Director, admissions	41,974	57,264	46,000	38,200	36,965
Associate director, admissions	30,000	36,645	31,187	26,500	30,711
Admissions counselor	20,911	23,000	21,246	19,000	24,558
Academic advisor	24,278	23,463	26,850	24,000	26,724
Director, admissions and registrar	47,393	63,731	52,500	36,750	42,631
Registrar	37,899	54,100	42,964	32,226	35,296
Associate registrar	31,409	38,289	32,045	24,698	31,000
Assistant registrar	25,493	30,600	27,000	20,442	28,045
Director, admissions and financial aid	47,079	72,554	55,000	47,660	40,517
Director, student financial aid	36,897	51,108	41,200	31,800	35,306
Associate director, student financial aid	27,294	35,658	28,318	22,000	26,519
Director, food services	37,240	51,198	38,348	33,777	27,516
Associate director, food services	32,020	41,700	31,992	24,513	—
Director, student housing	33,900	49,608	36,848	26,915	28,010
Associate director, student housing	28,080	34,715	27,995	19,808	—
Housing officer, administrative operations	29,800	36,975	29,129	20,000	—
Housing officer, residential life	24,913	34,287	26,000	21,150	23,065
Director, foreign students	31,333	38,806	29,015	26,463	—
Director, student union	37,792	47,000	37,480	28,503	34,837
Associate director, student union	30,800	35,803	29,855	23,057	—
Student-union business manager	30,579	32,441	29,400	—	—
Director, student activities	30,000	41,000	31,682	24,688	31,819
Director, student placement	33,845	45,949	36,360	28,040	32,927
Director, student counseling	39,908	53,083	41,087	31,000	40,320
Associate director, student counseling	34,725	40,888	31,996	26,125	35,302
Director, student health services, physician	70,008	79,520	66,000	31,800	—
Director, student health services, nurse	26,466	36,756	29,403	21,600	26,137
Director, campus ministries	30,269	43,072	32,400	27,500	—
Director, athletics	47,175	77,190	53,521	38,000	38,888
Men's	49,700	60,000	49,830	44,100	—
Women's	36,228	48,000	39,710	29,122	—
Director, sports information	26,204	33,243	27,000	20,281	—
Director, campus recreation and intramurals	30,626	40,949	29,700	25,000	29,906
Director, enrollment management	47,580	65,261	56,188	45,275	38,460
Director, minority affairs	35,000	40,000	34,314	30,000	35,000
Director, conferences	35,508	44,465	35,326	27,770	35,904

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,390 colleges and universities and are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education. A dash indicates insufficient data.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Salaries of Administrators Rise More Slowly Than Inflation Rate

Continued From Page A16

campuses, whose median salary is $87,000, were among the big winners in this year's survey, with a 9.2-per-cent increase over last year.

When all types of institutions were considered, five categories of administrators are earning salaries that top the $100,000 mark this year, compared with four last year. Joining medical-center chiefs and the deans of medical schools, law schools, and dental schools are deans of veterinary medicine, whose median salary is $100,428.

Historical Inequities

As in past years, women and members of minority groups are earning less than white men of the same rank. The discrepancies may be due in part to the fact that many female and minority administrators have spent less time in their positions, Mr. Toller said. But part of it may still be attributable to historical inequities between salaries paid to white males in academe and those paid to women and members of minority groups, he said.

In a few notable exceptions, the median salaries for female and minority administrators are higher than those of their male counterparts. For example, minority-group members who are chief financial officers at doctoral and comprehensive institutions earn more than their white counterparts. In addition, women who are business deans at doctoral institutions have higher median salaries than men holding the same position.

Women who are business deans at doctoral institutions have higher median salaries than men holding the same position.

This year's study by the personnel association was based on data on 160 administrative positions at 1,390 colleges and universities. Aggregate data by type of institution, budget size, and enrollment are included in the 115-page "1989-90 Administrative Compensation Survey."

Data Must Be Used Carefully

While the annual report is read by many governing-board members, administrators, and professors eager to see how their institutions' salaries stack up, Mr. Toller and others caution that comparative data must be used carefully.

For example, this year's survey found that the median salary of chief executive officers of higher-education systems was $91,400, compared with $95,242 last year.

The reason? One explanation may be that last year's figure was based on the salaries of 92 chief executives, while the latest figure is based on 227.

"Chief executives are not necessarily making on the average of 5 per cent less than they did last year," Mr. Toller said. "Instead, the larger group of respondents this year may have included more heads of community-college systems who typically make less than heads of university systems."

Copies of the "1989-90 Administrative Compensation Survey" are available from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. The price is $65 for CUPA members, $160 for non-members who participated in the survey, and $285 for all other non-members. The association also does custom-tailored salary studies for institutions that want to make comparisons with peer institutions. ■

New Books on Higher Education

It may be necessary to add state tax to the cost of books listed below. Discounts may be available to scholars and to people who order in bulk.

Digest of Education Statistics, 1989 (National Center for Education Statistics, order from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402; 462 pages; $25 prepaid; request stock number 065-000-00391-1).

Financial Aid: A Partial List of Resources for Women, fifth edition, by Julie Kuhn Ehrhart (Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009; 20 pages; $3.50 prepaid).

Financial Management for Student Affairs Administrators, edited by John H. Schuh (American College Personnel Association, available from American Association for Counseling and Development, 5999 Stevenson Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22304; 147 pages; $17 for A.A.C.D. members, $19 for non-members; add $1.50 for shipping in both cases). Topics discussed include the fiscal management of student health services, counseling centers, and such auxiliary enterprises as food services and college stores.

A History of Diploma Programs in Nursing and the National League for Nursing, 1952-1987, by Katherine Brim (National League for Nursing, 350 Hudson Street, New York 10014; 149 pages; $14.95, plus $3 for shipping).

Marketing and Development for Community Colleges, edited by Jeremiah Ryan and Nanette J. Smith (Council for Advancement and Support of Education, 11 Dupont Circle, Suite 400, Washington 20036; 252 pages; $22.50 prepaid for CASE members, $27.50 prepaid for non-members). Discusses market research, enrollment management, fund raising, grants, and other topics related to institutional planning, marketing, and development at community and junior colleges.

Nursing Student Census 1989, by Peri Rosenfeld (National League for Nursing, 350 Hudson Street, New York 10014; 102 pages; $21.95, plus $3 for shipping). Presents data from the period August 1987 to July 1988.

Open Doors, 1988/89: Report on International Educational Exchange, edited by Marianthi Zikopoulos (Institute of International Education Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017; 197 pages; $32.95 prepaid). Reports on the I.I.E.'s latest census of foreign students in the United States.

Recruiting Minority Teachers: A Practical Guide (American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, Publications, One Dupont Circle, Suite 610, Washington 20036; 31 pages; $20 prepaid). Suggests strategies for recruiting minority-group members as teacher-education students.

The Revitalization of Teacher Education Programs at Historically Black Colleges: Four Case Studies, by Antoine M. Garibaldi (Southern Education Foundation, 135 Auburn Avenue, Second Floor, Atlanta 30303; 29 pages; $5, plus $1.50 for shipping). Institutions discussed are Bethune-Cookman College, Xavier University of Louisiana, and Norfolk State and Tuskegee Universities.

Supplemental Guide to the Department of Education's Blue Book (National Association of College and University Business Officers, P.O. Box 91600, Washington 20090; 51 pages; $20 prepaid for NACUBO members, $30 for non-members). A guide to maintaining accounting records related to Title IV student financial-aid programs.

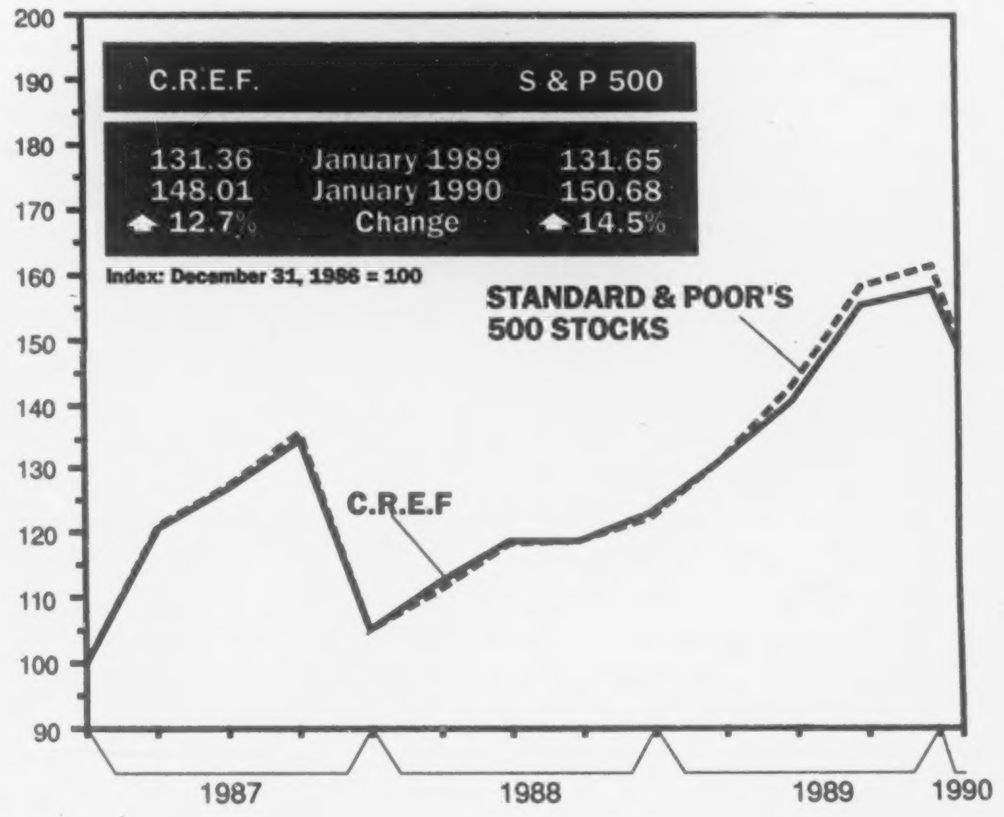
Taking Your Show on the Road: A Guide for New Student Recruiters, by Helen Linstrum (Council for Advancement and Support of Education, 11 Dupont Circle, Suite 400, Washington 20036; 57 pages; $17.50 prepaid for CASE members, $21 prepaid for non-members). A training manual for faculty members, staff members, and volunteers who counsel prospective college students.

Theodore M. Hesburgh: A Bio-Bibliography, compiled by Charlotte A. Ames with a biography by Thomas Stritch (Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, Conn. 06881; 257 pages; $39.95 prepaid). Combines a biography of Father Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame, with a bibliography of his published and unpublished works, a bibliography of selected works about him, and a description of manuscripts, photographs, and other materials available in the university's archives.

Toward a Caring Curriculum: A New Pedagogy for Nursing, by Em Olivia Bevis and Jean Watson (National League for Nursing, 350 Hudson Street, New York 10014; 396 pages; $34.95, plus $3 for shipping).

Vacation Study Abroad, 1990, edited by E. Marguerite Howard (Institute of International Education Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017; 223 pages; $24.95 prepaid). Contains information on more than 1,300 summer study-abroad programs sponsored by American and foreign colleges and universities, as well as non-profit and proprietary educational organizations.

Pension Money in the Stock Market



Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund had a total investment gain (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment costs) of 12.7 per cent during the 12 months ending January 31. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for January was $44.04.

SOURCE: COLLEGE RETIREMENT EQUITIES FUND

Idaho Faculty Seeks Drug-Testing Role

MOSCOW, IDAHO

The Faculty Council at the University of Idaho has voted to include a clause in the institution's faculty-staff handbook seeking the right to approve or deny the imposition of drug testing of athletes or other students.

Officials of Idaho's athletic department last spring asked the National Collegiate Athletic Association to conduct random tests of athletes, but have yet to develop their own testing program.

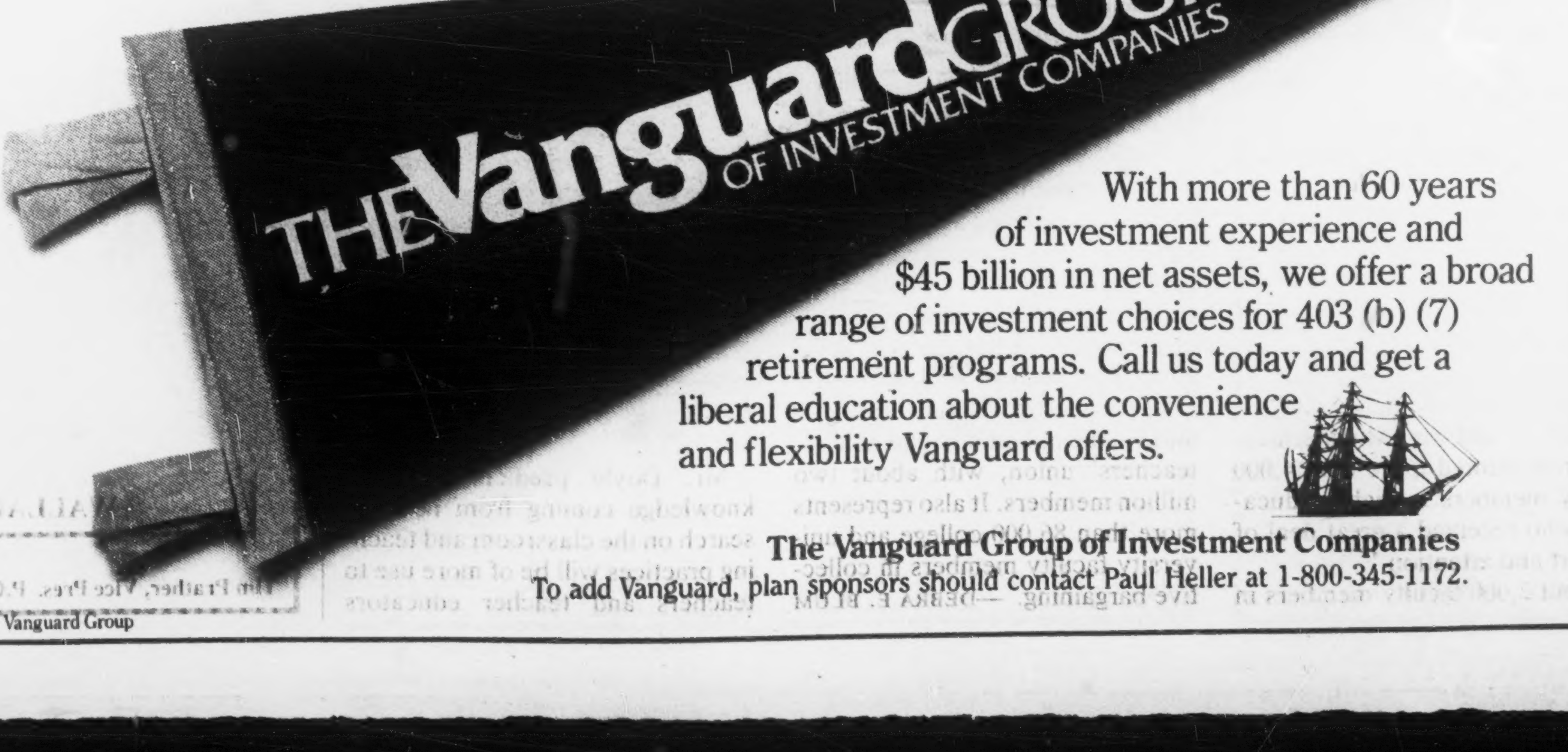
The Faculty Council's motion stated that it was not the policy of the university or its departments to engage in drug testing of its students, and that any proposal to do so "must be approved by the council before implementation."

At last spring's N.C.A.A. testing, athletes selected at random were asked to volunteer for the tests. All did, and none failed them.

Supporters of the Faculty Council's motion said the university should offer counseling but leave law enforcement to the police.

Michael J. DiNoto, a professor of economics and chairman of the Faculty Council, said that shortly after the vote was taken, the university's president, Elisabeth A. Zinser, sent the council a memorandum saying she would consult it before carrying out any drug-testing program. —PETER MONAGHAN

Where Can Professors Go For Higher Education?



With more than 60 years of investment experience and $45 billion in net assets, we offer a broad range of investment choices for 403 (b) (7) retirement programs. Call us today and get a liberal education about the convenience and flexibility Vanguard offers.

The Vanguard Group of Investment Companies
To add Vanguard, plan sponsors should contact Paul Heller at 1-800-345-1172.

© 1989 The Vanguard Group

Ways & Means

As part of the Bush Administration's effort to make the vacant job of the director of the National Institutes of Health more attractive, the White House has proposed that the official be given a discretionary fund equal to 1 per cent of the institutes' total appropriations, or about $79-million in 1991.

Whoever is chosen for the post could use the fund to support promising new areas of research or to correct imbalances between promising grant applications and the ability of individual institutes to pay for grants.

■

When President Bush went to San Francisco this month to talk about defense policy, he ended up getting an earful about the importance of private colleges.

During the luncheon preceding his speech to the Commonwealth Club of California, Mr. Bush was seated next to the club's chairman, Joseph R. Fink, president of Dominican College of San Rafael. Mr. Fink used the opportunity to tell the President that students at private colleges have been particularly hard hit by the federal emphasis on loans and its failure to increase student grants.

"It was a polite discussion," reports Mr. Fink, who adds that President Bush seemed familiar with the issues, but made no promises concerning student aid.

The two men also discussed the invasion of Panama, jogging, dieting, and relations with the press, Mr. Fink says.

■

This year marks the centennial of the federal law that led to the creation of black land-grant colleges, and the colleges are using the occasion for a year-long celebration designed to attract more attention and financial support.

The law was the Morrill Act of 1890, named for Sen. Justin Morrill, who sponsored the black-college legislation as well as the 1862 law that led to the development of all land-grant institutions. The 1890 law required states that did not admit black students to their land-grant institutions to create new institutions to serve the same functions for black citizens.

Some states designated existing institutions as black land-grant colleges, or "1890 institutions." Others created new colleges for the purpose.

All 17 of the colleges are sponsoring events in their communities throughout the year, and some national events are planned as well.

In April the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History will open an exhibit on the history of the black land-grant colleges. And on August 30, the anniversary of the date President Benjamin Harrison signed the measure into law, Lincoln University in Missouri will re-enact the signing ceremony.

Government & Politics

Spending by States on Student Aid Will Increase by 12 Pct. This Year, Passing $2-Billion Mark

Three quarters of the money will go to undergraduates on basis of financial need

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

State spending on grants for college students will rise 12 per cent this academic year and top $2-billion for the first time.

More than three-quarters of the money—$1.6-billion—will go to undergraduate students on the basis of financial need. That sum is an increase of 11.6 per cent over similar spending in 1988-89 and is the second-highest annual increase for need-based aid in 10 years.

1.37 Million Undergraduates

An additional 10 per cent of the $2.09-billion in state aid programs is slated for undergraduates through a variety of programs that don't take into account the student's financial need. Some of those programs award funds based on academic achievement and others provide money for students willing to enter certain fields, such as teaching.

Aid to graduate students accounts for a little more than 2 per cent of the total. The remainder is awarded by state departments other than the student-aid agencies.

More than 1.37 million undergraduates with financial need will be served by state programs this year, 4 per cent more than in 1988-89, but a significant increase over the 1.14 million who received such awards in 1980-81. In that year, the overall average award was $735. This year it is expected to be $1,171, a 7.2-per-cent increase over the 1988-89 average. At public institutions, the average award will be $862; at private institutions, where student costs are generally higher, the average will be $1,788.

©SCOTT HEIST, FOR THE CHRONICLE

T. Edward Hollander, N.J. Chancellor of Higher Education: "It's going to be awfully difficult for the state to continue the increases as we have in the last decade."

The findings are contained in the latest annual report by the National Association of State Scholarship & Grant Programs, which each year surveys the state agencies responsible for student aid. The report calls the spending increase in need-based aid for undergraduates "a very positive reversal of the slow growth rate" for such aid in 1988-89 and the mid-1980's.

But the report also says the increase in state spending is an example of a pattern in the 1980's in which states have assumed from the federal government a growing share of the financial responsibility for helping students to pay for higher education.

Need-Based Aid Grows by 92 Pct.

"More money and more students: I think you can make the case that the states are filling in," said Jerry S. Davis, director of research and policy analysis at the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, which conducts the survey for the association.

Since 1980-81, state spending on need-based aid for undergraduates has grown by more than 92 per cent. In comparison, the report says overall spending on Pell Grants, the equivalent federal program, has increased 74.7 per cent in the same period. Excluding the federal funds awarded to students at proprietary schools, the report says, the overall increase in Pell Grant money for students at non-profit colleges amounted to less than 40 per cent, while the increase in state spending was about 89 per cent.

The cost of attending college more than doubled in the same period.

"If state grant dollars had not increased at over twice the rate of their Pell Grant

Continued on Page A31

As Colleges Analyze President's Budget Proposals, They Discover Some Problems, Some Victories

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

While proposed cuts in student aid in academic 1991-92 attracted the most attention when President Bush sent his 1991 budget to Congress last month, college officials are also bothered by other provisions in the 1,269-page document.

The objects of their concern range from a scheduled reduction in Pell Grants for 1990-91 to a proposal to slash nearly $700-million from a program that reimburses colleges for educating immigrants.

But there is also praise from student-aid advocates for the Administration's request for an estimated $7-million that would allow more students to apply for student aid in 1991-92 without being charged an application fee.

Student-aid administrators found bad news on the application front this year. They are bemoaning an Education Department decision not to publish a guidebook of student-aid programs for 1990-91.

American Council Leads the Effort

The effort to persuade Congress to restore the cuts in the Pell Grant program for 1990-91 is being led by the American Council on Education. In a letter sent this month to chairmen of Congressional subcommittees with jurisdiction over education spending, Charles B. Saunders, Jr., the council's senior vice-president, asked Congress for a new $66.5-million spending bill for the Pell Grant program.

The money would restore the funds that Congress cut from the 1990 budget in November to help reduce the federal deficit. Education Department officials have cited that cut as the reason for decreasing awards in 1990-91.

Mr. Saunders's letter, which was endorsed by 14 other higher-education

Continued on Page A24

Coalition Works to Revive Legislation to Restore the Deductibility of Interest on Student Loans

© 1990 SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Sarena Seifer: The tax break is important because students who graduate with large debts feel they have no choice but to obtain high-paying jobs.

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A coalition of students and higher-education lobbyists is working to jump-start stalled legislation to restore the deductibility of interest on student loans.

As part of the 1986 tax-reform law, Congress eliminated that deduction, in line with the philosophy behind the legislation: a trade-off of deductions for lower income-tax rates. Since then, student groups—principally those representing people in medical and dental schools—have lobbied without success to restore the deduction.

This year, however, they may have a better chance. Their strategy appears to be attracting more Congressional support. A subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee will hear testimony on the legislation this week, and advocates of the deduction plan to step up their lobbying activities even more.

Sarena Seifer, coordinator of the Stu-

Continued on Page A25

States to Increase Their Student Aid by 12 Pct. This Year

Continued From Page A21

dollars, the nation's college students would have been in much more dire need of publicly funded grants by the end of the decade," the report says.

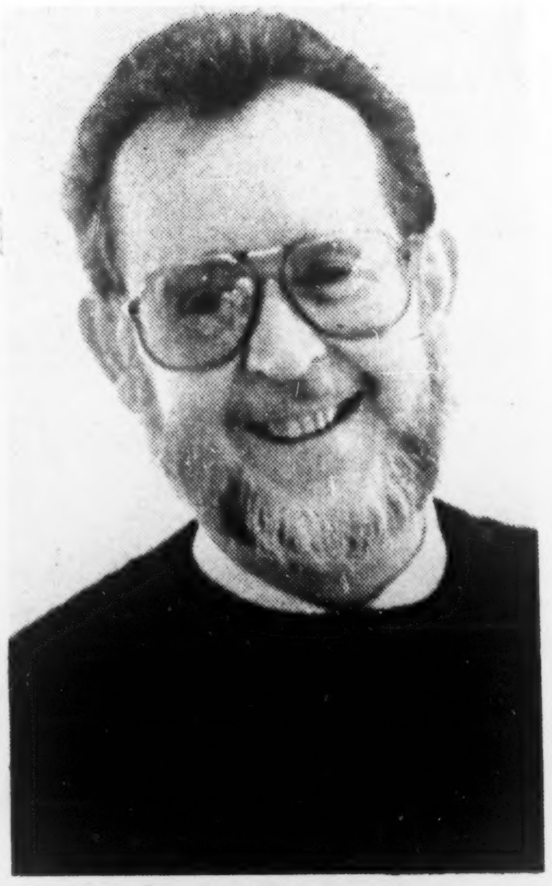
T. Edward Hollander, New Jersey's Chancellor of Higher Education, said the pattern was clearly evident in his state. In 1980-81, aggregate financial aid to New Jersey's students from Pell Grants was more than double what the state provided. Since 1987, however, state spending for the grant program has exceeded the Pell Grant totals. Such growth, he said, cannot be sustained forever.

"It's going to be awfully difficult for the state to continue the increases as we have in the last decade," said Mr. Hollander. He said the slow increase in federal spending on aid had broken a long-standing assumption that the federal government would assume responsibility for students' college costs while states would be responsible for financing the institutions.

Cal. Officials Are Worried

If the federal government intends to continue that shift in responsibility, said Mr. Hollander, Congress should first debate the policy change when it re-authorizes the Higher Education Act next year.

In California, too, where the average state award is now almost the same as the maximum Pell Grant of $2,300, state officials are worried. "You try to respond to pressing state needs when the federal government doesn't respond effectively," said Samuel M. Kipp III, executive director of the California Student Aid Commission. But, he said, with tough budget years on the horizon, "states are not going to be in a position to respond."



Jerry S. Davis: "More money and more students. I think you can make the case that the states are filling in."

As in previous years, the study shows that states vary widely in the amount of money they devote to student aid.

Half of all the state financial aid is provided by five states, each of which awards more than $100-million. New York spends the most, followed by Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Twenty-three states account for 90 per cent of all the money spent on such aid.

77 Programs Still Exist

Because in many states, some financial aid is awarded by individual institutions, the study does not include all state-supported aid.

Other findings in the report:

- In the 1980's, states created a total of 77 new grant programs that still exist, of which 31 were need-based. Only three of the need-based programs were designed specifically for graduate students.
- Since 1984-85, need-based financial aid for graduate students has increased by 88 per cent, more than double the rate of increase for need-based undergraduate aid. But the vast majority of that aid—about 92 per cent—is supplied by only eight states, each of which awards at least $1-million annually. About 35 per cent of all the need-based aid for graduate students comes from New York State.
- This academic year, the 38 new non–need-based programs specifically for undergraduates are expected to award more dollars than the 28 new undergraduate need-based programs—$75.1-million versus $44.5-million. Nearly half of all the non-need money, however, is expected to be awarded by just two programs, whose goals illustrate the philosophy behind many of the new, non-need approach: the Undergraduate Scholars' Program in Florida, which encourages academically talented students to remain in the state for college; and the Ohio Student Choice Grants, which help students who attend private colleges in Ohio.

Copies of the report are available for $5 each from the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102. ■

Nebraska Panel Kills Governor's Plan to Punish Drug Users

A Nebraska legislative committee last week killed a controversial proposal by Gov. Kay A. Orr to require drug rehabilitation for any public-college student convicted of a drug offense.

The plan also called for the expulsion of students convicted of two such offenses, and would have required all students, before they became eligible to enroll or receive state student aid, to sign an "acknowledgment" that they were aware of the penalties for drug use.

The Unicameral's Education Committee voted 5 to 1 to kill the bill containing the proposal. Larry Scherer, counsel to the committee, said the plan had been rejected because legislators "were not convinced that it would have a real impact on the drug problem" and were concerned that the punitive measures would fall most heavily on low-income students who couldn't afford to go to private colleges if they were expelled from public institutions.

Governor Orr, a Republican, said in a statement that she may introduce the proposal again next year. —CHRISTOPHER MYERS

FACT FILE: Estimated State Student Aid, 1989-90

Undergraduate

	Need-based assistance				Non-need-based assistance			
	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$2,196,000	0.0%	3,926*	$ 559*	$4,670,000	+13.6%	7,420	$ 629
Alaska	228,000	−2.6%	152	1,500	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3,383,000	−3.6%	4,975	680	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	3,905,000	+0.1%	11,906	328	749,000	+4.0%	375	1,997
California	158,985,000	+23.0%	79,070	2,011	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9,682,000	+3.1%	14,280	678	8,790,000	+10.6%	11,333	776
Connecticut	20,929,000	−1.0%	17,500	1,196	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1,029,000	+24.1%	1,266	813	203,000	+0.5%	194	1,046
District of Columbia	1,069,000	−0.6%	790	1,353	—	—	—	—
Florida	21,700,000	+31.3%	21,563	1,006	33,558,000	+19.4%	22,924	1,464
Georgia	5,005,000	−3.7%	14,099	355	15,810,000	+8.7%	16,042	986
Hawaii	755,000	+26.3%	900	839	—	—	—	—
Idaho	346,000	−0.6%	804	430	147,000	+28.9%	98	1,500
Illinois	180,800,000	+26.1%	111,100	1,627	19,385,000	+81.8%	23,533	824
Indiana	58,395,000	+63.6%	45,500	1,283	920,000	+126.6%	816	500
Iowa	32,101,000	+6.8%	17,958	1,788	800,000	+9.7%	1,945	411
Kansas	7,129,000	+28.7%	4,802	1,485	35,000	−5.4	100	350
Kentucky	13,858,000	+10.7%	23,375	593	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2,006,000	+3.0%	3,343	600	723,000	+18.3%	2,384	303
Maine	2,008,000	+42.6%	4,400	456	—	—	—	—
Maryland	15,185,000	+18.3%	19,138	793	5,803,000	+29.6%	3,238	1,792
Massachusetts	59,494,000	−4.7%	44,555	1,335	1,569,000	−16.4%	1,549	1,013
Michigan	72,821,000	−3.5%	53,709	1,356	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	68,000,000	−0.4%	62,470	1,089	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,243,000	−0.6%	2,200	565	51,000	+59.4%	16	3,188
Missouri	10,814,000	+5.7%	8,600	1,257	6,543,000	+60.6%	3,309	1,977
Montana	417,000	−0.7%	1,300*	321*	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	2,037,000	+93.6%	2,500	510	—	—	—	—
Nevada	352,000*	0.0%	352*	1,000*	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	922,000	+4.1%	1,758	524	10,000	0.0%	10	1,000
New Jersey	84,804,000	+11.3%	55,680	1,523	5,717,000	+52.7%	4,976	1,149
New Mexico	5,024,000*	0.0%	7,032*	714*	2,950,000*	0.0%	1,969*	1,498*
New York	380,570,000	+7.1%	302,966	1,256	24,739,000	+19.0%	64,515	383
North Carolina	4,489,000*	0.0%	7,065*	635*	23,297,000*	0.0%	24,330*	958*
North Dakota	1,540,000	+57.8%	2,540	606	82,000	−26.1%	n/a	n/a
Ohio	50,700,000	−0.3%	69,000	735	25,605,000	+18.7%	41,111	623
Oklahoma	11,535,000	+17.0%	15,505	744	2,080,000	+153.0%	620	3,355
Oregon	10,770,000	+6.5%	16,235	663	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	133,429,000	+12.1%	120,009	1,112	585,000	+5.6%	226	2,588
Rhode Island	10,134,000	+13.0%	9,500	1,067	120,000	0.0%	48	2,500
South Carolina	18,191,000	+2.1%	7,476	2,433	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	504,000	−0.4%	1,500	336	90,000	0.0%	60	1,500
Tennessee	17,295,000	+44.4%	24,599	703	205,000	+44.4%	51	4,020
Texas	24,967,000	+12.1%	19,271	1,296	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,068,000	−1.2%	1,690	632	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11,021,000	+19.0%	10,712	1,029	—	—	—	—
Virginia	8,284,000	+2.8%	9,700	854	16,861,000	−6.5%	15,567	1,083
Washington	13,624,000	+6.0%	19,406	702	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5,272,000	+1.3%	5,500	959	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	39,181,000	+9.3%	50,575	775	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	241,000	+13.7%	531*	454*	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	16,812,000	+6.3%	36,782*	457*	—	—	—	—
Total	**$1,606,249,000**	**+11.6%**	**1,371,565**	**$1,171**	**$202,097,000**	**+18.3%**	**248,759**	**$812**

Graduate and Professional

	Need-based assistance				Non-need-based assistance			
	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1-year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	$49,000	+6.5%	16	$3,063	$101,000	+2.0%	58	$1,741
Alaska	—	—	—	—	1,984,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arizona	17,000	−5.6%	25	680	—	—	—	—
California	3,018,000	+3.5%	816	3,699	—	—	—	—
Colorado	866,000	+4.7%	740	1,170	1,104,000	+4.9%	600	1,840
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	200,000	0.0%	20	10,000
Delaware	167,000	+23.7%	156	1,071	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	1,055,000	+22.7%	136	7,757
Idaho	145,000	−0.7%	96	1,510	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	396,000	n/a	132	3,000
Maryland	283,000	+13.7%	523	541	96,000	+37.1%	82	1,171
Massachusetts	6,000,000	+4.3%	2,500	2,400	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3,272,000	−7.5%	1,702	1,922	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	697,000	+6.3%	126	5,532
Nevada	48,000*	0.0%	48*	1,000*	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	3,000	+50.0%	2	1,500	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	568,000	+6.0%	180	3,156	600,000	+17.0%	95	6,316
New Mexico	285,000*	0.0%	40*	7,125*	—	—	—	—
New York	11,430,000	+5.8%	12,200	937	5,968,000	+30.9%	1,435	4,159
North Carolina	1,500,000*	0.0%	784*	1,913*	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	378,000	+10.9%	108	3,500
Oklahoma	1,570,000	+17.0%	1,720	913	290,000	+16.9%	86	3,372
Texas	2,413,000	+12.1%	1,586	1,521	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	968,000	+0.1%	66	14,667
Vermont	151,000	+18.9%	94	1,606	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	1,228,000	−6.7%	1,156	1,062
Washington	1,000	0.0%	1	1,000	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	1,086,000	0.0%	3,718*	292*	—	—	—	—
Total	**$32,872,000**	**+4.3%**	**26,947**	**$1,220**	**$15,065,000**	**+38.5%**	**4,100**	**$3,674**

Note: This table shows most of the money that states will spend on student grants in 1989-90. In addition, 29 states will spend a total of $235,964,000 on "other" grants, a category that includes tuition-waiver programs, aid for veterans, and aid programs administered by state agencies other than student-aid agencies. Some states may spend more through programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

n/a Indicates data not available or no comparable program in 1988-89.

* Indicates an estimate based on data from past years.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

Give & Take

To help states better meet the needs of youth during their middle-school years, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has set up a $7.2-million grant program to support reforms in junior high schools.

The grant program grew out of recommendations made in a report released in June by the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development. The report, "Turning Points: Preparing American Youth for the 21st Century," called for serious changes in the way students are taught in their middle-school years (*The Chronicle*, June 28).

Under the grant program, states will compete for as many as 30 grants worth a total of $4-million, to be awarded over three years. States will be required to match the awards with their own funds. The remaining $3.2-million will cover the costs of providing workshops, technical assistance, and consultation to states developing projects to assist middle-school students identified as "at risk." In addition, the Carnegie Corporation intends to hold a two-day workshop to bring together education experts.

"Turning Points" estimated that one in four young people—seven million youths aged 10 to 17—is extremely vulnerable to drug and alcohol abuse, early sexual experiences, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and academic failure.

The report warned that unless changes are made in the way these students are taught, colleges can expect fewer applicants and fewer academically and emotionally prepared students.

■

The University of Cape Town Fund Inc. has been awarded a $500,000 challenge grant by the Kresge Foundation to provide housing for all races at the university.

The grant will go toward the University of Cape Town's project to purchase and renovate a six-story apartment complex.

Total cost of the project is $3.6-million, and the university still needs to raise $1.7-million. The building is expected to house approximately 350 students and faculty members.

Government housing laws make it almost impossible for black students and faculty members from outside Cape Town to find housing other than what is provided by the university, said Margaret Touborg, president of the Cape Town Fund. Housing at the university, which enrolls 13,700 students, is limited, she added.

The grant is the first award by the Kresge Foundation in South Africa. The foundation gives challenge grants to colleges and universities for building and renovation projects.

The University of Cape Town Fund was established in 1985 as a U.S. public foundation. Based in New York City, the fund works to promote opportunities for blacks at the university by raising funds for scholarships, housing, and research.

Business & Philanthropy

Stanford, Dartmouth Plan to Trim Size of Administrations

Some non-academic jobs face axe in budget cuts at both institutions

Stanford University has announced a plan to trim $22-million from its budget over the next 18 months, make permanent reductions in non-academic staffing, and simplify what has been called a "cumbersome" administrative structure.

Non-academic areas of the university's budget will be reduced by a total of 13 per cent, said James N. Rosse, Stanford's vice-president and provost. No faculty positions will be cut, but the budget trimming may result in some layoffs of staff members, he said.

Meanwhile, Dartmouth College has adopted a series of cost-cutting moves, including eliminating 52 administrative and staff positions and keeping tuition and budget increases more closely in line with the rate of inflation. The cuts, which college officials say will insure a balanced budget for 1990-91, are Dartmouth's first since the mid-1970's.

At Stanford, the aim of the budget plan is to "restructure and streamline" the university's administrative operations by simplifying organizational structures, eliminating some staff positions, and "trimming or dropping some types of services altogether," Mr. Rosse said.

'Too Much Consensus' Needed

Widespread frustration has developed within Stanford over "a decision-making style that is too slow because it requires too much consensus." The university's administrative structure, Mr. Rosse said, is "cumbersome."

"I think I speak for many people when I say we are an institution that has too many committees, too many forms to fill out, too much red tape to go through," Mr. Rosse told the university's Faculty Senate this month in announcing the plan.

The university will attempt to reduce staffing through attrition and elimination of vacant positions but may be forced to lay off some current employees. Details of the plan are to be completed by June, but a freeze on some hiring will begin immediately.

The university recently said that during the 1980's, the number of faculty positions had increased about 5 per cent and administrative positions about 23 per cent.

Under the plan, Stanford also will:

■ Slow the rate of growth in tuition and hold the increase to 5.25 per cent in 1990-91, the lowest in 15 years. In 1989-90, tuition rose by 8 per cent.

■ Place a ceiling on the indirect costs of research. Indirect costs are what universities charge grant-making sources, chiefly the federal government, for doing research, and can cover salaries and administrative and library costs. Some faculty members have blamed the growth in bureaucracy at Stanford for rising indirect costs, which they say are limiting research opportunities.

■ Slow the university's building program and the repair and replacement of structures damaged in last October's Bay Area earthquake. Quake-related damage

Continued on Page A35

HOT SOURCE OF REVENUE

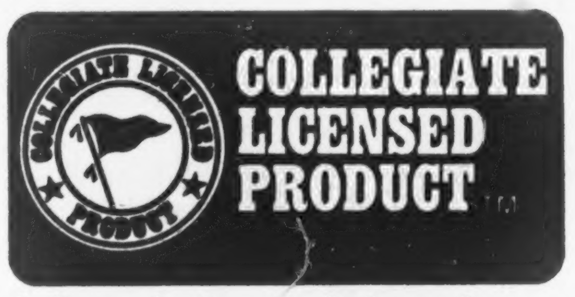
Colleges Fight Bootleggers as Sales Boom for Goods That Bear Logos and Emblems

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

Exploding sales of merchandise bearing college logos and emblems have become a hot new source of revenue for institutions, many of which are learning how to market and protect their trademarks aggressively.

But as relative newcomers to the commercial licensing business, colleges are still struggling to find ways to ward off bootleggers and assure customers that they are purchasing the genuine article.

Bootlegging—peddling unlicensed T-shirts and other articles on street corners outside football stadiums and at stores both at home and abroad—is a nettlesome problem, college licensing officials say. While sales of officially licensed merchandise topped $1-billion last year, according to most estimates, the annual sale of bootlegged T-shirts and sweatshirts is so huge and difficult to measure that it has never been estimated.



Colleges in the new Independent Labeling Group use this mark.

"Bootlegging continues to be a problem," says Jack R. Revoyr, international-licensing manager at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Revoyr notes that a successful athletic season, while increasing sales of licensed goods, only exacerbates bootlegging. "Whenever you're popular, the enforcement need increases."

The Case of Bucky Badger

Unauthorized use of a college's name can be a source of embarrassment, too, particularly when the use is not only unlawful but unseemly.

Take the case of Bucky Badger, mascot for the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Bucky's image appears on sweatshirts, pajamas, baseball caps, coffee mugs, and a host of other merchandise. But university administrators decided that his latest incarnation had gone too far. Two enterprising students had been selling latex condoms wrapped in envelopes bearing a picture of the badger and the words "Get Lucky Bucky."

University officials asked the students to "cease and desist," reasoning that the phrase and picture were an inappropriate use of the university's mascot, who pats children on the head at football and basketball games.

The university's protests apparently worked: The students agreed to halt production of the items and will stop selling them altogether as soon as their current supply runs out, says Arthur Hove, licensing administrator at the university. "We're not opposed to the product; we're opposed to the association," he says.

Mr. Hove is one of a growing number of college officials actively discouraging efforts to display their institutions' logos in a context that they judge to be in poor taste—a loosely defined category that can include the display of the university seal on everything from caskets to risqué lingerie.

Other offbeat and rejected ideas have included dentures stamped with a university seal, diapers that, when damp, reveal the logo of an athletic rival, and others best left unmentioned.

As might be expected, university officials do not boast about the money they make through merchandise licensing. Usually colleges receive royalty income of between 6 and 7 per cent of the price of each item sold.

While they welcome the additional revenues offered by sales of collegiate merchandise, they fear that such activity might bring their institutions the unwelcome reputation of being money-grubbing retailers. Administrators, even at public institutions, frequently refuse to disclose licensing figures. "Our licensing program exists only to protect the institution," says Mr. Revoyr of U.C.L.A., where annual trademark revenues have been estimated to be about $800,000. "We do not emphasize the income amounts."

Universities do not currently pay taxes on such revenues. But legislation being considered by Congress would impose a tax on certain income from business activities, including that earned from the sales of such items.

Firm Legal Footing

Tax concerns aside, recent court rulings have found the universities to be on firm legal footing when they assert their right to determine how their names are used.

In the last several years, institutions throughout the country have won legal battles over the use of their seals and emblems. In addition, with the aid of law-enforcement officials, they are cracking down on bootleggers.

Among the successes:

■ The University of North Carolina won a summary judgment in federal court last fall in a trademark-infringe-

Estimated Annual Royalties From Licensed Merchandise

U. of Notre Dame	$1,000,000
U. of Michigan	900,000
Pennsylvania State U.	800,000
Ohio State U.	800,000
U. of California at Los Angeles	800,000
Michigan State U.	688,000
U. of Iowa	500,000

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

OFF CAMPUS
HARVARD
HARVARD CREW
UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA
PENN CREW
KANSAS
HOOPLA SALE
OFF CAMPUS
HOOPLA
College Basketball
WEEKLY WINNERS GAME
Pick the winners...
WIN SWEATSHIRTS T-SHIRTS CAPS & MORE

© 1990 G. STEVE JORDAN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Michael L. Greenberg, co-owner of Off Campus Inc., says labels that designate merchandise as officially licensed by an institution are helpful as a marketing tool: "Our customers come in and say, 'Is this the real stuff?' "

ment lawsuit against a Chapel Hill, N.C., T-shirt manufacturer. In its ruling, the court upheld the university's right to license its name and logo, rejecting arguments by the manufacturer that the university had relinquished rights to its name because it had allowed goods to be sold for many years before creating a licensing program in 1982.

- The University of Southern California obtained a court order against infringers of its registered trademarks and logos in November. Equipped with a temporary restraining and seizure order, federal law-enforcement officials seized nearly $7,000 worth of unlicensed products, including 650 T-shirts and caps, says a university official.
- Canadian police, aided by licensing officials from Stanford University, raided a dry-goods store in Toronto last month. Police retrieved some $100,000 in clothing bearing Stanford's insignia.

Mr. Revoyr of U.C.L.A. calls for more of the same. "More schools need to get out there and stop infringement and get involved in enforcing," he says.

In an effort to ward off impostors and protect the tasteful use of their institutions' names, a handful of colleges banded together in November to form the Independent Labeling Group, an organization that gives members the right to use a label that designates merchandise as officially approved by the colleges. Since then, the group has grown to 28, with Harvard University the most recent institution to join (see accompanying story). U.C.L.A. and other universities are also considering joining the group.

Far From Foolproof

The labeling system is far from foolproof, since bootleggers may be sophisticated enough to produce copies of the label, too, says Kim N. Allan, vice-president and treasurer of the Association of College Licensing Administrators. "But it definitely helps," she adds.

The new labels were inspired partly by a similar program run for the last four years by the Collegiate Licensing Company, a private concern that acts as licensing agent for a consortium of 111 colleges. With offices in Atlanta and Canoga Park, Cal., the company issues labels that designate merchandise as an "Officially Licensed Collegiate Product" to manufacturers that produce and distribute the goods in the United States and Canada.

Useful as Marketing Tool

Company officials say the labels have been "highly successful" not only in discouraging unlawful use of their logos but also as a marketing tool.

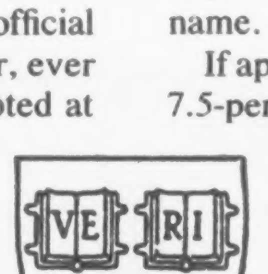
At least one retailer agreed. "Our customers come in and say, 'Is this the real

Continued on Page A36

346 Years Later, Harvard Asserts the Rights to Its Official Shield

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Harvard University has had an official college seal, in one form or another, ever since the original design was adopted at an overseers' meeting in 1643.



But its famous three-book shield wasn't really Harvard's, in the legal sense, until last December, when the university at long last took steps to license its name, shield, and motto, "*Veritas*."

Those who wish to use the name or emblem must first gain the university's approval through Sylvia J. Struss, its trademark administrator. Ms. Struss submits manufacturers' ideas to a review committee, which must approve any request to use the university's name.

If approved, manufacturers must pay a 7.5-per-cent royalty fee on each item sold. That's slightly more than the industry average of 6 or 7 percent. "We're not selling the Harvard name to anybody," Ms. Struss says. "We license the right to use it."

Harvard anticipates that it will earn between $300,000 and $500,000 this year from sales of T-shirts, sweatshirts, pillows, and other items bearing the university's emblem.

The university has filed trademark applications in the United States and Canada, Ms. Struss says, and plans to file applications soon in Australia and New Zealand.

In an unusual arrangement, Harvard obtained a Japanese trademark for its name about three years ago—long before it filed its domestic application. The Japanese trademark allowed the university to conduct a pilot licensing program in that country. Sales in Japan of a Harvard line of men's clothing, manufactured by several Japanese firms, have generated $130,000 in annual royalties for the university.

Harvard also embarked on a test run in 1986 during the observation of its 350th anniversary, when university officials authorized a specially licensed commem-

Continued on Page A36

Sales of Merchandise With College Seals Boom

Continued From Page A33

stuff?' " says Michael L. Greenberg, co-owner of Off Campus Inc., a fast-growing chain of stores that deal exclusively in what the trade refers to as collegiate emblematic merchandise. "They definitely look for the label."

In fact, a group of licensing administrators at colleges not represented by the Collegiate Licensing Company has even proposed that all institutions adopt the use of one label, similar to the way in which National Football League and Major League Baseball products are promoted.

But Collegiate Licensing officials declined the offer. "Our label is a trademark that is federally registered," says Cheryl A. Smith, public-relations director for Collegiate Licensing.

"We have spent a lot of time and effort" in administering the labeling and licensing program, she adds.

Mr. Revoyr, who was a member of the Association of College Licensing Administrators committee that sought to establish the labeling program, expressed "a little disappointment" at the colleges' decision not to adopt one industry-wide standard.

For years Notre Dame has been regarded as the undisputed industry leader in royalty revenue, but the University of Michigan is closing the gap.

A single label, he added, would eliminate confusion on the part of both manufacturers and consumers.

Universities that have paid for the privilege of carrying Collegiate Licensing's label on their licensed merchandise include the University of Arizona, North Carolina State University, the University of Maryland, and Yale University. For between one third and one half of the institution's royalties, the company also administers all aspects of the licensing program, including negotiating with manufacturers, reporting royalties, monitoring compliance with licensing guidelines, and promoting the program to retailers and consumers.

Other universities, however, particularly those that do a lot of business, go it alone. Pennsylvania State University acts as its own licensing agent, handling all aspects of its negotiations with some 1,200 manufacturers. And the University of Notre Dame has an arrangement in which Champion Inc., an apparel manufacturer in Rochester, N.Y., runs the university's entire licensing program. Notre Dame officials will not discuss details of the arrangement.

TERRY O'DONNELL, U.C.L.A.

Jack Revoyr, with helmet telephone: "Our licensing program exists only to protect the institution."

Richard W. Conklin, Notre Dame's director of public relations and information, explains that by acting as its own licensor rather than participating in a consortium like that offered by Collegiate Licensing, "we control our own destiny."

"We're strong enough to go it alone," he adds.

Going it alone means getting the full benefit of the average 6- to 7-per-cent royalty on each Notre Dame key fob and desk lamp sold. That adds up to an estimated $1-million in gross revenues each year for the Fighting Irish, money that goes to the university's general operating fund and to minority scholarship programs.

For years Notre Dame has been regarded as the undisputed industry leader in annual royalty revenues, but the latest figures suggest there's a challenger for that title: The University of Michigan finished the 1988-89 academic year with gross revenues over $900,000.

For institutions that reap large revenues from licensing, a winning football and basketball season can work wonders for royalty revenues, college licensing administrators agree. "We'd like to think it's just the academic reputation of the institution," that boosts sales, says one licensing administrator who asked to remain anonymous. "That's definitely a factor, but there's nothing like a national championship." ■

346 Years Later, Harvard U. Asserts the Trademark Rights to Its Shield

Continued From Page A33

orative seal to be affixed to souvenir items. Harvard's share of anniversary merchandise sales was $50,000.

A 'Traditional' Outlook

For years the university resisted petitions from manufacturers pleading to be its "official" licensee in a market already flooded with unofficial Harvard merchandise. Harvard turned down the requests, Ms. Struss says, but the manufacturers "basically went ahead and made the T-shirts anyway."

Ms. Struss explains that the institution's reluctance to enter the licensing game has stemmed from its "traditional" outlook. "Harvard is a conservative institution," she says.

Last fall the university sent letters to all manufacturers who had previously asked to become licensees, informing them that Harvard was beginning a licensing program and that the manufacturers could participate if they were still interested.

No Neon Colors

The university will be selective about the ways in which its name is displayed on merchandise, Ms. Struss says. "We want to keep the image as traditional as possible."

Therefore the committee has so far rejected proposals that it feels do not project the right image, including "way out" colors. "We won't accept neon," she says.

JOE WRINN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Sylvia Struss: Harvard's reluctance to enter the licensing game stems from its "traditional" outlook.

But a T-shirt is, after all, a T-shirt. Harvard's latest officially licensed shirt shows a drawing of Fred Flintstone, the cartoon character, wearing a crimson and white Harvard jacket. Approved by the university in January, the T-shirt is being produced by Fun Wear Inc., in Ohio.

"Fred is a natural" for depiction on a Harvard T-shirt, says Jerrold H. Luloff, Fun Wear's president. "He's a hard-working guy who's trying to get ahead."

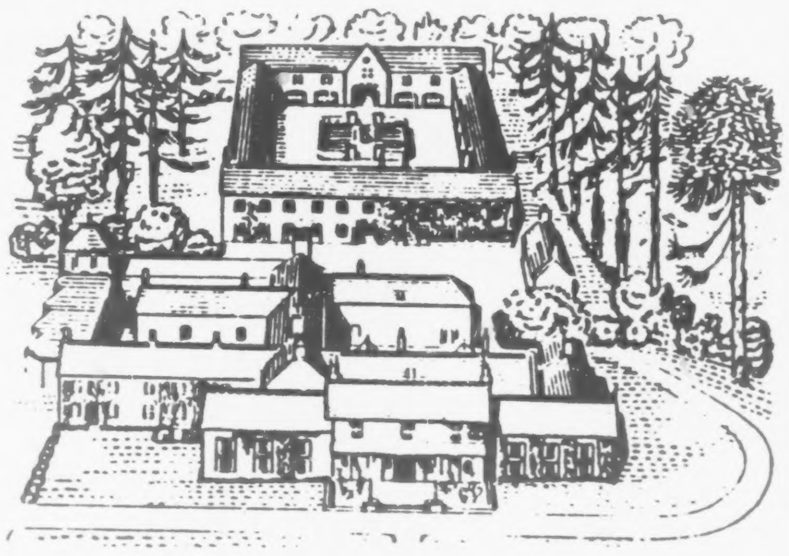
—KAREN GRASSMUCK

Discover Ireland Free...

...from the European Educational Centre of Baltimore's International Culinary College. Put together a group of ten or more for at least one week, and your trip is free!*

Use the lovely historical setting of our European campus as your homebase for

- sightseeing and shopping
- as a classroom setting for your study group
- to take a course in classical cooking
- or all of the above.



European Educational Centre
Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland

Our location in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland — in the heart of Ireland's lush lakelands — is ideal, whatever your travel plans...

- 50 miles from Dublin
- 10 miles from Kells, birthplace of the 8th Century *Book of Kells*
- 22 miles from Tara, seat of the ancient High Kings of Ireland
- Daytrip to many of Ireland's other historic and prehistoric sites.

For more information call (301) 752-5323, or write European Educational Centre, c/o Baltimore's International Culinary College, 19-21 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-4066.

*Free trips include round-trip air transportation from Kennedy or Boston airports to Dublin, transfers, and accommodations at the European Educational Centre.

Earn your Ed.D.
without interrupting your career

PROGRAMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Center for the Advancement of Education offers a field-based doctor of education degree program to practitioners working in the specializations of **Higher Education; Vocational, Technical, Occupational Education; or Adult Education** (including business, industrial and military training programs). Employed professionals can complete the three-year program while continuing in their careers.

Program Features

- Monthly weekend classes
- Nationally known faculty
- Theory integrated with practice
- National network of professionals
- Summer institute participation
- Financial aid counseling

NOVA UNIVERSITY

Call 1-800-541-NOVA
Ext. 7380

☐ YES, please send me a catalog for The Programs for Higher Education.

Name ______________ (please print)
Address ______________
City ______________
State ______________
Zip ______________
Phone ( ) ______________

Nova University-CAE
3301 College Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314

CHE

Nova University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award bachelor's, master's, educational specialist, and doctoral degrees. Nova University admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin.

College and University Endowments Rebound, Grow 14.1 Pct. in Year

Continued From Page A1

market, college and university endowments chalked up two years of impressive gains before the crash, growing by 25 to 27 per cent.

"Whether the 90's will be as good depends in large measure on the stock market," said Ms. Jenkins. "If we do have a time when the market goes down, people might be looking away from the domestic markets to off-shore and foreign investments."

More Pressure on Managers

The attempt to repeat the high performances of the 80's, as well as the desire to limit tuition increases, will place more pressure on endowment managers, she said. Without high levels of tuition income, institutions may be forced to spend more of their endowments, thereby reducing return rates.

According to the report, the total market value of 330 college endowments in the year ending June 30, 1989 was $54.6-billion, compared with $49.5-billion for 315 institutions in the previous year. The study measures total return for participating endowments, including changes in the market value of investments as well as interest and dividend income. The study covered the period from July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

College endowments reported returns ranging from a high of 37.4 per cent to a 6.2-per-cent loss. The report did not disclose the identities of colleges to match the performance data.

> **"Whether the 90's will be as good depends in large measure on the stock market. If it goes down, people might look to foreign investments."**

More than 100 universities had endowments of $100-million or more, the study found, and 9 of the top 10 endowments were above the $1-billion mark.

As in previous years, Harvard University had the largest endowment of all private and public institutions, with a total of $4.4-billion. The University of Texas ranked highest among public institutions, with a total of $3-billion.

Changes in Allocation

Ranked by endowment per full-time-equivalent student, the Academy of the New Church led all institutions with $444,495 for each of the 315 people enrolled. In previous studies, Rockefeller University, which enrolls only graduate students, ranked highest, but it asked not to be included in this year's ranking. Among public universities, the Virginia Military Institute had the largest endowment per student, with $65,785 for each of its 1,318 enrollees.

Only modest changes occurred in the allocation of endowment assets to various investments, the report noted. The average endowment had 48.5 per cent in domestic stocks, compared with 46.4 per cent in 1988, and 31.3 per cent in bonds, compared with 33 per cent in 1988.

The most significant investment trend, the report said, was the increase in the number of colleges investing in real estate and foreign securities.

In 1987 and 1988, 37 per cent of surveyed institutions reported investments in real estate. In 1989, that figure had jumped to 49 per cent. Meanwhile, the average allocation to real estate rose from 1.9 per cent to 2.2 per cent.

NACUBO, a national association of campus business and financial officers, has released the annual endowment study every year since 1974. The study, which is conducted for the association by Cambridge Associates, a consulting company, now includes most of the four-year colleges and universities with endowments of at least $1-million.

Below Standard & Poor's

A preliminary report of the study, based on 120 colleges and universities, showed that endowments had grown by 14.8 per cent (*The Chronicle*, December 13).

The 14.1-per-cent overall return was less than the Standard & Poor's index of 500 common stocks, which rose 20.6 per cent in the period covered by the study.

College endowments, however, did better than several other meas-

Continued on Following Page

Average Annual Total Return* on Endowments

	Periods ending June 30, 1989			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+14.1%	+9.4%	+15.7%	+13.7%
By size				
$25-million and under	+13.1%	+8.4%	+14.4%	+12.7%
$25-million to $100-million	+14.0	+9.6	+15.7	+13.3
$100-million to $400-million	+15.3	+9.8	+16.6	+14.4
$400-million or more	+14.3	+10.1	+16.6	+15.0
By type of institution				
Public	+14.2%	+9.3%	+15.6%	+13.2%
Private	+14.1	+9.4	+15.8	+13.9
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+20.6%	+11.9%	+20.0%	+16.9%
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government / Corporate Bond Index	+12.3	+8.1	+14.4	+11.3
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government Bond Index	+12.1	+7.8	+13.8	+11.5
Consumer Price Index	+5.3	+4.2	+3.6	+5.4

* Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1989, based on data for investment pools at 330 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

FACT FILE: Value of 330 Endowments on June 30, 1989

1989 rank	Institution	Market value: June 30, 1988	Market value: June 30, 1989
1.	Harvard University	$4,155,778,000	4,478,976,000
2.	University of Texas System	2,779,796,000	3,021,474,000
3.	Princeton University	2,308,073,000	2,483,829,000
4.	Yale University	2,044,397,000	2,336,495,000
5.	Stanford University [1]	1,552,025,000	1,775,000,000
6.	Columbia University	1,374,608,000	1,460,356,000
7.	Texas A&M University System	1,178,641,000	1,304,536,000
8.	Washington University	1,123,745,000	1,294,209,000
9.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,139,101,000	1,256,165,000
10.	University of Chicago	897,826,000	973,697,000
11.	Rice University	873,149,000	970,817,000
12.	Emory University	772,655,000	923,612,000
13.	Northwestern University	783,486,000	893,680,000
14.	Cornell University	716,606,000	823,000,000
15.	University of Pennsylvania	644,703,000	761,408,000
16.	Dartmouth College	570,616,000	632,027,000
17.	Vanderbilt University	499,064,000	556,567,000
18.	University of Notre Dame	463,502,000	542,501,000
19.	New York University	521,686,000	540,315,000
20.	University of Rochester	535,807,000	538,078,000
21.	Johns Hopkins University	508,399,000	527,209,000
22.	Rockefeller University	503,283,000	522,663,000
23.	California Institute of Technology	429,736,000	477,879,000
24.	University of Southern California	403,685,000	459,828,000
25.	University of Virginia	396,692,000	446,476,000
26.	Duke University	373,094,000	426,183,000
27.	University of Michigan	304,533,000	422,809,000
28.	Brown University	360,200,000	398,100,000
29.	Case Western Reserve University	331,183,000	381,075,000
30.	Wellesley College	293,297,000	341,746,000
31.	Southern Methodist University	293,119,000	334,643,000
32.	University of Delaware	301,224,000	329,280,000
33.	Smith College	294,522,000	325,759,000
34.	Swarthmore College	273,467,000	304,911,000
35.	Grinnell College	270,658,000	294,328,000
36.	Carnegie Mellon University	265,664,000	291,271,000
37.	Williams College	266,473,000	290,637,000
38.	Ohio State University	247,932,000	287,298,000
39.	Wake Forest University	258,833,000	284,670,000
40.	Wesleyan University	245,007,000	275,138,000
41.	University of Cincinnati	250,248,000	273,133,000
42.	University of Tulsa [2]	242,076,000	272,720,000
43.	Pomona College	241,909,000	271,053,000
44.	Trinity University [2]	247,257,000	266,670,000
45.	Amherst College	242,243,000	266,506,000
46.	George Washington University	233,534,000	265,772,000
47.	University of Richmond	242,289,000	265,310,000
48.	University of Pittsburgh	229,469,000	259,144,000
49.	Berea College	219,880,000	252,052,000
50.	Boston College [2]	200,153,000	250,005,000
51.	University of Minnesota	227,210,000	247,438,000
52.	Loyola University of Chicago	224,680,000	246,236,000
53.	Georgetown University	215,603,000	240,674,000
54.	Baylor University [2]	217,684,000	235,316,000
55.	Vassar College	211,503,000	226,953,000
56.	Lehigh University	192,834,000	225,628,000
57.	Tulane University	197,099,000	221,424,000
58.	Oberlin College	203,600,000	220,870,000
59.	Middlebury College	197,563,000	216,920,000
60.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	184,164,000	209,406,000
61.	Kansas University Endowment Association	172,342,000	203,595,000
62.	University of Florida Foundation	170,560,000	198,207,000
63.	Lafayette College	169,902,000	187,117,000
64.	Thomas Jefferson University	169,628,000	185,229,000
65.	Pennsylvania State University	142,888,000	166,850,000
66.	Mount Holyoke College	148,041,000	163,664,000
67.	Saint Louis University	141,317,000	160,779,000
68.	Georgia Institute of Technology	150,239,000	158,174,000
69.	Carleton College	139,566,000	157,632,000
70.	Rochester Institute of Technology	130,853,000	155,630,000
71.	University of Nebraska	$127,616,000	$155,284,000
72.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	130,964,000	151,562,000
73.	Boston University	142,483,000	150,547,000
74.	University of Washington	117,517,000	147,978,000
75.	Occidental College	130,005,000	145,211,000
76.	Washington State University	123,205,000	144,697,000
77.	Brandeis University	126,571,000	144,618,000
78.	Bowdoin College	133,039,000	144,156,000
79.	Syracuse University	124,463,000	144,015,000
80.	University of Minnesota Foundation	118,494,000	142,453,000
81.	University of Miami [2]	115,313,000	142,363,000
82.	Academy of the New Church	127,984,000	140,016,000
83.	Rush-Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center	106,107,000	135,353,000
84.	University of Alabama System [3]	117,041,000	135,000,000
85.	Bryn Mawr College	113,314,000	133,917,000
86.	Purdue University	111,109,000	133,431,000
87.	University of Missouri	115,048,000	131,968,000
88.	Tufts University	112,201,000	130,666,000
89.	Colgate University	107,174,000	123,309,000
90.	Colorado College	109,159,000	123,047,000
91.	Earlham College	106,601,000	122,247,000
92.	State University of New York at Buffalo	103,007,000	119,044,000
93.	American University of Beirut	104,224,000	117,544,000
94.	University of Illinois Foundation	102,908,000	117,478,000
95.	Agnes Scott College	95,633,000	114,823,000
96.	Southwestern University	97,299,000	114,554,000
97.	Hamilton College	99,713,000	113,945,000
98.	Trinity College (Conn.)	107,869,000	113,160,000
99.	University of Wisconsin Foundation	91,756,000	112,126,000
100.	Rutgers University	104,072,000	112,097,000
101.	Virginia Tech Foundation	82,600,000	105,800,000
102.	Cranbrook Educational Community	98,848,000	104,863,000
103.	Washington and Lee University	90,527,000	101,169,000
104.	Cooper Union	90,052,000	100,375,000
105.	University of Wisconsin System	88,393,000	97,849,000
106.	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	89,161,000	97,298,000
107.	Santa Clara University	76,696,000	96,781,000
108.	Loyola Marymount University	89,483,000	96,558,000
109.	Whitman College	74,165,000	95,455,000
110.	Union College (N.Y.)	85,547,000	95,238,000
111.	Mercer University	85,803,000	93,041,000
112.	Claremont McKenna College	80,441,000	92,666,000
113.	University of the South	79,912,000	92,328,000
114.	Radcliffe College	80,514,000	91,574,000
115.	University of Tennessee System	78,020,000	90,991,000
116.	Butler University	81,186,000	90,847,000
117.	Bucknell University	80,293,000	87,335,000
118.	Virginia Military Institute Foundation	80,573,000	86,705,000
119.	College of Saint Thomas	76,318,000	83,573,000
120.	University of Louisville Foundation	67,454,000	81,173,000
121.	St. Lawrence University	71,888,000	80,049,000
122.	Davidson College	66,906,000	79,496,000
123.	College of the Holy Cross	not reported	79,031,000
124.	Pepperdine University	69,575,000	79,015,000
125.	Franklin and Marshall College	61,934,000	78,703,000
126.	Haverford College	71,195,000	78,119,000
127.	De Pauw University	71,316,000	77,561,000
128.	Rhodes College	67,498,000	76,175,000
129.	Hampton University	71,201,000	75,359,000
130.	Reed College	63,993,000	74,528,000
131.	Colby College	66,105,000	74,035,000
132.	College of William and Mary	59,342,000	73,653,000
133.	Furman University [2]	62,792,000	73,160,000
134.	Willamette University [2]	66,153,000	72,176,000
135.	Marquette University	59,534,000	71,972,000
136.	University of Vermont	65,562,000	71,689,000
137.	University of Kentucky	54,986,000	70,455,000
138.	Lawrence University	65,387,000	69,590,000
139.	College of Wooster	61,740,000	69,210,000
140.	Denison University	59,178,000	69,184,000

Note: Table includes 330 institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

[1] As of August 31
[2] As of May 31
[3] As of September 30
[4] As of July 31
[5] As of April 30
[6] As of December 31

Continued on Following Page

Endowment Growth of 14.1 Pct. Is Largest Since 1985-86

Continued From Preceding Page

ures, including the 12.3-per-cent return of the Shearson Lehman Hutton Government / Corporate Bond index and the 7.9-per-cent return of 91-day Treasury Bills.

Taking inflation into account, as measured by a 5.3-per-cent increase in the Consumer Price Index during the 1989 fiscal year, college endowments grew by 8.4 per cent.

Other findings of the survey:

- Of all investments, oil and gas delivered the highest return, 25.6 per cent. Next highest were domestic common stocks, with a 20.6-per-cent return, and leveraged buyouts, with an 18-per-cent return. By contrast, investments in venture capital earned the worst return, minus 10.1 per cent.
- The largest endowments—those totaling $400-million or more—are most likely to place funds in "alternative" investments, such as venture capital, oil and gas, and leveraged buyouts. Endowments of that size have 22 per cent of their assets allocated to such investments, while the figure for endowments totaling $100-million to $400-million was 9.5 per cent. Smaller endowments, those totaling $100-million or less, have only 6.4 per cent or less committed to alternative investments.
- Public institutions are spending less of their endowments. In 1986, public colleges spent 6.2 per cent of their endowments, but that figure dropped to 4.1 per cent in 1989. Two reasons account for the decrease, the report said: the higher flow of private gifts to public colleges and the bull market.
- Colleges with endowments totaling $100-million to $400-million earned the highest return, 15.3 per cent. Next were colleges with the very largest endowments, $400-million or more, with a 14.3-per-cent return. Endowments totaling $25-million to $100-million and those of $25-million or less earned returns of 14 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively.
- Endowment wealth continues to be highly concentrated: 27 institutions with endowments totaling $400-million or more control 56.5 per cent of the total.
- In the past 11 years, the purchasing power of college endowments increased an average of 6.6 per cent annually. In the same period the Consumer Price Index, a common measure of inflation, increased by an average of 5.8 per cent each year. The report noted that colleges and universities had been successful in protecting their endowments from erosion of their purchasing power.

A summary of the report on the study appears in the February issue of *Business Officer*, NACUBO's monthly magazine.

Copies of the complete report are available for $50 each, prepaid, for members of the association and $75 for others from NACUBO Publications, P.O. Box 96164, Washington 20090-6164. Copies of an executive summary of the report are available for $20 for members and $30 to others. ■

FACT FILE: Value of 330 Endowments—Continued

1989 rank	Institution	Market value	
		June 30, 1988	June 30, 1989
141.	University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	$48,225,000	$68,493,000
142.	Austin College	52,793,000	68,464,000
143.	Mills College	60,133,000	68,275,000
144.	University of Iowa Foundation	34,767,000	68,078,000
145.	Harvey Mudd College	50,904,000	63,143,000
146.	Kansas State University Foundation	62,699,000	62,608,000
147.	Simmons College	57,388,000	62,535,000
148.	Ohio University	55,558,000	62,463,000
149.	Fordham University	51,472,000	61,653,000
150.	Indiana University	52,784,000	60,595,000
151.	Berry College	55,151,000	60,459,000
152.	Goucher College	52,223,000	57,490,000
153.	University of Colorado Foundation	48,149,000	57,356,000
154.	Scripps College	49,134,000	56,869,000
155.	Ithaca College	49,490,000	56,743,000
156.	University of Nevada System	49,857,000	56,056,000
157.	University of Arizona	48,762,000	55,300,000
158.	Teachers College, Columbia University [1]	46,848,000	54,786,000
159.	Temple University	47,692,000	54,501,000
160.	Virginia Commonwealth University	47,639,000	53,770,000
161.	Rhode Island School of Design	47,949,000	53,045,000
162.	University of Maryland System	45,924,000	52,471,000
163.	Auburn University [3]	48,955,000	52,354,000
164.	University of Dayton	42,574,000	51,224,000
165.	Michigan State University	45,552,000	51,012,000
166.	Claremont University Center	48,788,000	50,603,000
167.	Hendrix College [4]	42,868,000	49,950,000
168.	University of Hawaii	42,514,000	49,941,000
169.	Albion College	46,211,000	49,894,000
170.	Bentley College	45,096,000	49,791,000
171.	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	46,562,000	48,284,000
172.	Allegheny College	42,089,000	47,785,000
173.	University of South Carolina	37,873,000	47,373,000
174.	Sweet Briar College	43,978,000	47,300,000
175.	Oregon State System of Higher Education	43,548,000	47,139,000
176.	Spelman College	43,936,000	46,940,000
177.	University of Denver	41,378,000	46,456,000
178.	Centre College of Kentucky	40,797,000	45,076,000
179.	University of Puget Sound	38,235,000	44,724,000
180.	Dickinson College	39,146,000	44,365,000
181.	Oregon Health Sciences U. Foundation	38,376,000	44,080,000
182.	Barnard College	47,797,000	43,969,000
183.	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	37,767,000	43,851,000
184.	University of Illinois	39,186,000	43,385,000
185.	Valparaiso University	37,563,000	43,291,000
186.	Hartwick College	40,470,000	42,933,000
187.	Clemson University and Foundation	33,513,000	42,892,000
188.	North Carolina State University	37,522,000	42,752,000
189.	Creighton University	34,810,000	42,271,000
190.	Alma College	37,714,000	41,722,000
191.	Clark University [2]	35,103,000	41,119,000
192.	Birmingham-Southern College	36,684,000	40,812,000
193.	Transylvania University	37,389,000	40,357,000
194.	Wheaton College (Mass.)	36,582,000	40,152,000
195.	Wittenberg University	36,471,000	40,005,000
196.	Baldwin-Wallace College	36,809,000	39,995,000
197.	Wayne State University	31,690,000	39,510,000
198.	Kalamazoo College	34,499,000	38,765,000
199.	Wentworth Institute of Technology	35,446,000	38,446,000
200.	Hollins College	34,741,000	38,053,000
201.	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	33,008,000	38,032,000
202.	University of Mississippi	31,481,000	37,707,000
203.	Arkansas College	38,497,000	35,973,000
204.	Gettysburg College [2]	29,200,000	35,679,000
205.	Connecticut College	31,685,000	35,581,000
206.	Buena Vista College	31,630,000	35,472,000
207.	Clarkson University	35,584,000	34,953,000
208.	DePaul University	25,831,000	34,235,000
209.	University of Akron	27,762,000	33,980,000
210.	Washburn Endowment Association	26,864,000	33,874,000
211.	Rider College	29,372,000	33,394,000
212.	State U. of New York at Buffalo Foundation	not reported	33,053,000
213.	St. Olaf College [2]	27,398,000	32,792,000
214.	Hobart and William Smith Colleges [2]	27,251,000	32,617,000
215.	Washington and Jefferson College	29,864,000	32,422,000
216.	Seattle University	28,190,000	31,772,000
217.	University of San Francisco [2]	27,603,000	31,682,000
218.	Skidmore College	27,547,000	31,243,000
219.	Beloit College [2]	26,223,000	31,084,000
220.	Bryant College	26,110,000	30,657,000
221.	Hampden-Sydney College	27,500,000	30,339,000
222.	Loyola College (Md.)	25,642,000	30,228,000
223.	Oregon State University Foundation	25,705,000	29,377,000
224.	Lake Forest College [2]	24,397,000	29,355,000
225.	Texas Tech University [1]	28,585,000	29,054,000
226.	Muhlenberg College	25,396,000	28,777,000
227.	University of Alaska	22,996,000	28,500,000
228.	Norwich University	25,776,000	28,101,000
229.	Knox College	23,809,000	28,019,000
230.	Illinois College	25,263,000	27,423,000
231.	Wells College	22,534,000	27,050,000
232.	University of Maine System	23,991,000	26,300,000
233.	Medical College of Wisconsin	20,335,000	26,255,000
234.	University of South Florida	23,446,000	26,046,000
235.	Mississippi State University	18,512,000	25,949,000
236.	Saint Mary's College (Ind.)	22,838,000	25,854,000
237.	Bowling Green State University	17,689,000	25,665,000
238.	Miami University	23,351,000	25,464,000
239.	Oklahoma State University Foundation	18,381,000	25,448,000
240.	Regis College (Mass.)	22,704,000	25,173,000
241.	Roanoke College	$23,122,000	$25,164,000
242.	New York Medical College	17,997,000	25,064,000
243.	Pratt Institute [1]	20,906,000	25,045,000
244.	Babson College	28,694,000	24,929,000
245.	Millsaps College	23,109,000	24,856,000
246.	University of Oregon Foundation	24,958,000	24,386,000
247.	California Institute of the Arts	24,500,000	24,300,000
248.	Bethany College (W.Va.)	22,257,000	24,134,000
249.	University of Hartford	22,802,000	24,123,000
250.	Lynchburg College	20,532,000	23,794,000
251.	Hope College	21,096,000	23,766,000
252.	Juniata College	21,032,000	23,441,000
253.	Cornell College	22,523,000	22,691,000
254.	New School for Social Research	18,274,000	22,628,000
255.	Bradley University [2]	20,174,000	22,586,000
256.	St. John's College (Md.)	20,647,000	22,470,000
257.	Marietta College	23,283,000	22,258,000
258.	John Carroll University	20,186,000	21,950,000
259.	Hiram College	18,444,000	21,791,000
260.	University of Scranton [2]	18,100,000	21,709,000
261.	Randolph-Macon College	18,471,000	21,642,000
262.	Dillard University	19,748,000	21,608,000
263.	Ohio Northern University	19,860,000	21,556,000
264.	University of Redlands	23,213,000	21,355,000
265.	Alfred University	20,307,000	21,061,000
266.	Canisius College	17,731,000	20,916,000
267.	Drake University [2]	26,411,000	20,800,000
268.	Guilford College	18,158,000	20,553,000
269.	Fairfield University	17,439,000	20,447,000
270.	U. of North Carolina at Greensboro	16,355,000	20,447,000
271.	American University [5]	17,791,000	19,127,000
272.	Xavier University (Ohio)	15,367,000	19,072,000
273.	Saint Norbert College	17,311,000	18,698,000
274.	Washington College	18,067,000	18,352,000
275.	Old Dominion University	17,281,000	18,276,000
276.	Moravian College	16,401,000	18,001,000
277.	Salem College	15,240,000	17,387,000
278.	Ripon College	15,137,000	17,282,000
279.	Monmouth College (Ill.)	14,442,000	16,887,000
280.	Mary Baldwin College	14,257,000	16,079,000
281.	Nazareth College of Rochester	14,849,000	15,682,000
282.	Morningside College [2]	13,107,000	15,368,000
283.	Medical College of Pennsylvania	13,187,000	15,163,000
284.	Central University of Iowa [1]	11,735,000	14,961,000
285.	San Diego State University Foundation	13,613,000	14,948,000
286.	Southwest Texas State University [1]	14,291,000	14,856,000
287.	Albright College [2]	13,413,000	14,585,000
288.	Elizabethtown College	13,199,000	14,508,000
289.	Ouachita Baptist University [2]	12,560,000	14,328,000
290.	Pitzer College	12,558,000	14,222,000
291.	Marywood College	13,164,000	14,181,000
292.	Utah State University	12,699,000	13,995,000
293.	Arizona State University	10,303,000	13,693,000
294.	Western Michigan University	12,787,000	13,444,000
295.	Emporia State University	12,034,000	13,431,000
296.	Western Maryland College	13,041,000	13,290,000
297.	Sarah Lawrence College [2]	12,003,000	12,818,000
298.	King's College (Pa.)	11,000,000	12,702,000
299.	State University of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn College of Medicine	11,057,000	12,687,000
300.	Memphis State University	10,223,000	12,429,000
301.	Western New England College	10,031,000	11,985,000
302.	Madonna College	10,472,000	11,828,000
303.	University of Evansville [2]	11,137,000	11,767,000
304.	University of Rhode Island	11,271,000	11,712,000
305.	Stephens College [2]	10,551,000	9,659,000
306.	Ball State University Foundation	8,103,000	9,521,000
307.	Monmouth College (N.J.)	7,888,000	9,274,000
308.	East Tennessee State U. and Foundation	6,600,000	8,786,000
309.	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	6,729,000	8,104,000
310.	Russell Sage College	7,442,000	8,060,000
311.	St. John Fisher College [2]	6,272,000	8,009,000
312.	Bellarmine College [2]	6,544,000	7,199,000
313.	College of New Rochelle	6,082,000	6,924,000
314.	State University of New York Health Science Center at Syracuse	6,028,000	6,918,000
315.	Widener University	5,725,000	6,409,000
316.	Pittsburg State University	5,145,000	6,233,000
317.	Rosemont College	4,838,000	6,092,000
318.	Grand Valley State University	5,968,000	6,086,000
319.	Mount Mercy College	5,645,000	6,023,000
320.	State University of New York Stony Brook Foundation	5,311,000	5,765,000
321.	Saint Peter's College	3,881,000	4,775,000
322.	Seton Hill College	4,045,000	4,369,000
323.	Southern California College	3,798,000	3,861,000
324.	Southwest Missouri State U. Foundation	3,155,000	3,828,000
325.	Kentucky Wesleyan College	2,656,000	3,394,000
326.	State University of New York Potsdam College Foundation	2,476,000	2,717,000
327.	Oakland University	2,410,000	2,687,000
328.	State University of New York, all campuses except those listed separately	1,959,000	2,202,000
329.	State University of New York Plattsburgh College Foundation [6]	2,057,000	2,187,000
330.	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	1,646,000	1,869,000

Note: Table includes 330 institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

[1] As of August 31
[2] As of May 31
[3] As of September 30
[4] As of July 31
[5] As of April 30
[6] As of December 31

CZ 175-1 N

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

February 28, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 24

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Historians and critics have been slow to take up questions of race and racism in Western art: Page A6.

Geneticists and paleontologists debate the origins of modern humans: Page A7.

St. Anselm College is sticking with its successful Western-culture program: Page A17.

Reform of teacher education and that of public schools must go hand in hand, education deans were told last week: Page A17.

The controversy prompted by the Virginia Military Institute's policy of admitting only men may soon spread to other public colleges: Page A23.

College officials are looking to a foundation set up by Donald Trump as a source of significant support for higher education: Page A28.

Eight national black fraternities and sororities have agreed to end the practice of pledging: Page A31.

The number of athletes who failed to meet all of the N.C.A.A.'s academic standards for freshmen rose for the second year in a row: Page A33.

Higher-education groups in Canada are alarmed by a plan to impose a freeze on grants for colleges and universities: Page A35.

Master's-degree programs in business administration are booming in Indonesia: Page A35.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A33-34
Books	A13
Business & Philanthropy	A28-30
Coming Events	A38
Computers	A22
Deadlines	A42
Deaths	A38
Gazette	A38
Government & Politics	A23-27
Grants	A26, 30
International	A35-37
Personal & Professional	A17-22
Scholarship	A6-16
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-68**
Arts	B6
Bulletin Board	B7-67
End Paper	B68
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

'INSIDIOUS SEQUENCE OF EVENTS'

Big Astronomical 'Discovery' Turns Out to Be Interference Signal From Television

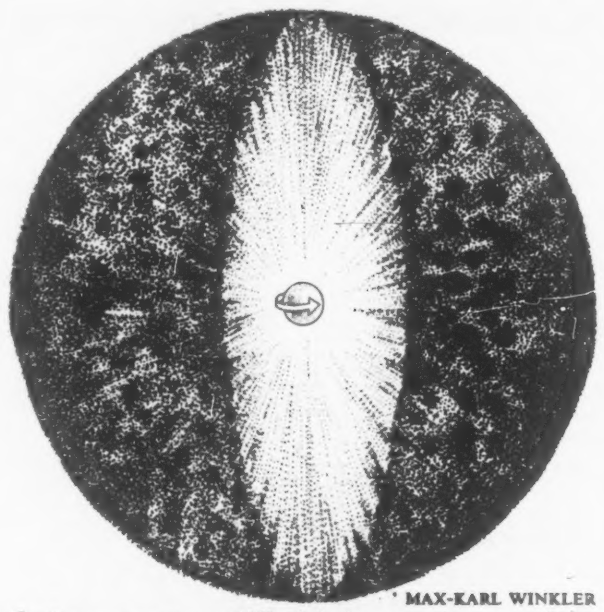
By KIM A. McDONALD

NEW ORLEANS

A signal that scientists thought had come from the fastest-spinning object in the universe—a superdense star rotating at nearly 2,000 revolutions per second—has turned out to have come from a much more mundane source: a television set that someone had forgotten to turn off.

The purported discovery, which received national attention in January 1989 and spurred the production of numerous theories from astrophysicists to explain how such a star could spin so fast without breaking apart, was retracted last week at the annual meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

John Middleditch, an astrophysicist at the University of California's Los Alamos National Laboratory, told scientists that he and Tim Sassen, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, had discovered the error this month while using the same telescope on which they had made their original observation.



MAX-KARL WINKLER

Astronomers still think a pulsar exists within the debris of Supernova 1987A.

Mr. Middleditch explained that his team had spent the past year searching

Continued on Page A11

Loan Defaults Laid to Inept Management by Education Dept.

Senate panel finds poor oversight and overly loose requirements

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

A Senate panel last week issued a report that put part of the blame for widespread student-loan defaults on inept management by the Education Department.

Student-loan defaults have been a growing problem in recent years, with the federal government writing off about $1.8-billion in unpaid debts in fiscal 1989. Criticism of the system in the past has focused on alleged abuses of the loan programs by for-profit trade schools. But Senate investigators said at a hearing that much of the problem was in the way the programs were run.

They said the loan programs suffered from inadequate oversight, insufficiently rigorous eligibility requirements, and miscommunication between various agencies handling loans.

"To date we have not found one area that we have examined in the federal student-aid programs that is operating efficiently or effectively," said David B. Buckley, chief investigator for the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

A report by the Education Department's Inspector General, James B. Thomas, Jr., echoed many of the assertions in the Senate report.

Nunn Sees a 'Warning Signal'

Sen. Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee, said major changes were needed to correct the shortcomings of the student-loan system. "We can't afford to ignore this kind of warning signal," he said.

Jim Moore, a spokesman for the Education Department's Office of Postsecondary Education, said the department was still reviewing the reports from the Senate panel and the Inspector General, and did not yet have a detailed response. He said, however, that the department was "well aware" of, and had already focused on,

Continued on Page A25

Social-Security Plan Irks College Leaders

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Higher-education officials are furious about a Bush Administration proposal that would include student workers at public colleges in the Social Security system. The proposal would reduce the students' take-home pay by 7.65 per cent and increase the colleges' payroll costs by the same amount.

Under the proposal, all employees of state and local governments who do not participate in public-employee retirement plans would be covered by Social Security. An employee's contribution to Social Security—7.65 per cent of his or her salary—would be deducted from each paycheck, and the employer would be required to pay a matching amount.

If approved by Congress, the plan would cut into an exemption in place since 1939. It states that students are not required to pay Social Security taxes on earnings from jobs provided by their schools, colleges, and universities.

Losses in the Millions

Public-college officials estimate that their students would lose millions of dollars a year under the Bush proposal. Based on current payrolls, Purdue University students would lose $2.8-million a year, while students at the University of Michigan and the University of Missouri would lose $1.5-million and $2.3-million, respectively.

Because the universities would be facing

Continued on Page A25

Many Colleges Report Dip in Applications

By SUSAN DODGE

By mid-February, many colleges and universities had received fewer applications from prospective freshmen than they had received at the same time last year.

The number of applications received through last week was from 1 to 22 per cent lower than the 1989 levels at several institutions, with many colleges reporting drops of 5 to 10 per cent. Some institutions report that their number of applications has remained stable, while a few colleges predict they will have more applications this year than they did last year.

At most institutions, particularly private colleges, the majority of high-school seniors interested in attending next fall have already applied.

Admissions officials have several theo-

Continued on Page A31

Plan to Let Third-World Nations Trade Foreign Debt for Development Funds May Also Help Universities

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

A plan being promoted to help debt-ridden third-world countries and their people may also give academic institutions in industrialized countries a rare opportunity—a chance to obtain long-term financing for overseas projects.

The plan, advanced by a coalition of non-profit organizations in the United States, seeks to exchange third-world debt for development funds in order to improve the lives of impoverished people and to protect fragile ecosystems in underdeveloped countries.

The transactions would require lengthy, complex negotiations and would involve some financial risk, according to officials of the Debt-for-Development Coalition and an associated foundation, which are behind the idea. But the officials say the approach could eventually provide hundreds of millions of dollars to third-world countries and could help chip away at the $1.3-trillion those nations owe to private

Continued on Page A36

MARGINALIA

Overheard at a performance of the ballet *Romeo and Juliet*, young man to his date:

"You mean they *both* die?"

■

From *The Minnesota Daily:*

"Mayor Don Fraser announced plans to form a 'Student Police Corps' to help full-time cops patrol Minneapolis during his annual State of the City address Tuesday night."

Unrest will be rampant?

■

From a course-listing flier at Lane Community College:

"LIBRARY. This department oversees a wide variety of educational activities including cabinet and furniture making, and offers programs in Construction Technology, Welding Technology, and the Culinary, Food Service and Hospitality Program."

Any books?

■

Gerald J. Porter, of the University of Pennsylvania, saw a sign at the Smithsonian Institution advertising:

THE CASE AGAINST QUERTY

"Despite the fact that it had been up for some time," Professor Porter writes, "no one had noticed that it uas urong."

■

From the Harvard *Gazette:*

"[Matthew] Pinsker is writing his honors thesis on Abraham Lincoln's campaign of 1954."

He'll get no honors from *us*.

■

A reader has received a fund-raising letter from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University with the following message printed on the envelope:

"Great minds have walked here."

■

From Central Connecticut State University's *Central Recorder:*

"It's going to cost a lot more to attend CCSU in 1990-91. Tuition will increase to $1,823, up $237 or 14.9 percent. Room and boar will also rise 6.6% . . . ."

Hang the money! Give us a more interesting menu!

■

A chemistry course announcement from the Florida Institute of Technology offers a Master of Science and a Doctor of Phylosophy—prompting a reader to protest, "No, no! That's biology!"

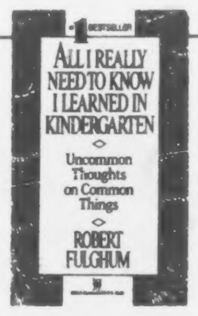
■

A memorandum to the faculty at Carson-Newman College, announcing that a staff member would be on maternity leave until March 1, said: "Together we will try to run the Foundation / Corporation Office in an efficient manner until March 1."

And, after that, chaos? —C.G.

In Brief

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	1
2.	**Cat's Eye,** by Margaret Atwood	8
3.	**The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book,** by Bill Watterson	3
4.	**The Long Dark Tea-Time of the Soul,** by Douglas Adams	—
5.	**The Drawing of the Three,** by Stephen King	—
6.	**It Was on Fire When I Lay Down on It,** by Robert Fulghum	5
7.	**Breathing Lessons,** by Anne Tyler	—
8.	**Vineland,** by Thomas Pynchon	—
9.	**A Thief of Time,** by Tony Hillerman	—
10.	**Foucault's Pendulum,** by Umberto Eco	4

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in January.

Biologist Refuses Presidency of MIT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A biologist who was nominated to be president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology decided last week not to take the job because he did not want to give up his research and teaching.

Phillip A. Sharp, director of M.I.T.'s Center for Cancer Research, would have succeeded Paul E. Gray as president. Mr. Gray was expected to resign in June and become chairman of the M.I.T. corporation.

In a statement, Mr. Sharp said he was "honored and challenged" by the nomination.

But he added: "As I anticipated dissolving my research program and teaching duties, I came reluctantly to the realization that I could not fill that void in my life with anything else."

Mr. Sharp is the latest candidate for the M.I.T. presidency to drop out of the running. John M. Deutch, provost at M.I.T., withdrew as a candidate earlier.

Postal Service Investigates Aid Scheme in San Diego

SAN DIEGO—U.S. Postal Service inspectors are investigating false-representation charges against a San Diego company that federal officials say has been charging $60 for information on how to obtain college scholarships and grants.

U.S. District Judge Judith Keep has issued a temporary restraining order allowing the Postal Service to seize mail addressed to the company, known as the Academic Council for Financial Assistance. It is also known as the National Scholastic Resource Administration of Washington.

Postal inspectors here say the company received more than 15,000 applications containing an estimated $900,000 in fees over one two-week period in January.

Misleading advertising and the name and stationery of the company made it appear as though the company was a federal agency offering financial aid, according to federal officials. The officials say they do not yet know how the company obtained the names and addresses of students to whom it mailed solicitations.

A lawyer for the company denied any wrongdoing.

Indiana Instructor Fired for Holocaust Lecture

INDIANAPOLIS—A part-time instructor has been fired from his job at Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis for giving a lecture in which he said the Holocaust did not occur.

In his course on the history of Western civilization, the instructor, Donald Dean Hiner, taught that most victims in Nazi concentration camps had died of disease and starvation and that gas chambers had not existed.

A student gave university officials a tape of the lecture that she had made for an absent classmate.

Mr. Hiner has said that his lecture was misinterpreted and that he was presenting alternative theories about World War II.

But John Barlow, dean of the university's School of Liberal Arts, said the lecture clearly was not based on historical evidence. "It's like a geography class teaching the world is flat," he said.

Iowa College to Merge With Japan's Teikyo U.

LE MARS, IOWA—The trustees of Westmar College have "agreed in principle" to merge with a Japanese institution, Teikyo University, and to give partial control of the college's governing board to representatives of the university.

The agreement, expected to be approved formally next month, is the second that Teikyo has made with an American institution in two years. Last year Salem College (W.Va.) merged with the university under a similar agreement.

Some Westmar trustees have criticized the plan. In a letter to the Le Mars *Daily Sentinel*, four trustees said Westmar "is on the verge of being sold to a Japanese businessman to own and control for his own benefit and profit."

Under the agreement, Teikyo will provide an undisclosed amount of money to the institution, which will be renamed Teikyo Westmar University.

Westmar officials have said that about 500 Asian students will enroll at the new institution by next fall, nearly doubling Westmar's current enrollment.

San Francisco System Sued for Discrimination

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Community College District has been sued by five white faculty members who claim they were discriminated against when minority instructors were given preference in hiring and promotion.

The suit, filed in state court, asserts that the district's hiring policies "constitute a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of rights of whites and plaintiffs in particular to equal employment opportunities. . . ."

Robert E. Gyemant, a lawyer for the five instructors, said the suit was aimed at the district's affirmative-action plan.

The instructors previously filed a complaint over the plan with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Mr. Gyemant said. In 1988, the commission ruled that the plan's use of race as a factor in hiring was not required by federal law and could expose the district to liability.

The district declined to comment on the suit.

Columbia Guard Charged in Rape of Freshman

NEW YORK—A security guard working at Columbia University has been charged with raping a freshman in her dormitory.

Reginald Darby, a guard employed by a private security firm,

Amid Protests, Bush Gets Degree at Johns Hopkins

BALTIMORE

Despite protests from students and faculty members, the Johns Hopkins University last week awarded President Bush an honorary doctorate of humane letters.

The President came to Hopkins for the celebration of the centennial of medical education at the university. The citation accompanying the honorary doctorate praised Mr. Bush for his commitment to education and health care. It read, in part: "Your leadership on their behalf is rooted in the understanding that the future of the United States is being molded daily in America's classrooms and that humanity treasures health above wealth."

Outside the hall where the degree was awarded, students and faculty members planned a rally to criticize the President's record on health issues. Rally participants were to jokingly award Mr. Bush an M.P.H. degree for "Menace to Public Health," rather than the Master of Public Health that many of the students are seeking.

Said Andrea S. Gerstenberger, president of the Student Assembly of the School of Hygiene and Public Health: "Public health issues have gotten short shrift recently. We wanted to use this opportunity to bring attention to the issues."

'Highly Appropriate' Action

Rally organizers specifically criticized Mr. Bush for failing to provide enough money for health care for the poor and for opposing abortion.

A spokesman for the university released a statement defending the decision to honor Mr. Bush. "Any President engenders controversy during his Administration. Nevertheless it is highly appropriate and desirable that the achievements of a century of Johns Hopkins medicine be honored by the participation of the President of the United States."

In an address on the university's Homewood campus, President Bush credited the university with transforming American medical education. "Johns Hopkins revolutionized the way medicine was taught for all time—and launched a movement that brought America from medical backwater to world leader," he said.

The President also pledged that his Administration would continue to provide money for biomedical research. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Side-lines

The Federal Trade Commission, apparently intensifying its inquiry into possible antitrust violations in the televising of college football, has demanded more documents from conferences, the College Football Association, and television networks.

The investigation got off the ground about a year ago, at about the time that a group of directors of big-time sports programs began discussing plans to join in one negotiating consortium.

The group's leaders sought advice from the U. S. Justice Department about whether potential antitrust violations might arise from such a venture. But the F.T.C., which was already investigating the televising of professional football, stepped in and began a review of the colleges, which has continued since that time.

Sports officials said last week that the trade commission's interest may have been piqued again by the deal reached in January between the C.F.A. and ABC. That accord gave ABC exclusive rights to all network broadcasts of big-time college football, since it already owned the rights to broadcast Big Ten and Pacific-10 Conference games.

The sports officials said that the placement of all big-time games on one free-television network—the C.F.A. also has a deal with ESPN, a pay cable channel—might have increased concern among investigators at the trade commission about a college-football monopoly.

While ABC's primacy was scuttled by this month's deal between NBC and the University of Notre Dame, it was not clear whether the change would diminish the F.T.C.'s interest.

Officials at universities that belong to the C.F.A. said they had been asked to send documents about television arrangements to the football association.

■

What began two years ago as an investigation into anabolic-steroid use by football players has uncovered six potential rules violations at the University of South Carolina.

The university, in a report mailed to the N.C.A.A. in January and obtained by the Associated Press under South Carolina's freedom-of-information act, found that two football coaches had bought steroids for players and that two former athletes had sold their complimentary tickets.

The university uncovered what it called "widespread experimentation" with steroids by football players. One athlete said that eight or nine players had used the muscle-building drugs, while another said 25 per cent of the team members had used them.

South Carolina officials began investigating the football program in the wake of a 1988 *Sports Illustrated* article in which a former player alleged widespread steroid use by team members.

Number of Athletes Failing to Meet Academic Standards for Freshmen Up for Second Year in Row, NCAA Says

Of those given sports scholarships, 2 in 3 are black—same ratio since rule took effect in 1986

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

The number of Division I athletes who met some but not all of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's academic standards for freshmen rose for the second year in a row, according to an N.C.A.A. report released last week.

Black athletes made up about two-thirds of those who were given athletic scholarships to colleges even though they had failed to meet all the requirements of Proposition 48, the N.C.A.A.'s freshman-eligibility standards. That ratio has held steady since Proposition 48 took effect in 1986.

Under Proposition 48, incoming freshmen in Divisions I and II must attain a 2.0 grade-point average in 11 high-school core courses and score at least 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or 15 on the American College Testing Program's test. (Beginning in the fall, the A.C.T. requirement will rise to 18 because of a change in the test's structure. An 18 on the new test will be equivalent to a 15 on the current test.)

Athletes who meet none of the requirements of Proposition 48, known as non-qualifiers, can be enrolled but cannot receive sports scholarships. Those who meet some but not all of the standards are known as partial qualifiers. Athletes in both groups are barred from competing as freshmen.

At 183 institutions responding to the survey, 584 freshman athletes—about 6.5 per cent of the 9,043 scholarship athletes admitted this academic year—were partial qualifiers.

183 Colleges Respond to Survey

For four years, the N.C.A.A. has surveyed the 293 Division I institutions to gauge the effects of Proposition 48. This year, 183 colleges responded to the survey.

Continued on Following Page

Scholarship Athletes Under Proposition 48

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Number of colleges responding to the survey*	202	206	183
Number of "partial qualifiers" admitted	457	562	584
Proportion of partial qualifiers who are black .	65.0%	65.5%	65.9%
Proportion of freshman scholarship athletes who are partial qualifiers	4.5%	5.1%	6.5%
Proportion of black freshman scholarship athletes who are partial qualifiers	13.1%	14.5%	16.0%
Proportion of white freshman scholarship athletes who are partial qualifiers	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%

*Division I only (includes 293 schools this year)

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Oklahoma Board to Weigh Fate of President Who Reinstated Ineligible Football Players

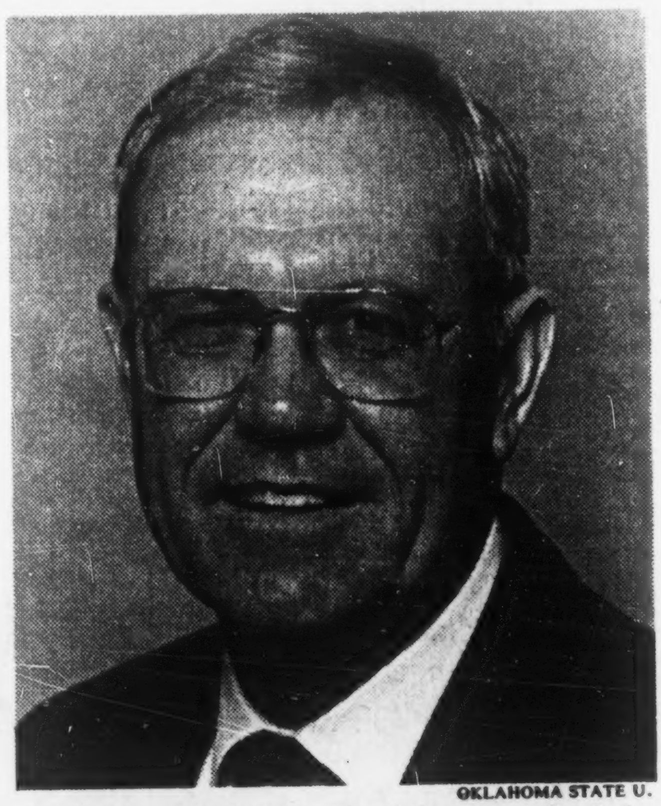
By JULIE NICKLIN

The board that governs Oklahoma State University will meet this week to decide the fate of President John Campbell, whose role in a sports controversy has led faculty and student groups to call for his dismissal.

Mr. Campbell has come under fire for ordering the reinstatement last month of seven football players who had been declared academically ineligible.

At a special meeting this month, the Oklahoma State faculty declared 209 to 182 that it had lost confidence in the president and respect for him. Approximately 38 per cent of the university's faculty members voted on the resolution. Earlier this month, Mr. Campbell's resignation had been demanded by a Student Government Association resolution and by a petition signed by more than 500 students.

Members of the Board of Regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges said they would decide at their meeting this week whether Mr. Campbell had retained enough credibility and support to lead the university effectively. A committee of the board is investigating the charges against the president.



OKLAHOMA STATE U.

John Campbell: The decision to reinstate seven players was made in a spirit of "compassion and in the best interest of the individuals as students."

In January, Mr. Campbell asked three deans to readmit seven athletes to their academic divisions despite low grades. Six of the seven students have since withdrawn.

Mr. Campbell has been accused of other breaches as well. Faculty members reported that the president had not followed university policy when he named an academic adviser for athletes to an adjunct faculty position. Several faculty members also charged that on another occasion the president had failed to comply with the university's affirmative action policy.

Violations of Policies Found

The vote of no confidence came after the faculty received a report, compiled by its Academic Standards and Policies Committee, on the athletes' readmission. The report showed that President Campbell had violated the university's academic policies in readmitting the seven scholarship athletes.

Yet another investigation of the readmission controversy, an audit of academic-retention standards conducted by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, found that the university had accorded unequal treatment to scholarship

Continued on Following Page

U. of Illinois Is Charged With 11 Rules Violations; Men's Basketball Team Could Face 'Death Penalty'

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

The men's basketball program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was charged formally this month with 11 violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

The letter of official inquiry, which was released by the university, contains some of the most serious charges made by the N.C.A.A. in several years. Six of the charges are considered "major" by N.C.A.A. standards.

The association alleges that an Illinois recruiter promised one high-school player $80,000 and a Chevrolet Blazer if he enrolled at Illinois, and offered another as much as $30,000 to play for the university. Actual payments of cash and other gifts to players are also alleged.

Coach Barred From Recruiting

Although names were excised from the N.C.A.A.'s letter, in October the university barred an assistant basketball coach, Jimmy Collins, from recruiting. Mr. Collins has consistently denied any wrongdoing. In November it announced that Deon Thomas, a freshman player, would be held from competition until the investigation was completed.

Chancellor Morton Weir called the alle-

Continued on Following Page

ATHLETICS NOTES

■ 2 Basketball coaches resign from Drake U.

■ Former coach charged with embezzling

An internal review at Drake University concluded last week that an assistant men's basketball coach had written papers for team members and that the head coach had abused players.

As a result of the investigation, which also uncovered violations of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, the university last week accepted the resignation of the head coach, Tom Abatemarco, and fired Tom Butler, the assistant coach.

Drake's president, Michael R. Ferrari, said the university would consult with N.C.A.A. enforcement officials about the violations of the association's rules, which center on the players' use of long-distance telephone service paid for by the university.

Mr. Ferrari appointed a three-member investigative committee at the beginning of this month, after players alleged that Mr. Abatemarco had abused them and reports of N.C.A.A. rules violations had begun to circulate.

Members of the team then boycotted several days of practice, vowing that they would not play again for Mr. Abatemarco (*The Chronicle*, February 15).

The internal review found that Mr. Butler had written papers that at least two basketball players had turned in for academic credit. The inquiry did not find that Mr. Abatemarco knew of Mr. Butler's actions. But it said the head coach had failed to monitor the academic progress of players, for which Mr. Butler was responsible.

The review also discovered that Mr. Butler had tried to discourage a witness from aiding the investigation, and had himself refused to participate in the inquiry.

■

The former baseball coach at the University of Michigan was charged this month with embezzling money from the sale of football programs and giving it to baseball players.

The felony charge against Budd Middaugh, who resigned in July after 10 years as Michigan's coach, is punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a $5,000 fine. The baseball program is being investigated by the university and by the Big Ten Conference. —D.L.

Pro Football League Opens Its Draft to College Juniors

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

In a grudging bow to legal and practical pressures, the National Football League announced this month that it would open its player draft to college juniors beginning in April.

The league said it would require juniors who enter the draft to renounce their remaining collegiate eligibility—a requirement that it hopes will discourage players from leaving college early.

The N.F.L. altered its long-standing "four-year" rule as a surge of underclassmen were applying for the draft. In each of the past several years, a handful of college athletes have petitioned to enter the draft despite a rule that bars N.F.L. teams from selecting a player until either he or his entering class has graduated.

A Dozen Have Applied

This year about a dozen top players already have applied for the draft, and as many as 20 more are expected to join them.

Most sports-law experts have long argued that the N.F.L. rule would not withstand a legal test. A similar National Basketball Association rule was struck down by the courts in 1971, and professional baseball and hockey leagues have no restrictions on whom their teams may draft.

The N.F.L. office seemed to recognize those developments in announcing the change in league policy. A statement said Commissioner Paul Tagliabue "felt it was time—in light of both developments on campus and the reality of eligibility rules for other professional leagues—to initiate changes in our draft eligibility procedures."

The league made it clear that it did not wish to throw its doors wide open. The new policy requires any junior who enters the draft to sign an affidavit irrevocably renouncing his remaining collegiate eligibility.

An N.F.L. spokesman said the potential forfeiture of college eligibility would insure that players "realistically assess" their chances of a successful career in the professional league.

But that clause continued to encounter objections from Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Mr. Schultz, who held several meetings with N.F.L. officials in recent weeks, last week reiterated his view that players should be able to test their marketability in professional leagues without losing their college eligibility.

At January's annual meeting of the N.C.A.A., Mr. Schultz called for a change in the association's rules to allow athletes who enter professional-league drafts to keep their eligibility if they fail to make the grade with a professional team.

Coaches React Coolly

An N.C.A.A. spokesman said that if the association's members voted to adopt such a rule change, the N.F.L.'s proposed affidavit would not bar athletes continuing to play in college.

"Nothing except N.C.A.A. rules can make athletes ineligible," said James Marchiony, the N.C.A.A.'s communications director.

College coaches, who generally favored the more restrictive N.F.L. rules, reacted coolly to the league's decision to admit juniors. Some even suggested they might make life difficult for N.F.L. scouts by declining to provide videotapes as they usually do, and possibly by barring them from campuses.

The coaches, who want to keep their top players in college, argue that athletes take a huge risk in leaving school early, since so few catch on in the professional league. ■

NCAA Says More Athletes Fail to Meet Academic Standards

Continued From Preceding Page

Because of the incompleteness of the sample, N.C.A.A. researchers warned against drawing firm conclusions from the survey.

Still, the numbers are the best now available for gauging the impact of Proposition 48, which has been controversial from the start.

At the 183 institutions responding to this year's survey, 584 freshman athletes—about 6.5 per cent of the 9,043 scholarship athletes admitted this academic year—were partial qualifiers.

In the 1988-89 survey, to which 206 colleges responded, 562 athletes, or about 5.1 per cent of the scholarship athletes enrolled, failed to qualify under Proposition 48. The year before that, 457 athletes, or 4.5 per cent of the total, were ineligible.

Drop in Non-Qualifiers

While the number of partial qualifiers rose, the number of non-qualifiers in Division I continued to drop. Fifty-one athletes were barred from competing this year because they met none of the requirements of Proposition 48, down from 67 in 1988-89 and 143 in 1987-88.

Blacks continued to make up the bulk of the ineligible athletes. Of this year's 584 partial qualifiers, 385 are black. Sixteen per cent of all black athletes admitted to Division I institutions failed to qualify under Proposition 48. About 2.5 per cent of white athletes who enrolled in Division I failed to meet the standards.

Just over half of the ineligible athletes in Division I were football and men's basketball players.

Proposition 48 went into effect in Division II in the 1988-89 academic year. This year, with 95 of 194 Division II members responding to the survey, 389 of 3,981 enrolled scholarship athletes were found to be partial qualifiers.

An additional 24 athletes were admitted to Division II colleges as non-qualifiers. In the 1988-89 survey, 346 of 3,089 athletes were partial qualifiers, and 51 non-qualifiers were enrolled. ■

U. of Illinois Charged With Breaking Rules

Continued From Preceding Page

gations "shocking," and said Illinois would continue to investigate them. The university has until mid-April to respond to the N.C.A.A.'s charges.

In his letter to Mr. Weir, S. David Berst, the N.C.A.A.'s assistant executive director for enforcement, said it was "reasonable to expect that the N.C.A.A. Committee on Infractions will find violations" of the association's rules.

Football Team on Probabtion

If major violations are found, Illinois could become the second university to receive the N.C.A.A.'s so-called death penalty, which punishes institutions found guilty of major violations twice in five years.

The Illini football program was placed on two years' probation in 1988 because of improper recruiting.

Under the death penalty, the infractions committee can bar a team from competition for up to two years. In 1987 the panel barred Southern Methodist University's football program from competition for more than a year. —D.L.

Oklahoma Board to Weigh Fate of President

Continued From Preceding Page

athletes. The report, however, did not directly criticize the president's actions. Gov. Henry Bellmon had asked the State Regents and the A&M Regents to investigate the Oklahoma State affair.

In a written statement, Mr. Campbell said the decision to reinstate the seven players had been made in a spirit of "compassion and in the best interest of the individuals as students." He said the players should have been given a chance to improve their academic performance to increase the likelihood of graduation.

The investigations into academic policies are another blow to the university's athletic programs. Last year, the National Collegiate Athletic Association placed Oklahoma State's football program on four years' probation for violations of recruiting rules. ■

Have a question about your subscription?

The independent contractors who handle our subscriptions can serve you best if you'll write them directly—enclosing a copy of your address label, if you have one. Or use the coupon below to let them know how they can serve you.

Please check the appropriate box(es) below and attach label to:

☐ Change a delivery address
☐ Report a subscription problem

☐ Enter a new subscription (48 issues—one year)
☐ Renew a subscription (48 issues—one year)

☐ $57.50; payment enclosed
☐ Bill me
☐ Charge VISA # ____________
☐ Charge MasterCard # ____________

Signature Expiration date

ATTACH LABEL HERE
(if you're already a subscriber)

Name

Institution

Street address or box number

City State Zip

Mail to:
Subscription Department, The Chronicle of Higher Education
P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305

Please allow four weeks for your order or adjustment to be processed.

D0990

C 2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

March 28, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 28

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Visualizing the universe at the speed of light is the goal of a new computer technique at Carnegie Mellon U.: Page A6.

Two new groups of ecologists are seeking respect and financial support for their efforts to preserve biological diversity: Page A7.

Difficult questions face colleges that require students to take courses that explore issues related to race: Page A19.

A proposal to reform education in Mississippi has at its core a controversial plan to institute tougher college-admissions rules: Page A25.

Congress and arts supporters formed battle lines over support of the arts and humanities: Page A25.

President Bush's plan to require student workers at public colleges to pay Social Security taxes is raising questions in Congress: Page A25.

To improve the quality of undergraduate life, colleges are examining what students do when they aren't in class: Page A37.

Brazil's academic leaders were stunned by a package of radical economic reforms announced by the new President: Page A41.

Amid all the political drama in Moscow, it has been hard to find university students with a commitment to social activism: Page A41.

A proposal to create degree-granting private colleges has prompted a debate in Israel: Page A44.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-52**
Athletics	A39-40
Books	A16, 21
Business & Philanthropy	A32-34
Coming Events	A45
Computers	A22
Deadlines	A50
Deaths	A45
Gazette	A45
Government & Politics	A25-31
Grants	A34
International	A41-44
Personal & Professional	A19-24
Scholarship	A6-18
Students	A35-38
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-68**
Bulletin Board	B6-67
End Paper	B68
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

End to Special Status of AIDS Studies at NIH Is Sought

Moves by Congress, Bush signal frugal era for health research

By **COLLEEN CORDES**

WASHINGTON

A divisive controversy over the special treatment of AIDS research in the budget for the National Institutes of Health has prompted Congress and the Bush Administration to move to reduce the favored status that AIDS studies have had at the agency.

The controversy centers on the practice of designating specific amounts in the federal budget for AIDS research. Many policy experts fear that the debate over such "earmarks" foreshadows a more frugal era for health research generally, an era in which political clashes over scientific priorities will become more frequent and heated.

'Biology Not Like Engineering'

Some researchers say the special designation of N.I.H. money for AIDS studies has led the institutes to support AIDS research that is of lesser quality than the research N.I.H. supports in other important areas. They also say the practice has drained support from important projects elsewhere in the budget.

Even early supporters of the earmarks say they no longer make sense, at least for basic research. Because breakthroughs in fundamental science are unpredictable, continuing the set-asides at the expense of other studies could actually slow the scientific assault on AIDS, they contend.

"Problems in biology are not like engi-

Continued on Page A28

100,000 MORE IN A DECADE

Big Increases in Academic-Support Staffs Prompt Growing Concerns on Campuses

By **KAREN GRASSMUCK**

Susan H. Rasmussen works in a windowless basement office at the University of Michigan, where she takes regular employee headcounts and files the data with the federal government.

Ms. Rasmussen, the university's affirmative-action planning officer, smiles when she reflects on the steady growth of Michigan's academic support staff, which has increased by 87.5 per cent since 1979. One reason for the growth, she says, "is that they have to hire more people like me."

'Institutional Layering'

Ms. Rasmussen has put her finger on the nub of a problem that is of increasing concern to college administrators across the country.

Some of them call the problem "institutional layering" and say it describes the way in which colleges have added administrative and professional staff members—including employees like Ms. Rasmussen—over the past 15 years.

Data obtained by *The Chronicle* from the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission show that the number of professionals employed to perform "academic support" functions rose by more than 60 per cent—about 100,000 people—between 1975 and 1985, the most recent year for which figures are available. The category, which the E.E.O.C. calls "other professionals," includes financial-aid counselors, auditors, coaches, and systems analysts, among others.

In the same period, the total number

Continued on Page A32

Staff Changes at Colleges and Universities, 1975-1985

	1975	1985	Change
Full-time faculty members	446,830	473,537	+ 5.9%
Executive, administrative, and managerial employees	102,465	120,585	+17.9%
Other professionals	**166,487**	**268,225**	**+61.1%**
Secretarial, clerical employees	302,216	330,196	+ 9.2%
Technical, paraprofessional staff	113,248	129,913	+14.7%
Skilled crafts people	51,370	58,019	+12.9%
Service, maintenance personnel	205,790	196,612	− 4.9%
Total	1,388,406	1,577,087	+13.6%

Full-time employees at approximately 3,000 U.S. colleges and universities.

SOURCE: U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Buyout Clauses for College Coaches Can Be Costly and Controversial

By **DOUGLAS LEDERMAN**

Clemson University paid Danny Ford $1-million when it forced him out as football coach in January.

Jackie Sherrill walked away with almost $700,000 when he resigned under pressure from Texas A&M University in December 1988.

And in negotiating the possible resignation of Jim Valvano, the basketball coach's agent asked North Carolina State University for more than $500,000.

In each case, the amount of money raised the hackles of educators and legislators, who have wondered why the universities should pay so much to coaches they want to get rid of.

Buyout clauses—or liquidated-damages agreements, as they are also called—are increasingly found in contracts between colleges and coaches, particularly in the sports of Division I football and men's basketball.

Administrators and sports-law experts generally agree that, in principle, the arrangements are useful legal tools that help lay out very clearly the expectations and commitments of both sides in negotiations. Typically, they explain what an institution owes a coach if it fires him without cause, and what the coach owes the university if he leaves before the contract expires.

Protection From Litigation

Ideally, lawyers and others say, such arrangements offer the coach some assurance that he or she won't be fired just for losing a few games. From the institution's perspective, they may deter a coach from leaving before his contract has expired. Defining the terms clearly may also protect both sides from possible litigation, which is increasingly common, often very expensive, and sometimes a source of embarrassing revelations, sports lawyers say.

Even the supporters of buyout provisions, however, say that in practice, they are often carried out badly, and that such clauses, when too one-sided or poorly negotiated by university officials, can cost a lot of money and even more in bad publicity. More often than not, lawyers say, a bad buyout clause is merely symptomatic of a badly negotiated overall contract.

"Oftentimes these contracts are negotiated in the thrill of victory and settled in the agony of defeat," says Edward N. Stoner, II, a lawyer in Pittsburgh who has helped draw up more than 50 contracts between colleges and coaches.

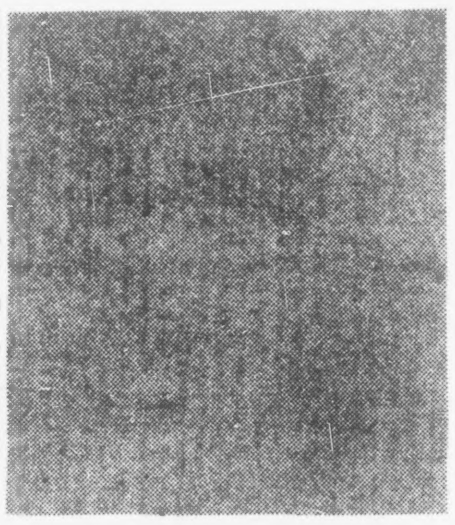
Manning N. Lomax, vice-president for student affairs at Clemson University, agrees: "I think people are starting to be more careful, by not writing contracts during times of euphoria. People don't think in

Continued on Page A39

Campus Religious Leaders Assume Broader Roles

Students and administrators are looking to campus religious leaders for assistance in dealing with contemporary controversies: Page A35.

MARGINALIA



Front-page headline in *The Diamondback*, a newspaper at the University of Maryland at College Park:

CAMPUS TO BARE
BRUNT OF STATE CUT

Stop, stop! There'll be no baring of brunts around *here!*

■

The public-affairs office at Denison University has received two bills from the campus mailroom for "faculty stuffing."

■

From *Livingston Life*, a publication at Livingston University:

"Music by Bach and Zimmerman will be just some of the entertainment provided at the LU Choir Concert in Bibb Graves Auditorium on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. . . .

" 'The choirs will perform a wide variety of literature from various stylistic periods,' said Dr. Keith Graumann, director of Choirs. . . .

"In the final portion of the program, the Concert Choir will present light music and will also perform Zimmerman's *Psalkonzert*.

" '*Psalkonzert* includes three concussions, an electric bass, marimba, and a baritone solo,' Graumann said."

Music by Bach and Zimmerman, and three fist-fights on the side?

■

Headline in the University of Vermont *Cynic:*

QUALITY OF EDUCATION
JEOPORDIZED AT UVM

It's all too clear.

■

Note in *bITs*, a newsletter at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology:

"The IT Board of Advisors . . . compromises 34 members representing alumni, the practicing professions, industry, other University of Minnesota campuses, and each of the state's higher education systems."

A far-flung scandal, if ever we heard of one.

■

Letter from the transfer coordinator at Brookdale Community College:

"Since you are an intricate component of my evaluation-course-update-process, I want to thank you for the positive responses to my request for an updated assessment of our General Education Courses. . . ."

We're really uncomplicated, once you get to know us.

■

A computer printout of the faculty-staff cafeteria menu at West Chester University listed, for Wednesday, February 28, "Turkey & swill on rye." The printout ended: "Thanks for reading and enjoy your lunch!!!"

It won't be easy. —C.G.

In Brief

FBI Seizes Stolen Books Worth Up to $30-Million

OTTUMWA, IOWA—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last week seized a cache of stolen rare books and manuscripts worth up to $30-million. Many of the items had been taken from university and museum libraries.

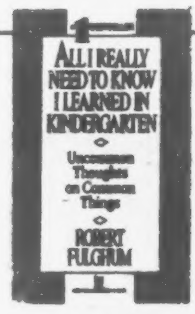
The collection included more than 9,000 items relating to the settlement of the Northwest, believed to have been stolen from the University of Oregon library in 1987. The collection, valued at $662,500, included the original charter for the City of Portland.

The items were found in the home of Steven Cary Blumberg, an antiques dealer here, who was arrested and charged with the Oregon theft.

Although the items were for the most part unmarked, a carton of labels and identification tags that may have come from the books indicated that they might have been taken from Harvard University, the University of Notre Dame, and the College of William and Mary.

Other items found in the house, and in a warehouse leased by Mr. Blumberg, included a Nuremberg Bible from 1480, an atlas from 1609, and an Italian songbook from the Eighth Century.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	1
2.	**Codependent No More,** by Melody Beattie	—
3.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	—
4.	**Star,** by Danielle Steel	—
5.	**Web of Dreams,** by V. C. Andrews	—
6.	**The Hunt for Red October,** by Tom Clancy	—
7.	**Megatrends 2000,** by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	—
8.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	—
9.	**A Prehistory of the Far Side,** by Gary Larson	—
10.	**Liar's Poker,** by Michael Lewis	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in February.

Police in Several States Investigating Book Thefts

NORFOLK, VA.—Campus police departments in several states are investigating what they suspect may be one or more rings responsible for a rash of textbook thefts.

Two of the latest targets were Old Dominion University and Christopher Newport College. Late last month, thieves broke into a total of about 20 faculty offices on the two campuses and made off with about 120 mathematics, business, and other new textbooks, according to campus police at the two institutions.

At least 27 universities in about 12 states have had similar break-ins, said Lieut. Art Sheehan of the University of New Haven Police Department. He has been tracking the incidents since someone broke into six offices on the New Haven campus last May and stole between 60 and 200 books worth as much as $6,000.

Typically the thieves pose as book buyers and visit faculty offices asking if professors have books to sell. Later, they break into offices where they had spotted books of some value. The books that are stolen are usually review copies of new editions of textbooks. Lieutenant Sheehan said the stolen books are then sold to brokers.

Study Finds Little Change in Female Sexual Activity

BOSTON—Despite warnings of sexually transmitted diseases such as herpes and AIDS, college women today are just as sexually active as their counterparts in the 1970's, according to a report published last week in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

Researchers surveyed women who visited the health center at Brown University in 1975, 1986, and 1989, and found that those studied last year had the same number of sexual partners and participated in the same sexual practices as college women did in the 1970's.

The study did find that more women relied on condoms than in the past. Researchers found that the proportion of women whose partners used condoms had increased from 6 per cent in 1975 to 25 per cent in 1989.

Fire Damages Dormitory at Northern Colorado U.

GREELEY, COLO.—A late-night fire that gutted a room and blackened one floor of a dormitory at the University of Northern Colorado has forced half the 600 residents of the hall to move to temporary accommodations.

The local fire department estimated damage caused by the blaze at $200,000. One student was treated for smoke inhalation.

Students living in the five floors above the fire were housed in other residence halls and hotels during a cleanup. About 50 students who lived on the floor where the fire occurred have been assigned to new accommodations.

Student Seriously Injured When Team Van Crashes

ORLANDO, FLA.—A co-captain of the Central Connecticut State University men's tennis team remained in a coma last week following a crash here involving the team's van. Six other players riding in the van also were injured.

The team, which was scheduled to compete in a tournament here, was traveling from the airport when a car crossed the median and collided with the van. The driver of the car was charged with

Winter Can't Stop a Michigan University's Unusual Rite of Spring

SAULT SAINTE MARIE, MICH.

The temperature here on the first day of spring peaked at 30 degrees. Fifteen inches of snow lay on the ground. But in celebration of March 20—and in anticipation of warmer days—local citizens joined faculty members and students at Lake Superior State University to burn a papier-mâché snowman for the 20th year running.

Charles Cullum, an English professor, and several students read poetry to a crowd of 200 in front of the campus library. In addition, daffodils were handed out and toasts were made.

As the snowman burned (*right*), the university's president, H. E. Shar, played "Welcome Sweet Spring" on his cello. The only thing interfering with his song was the roar of the welcome fire.

—LYNN MUNDELL

© 1990 SUSAN TUSA, FOR THE CHRONICLE

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Give & Take

Journalism programs at historically black colleges and universities will receive free consulting services from the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications, thanks to the Gannett Foundation.

The foundation agreed to finance the service and to pay travel expenses for people in journalism departments at black colleges who want to observe accreditation teams at work on other campuses. The pledge was made this month at a three-day conference sponsored by the foundation on what should be done to help support and improve the quality of journalism programs at historically black institutions. Over the years, the foundation, one of the nation's largest, has provided some $50-million to journalism education.

Only three of the 90 accredited journalism and mass-communications programs in the country are at historically black institutions. Many of the deans and department heads from the 35 institutions represented at the conference said that they had not sought accreditation because they knew their programs lacked the money and personnel needed to obtain it.

Pam Johnson, publisher of the Ithaca *Journal*, said it was important to students that their institutions receive accreditation. "As an employer," she said, "I'm going to give an edge to students from accredited schools. This is not to say that students from non-accredited ones can't perform as well. But students from accredited schools have an edge."

■

A cooperative program between Bradley University and Illinois Central College, which allows substance abusers to complete their formal education, has received a $25,000 grant.

The program, "Learning to Live Again," identifies people who have the ability to earn either an associate or a four-year degree. Prospective students undergo testing by Bradley University's Center for Orientation, Testing, and Advisement and then are directed to either Illinois Central College, a two-year institution, or Bradley.

The grant, from an anonymous foundation, will provide one semester's worth of support for 12 students.

The program was the idea of George Armstrong, a substance-abuse counselor and assistant professor of communication at Bradley, who says he himself is a recovering alcoholic.

The University of South Florida at Sarasota received an anonymous gift last year for a similar program. That gift was from a recovering alcoholic who wanted to help students who have shown they are recovering substance abusers and are maintaining high academic standards.

Business & Philanthropy

Big Increase of Administrative and Professional Employees Prompts Growing Concerns About 'Bureaucratic Bloat'

Continued From Page A1

of all full-time college employees rose by 13.5 per cent, the data show.

The new layers of staff have been necessary, administrators say, partly because colleges must comply with a growing number of state and federal laws, ranging from rules on the disposal of hazardous waste to measures meant to assure equal access to higher education for all students.

While they applaud the regulations' intent, the officials say the need to hire people to interpret, report, and monitor compliance with the laws has inflated administrative ranks at a burdensome cost.

Attending to Students' Needs

Robert A. Scott, president of Ramapo College, notes that much of the growth at his institution in his five-year tenure has come in student services, particularly in attending to students' special needs.

Those services, he says, range from the installation and repair of special equipment used by disabled students to counseling for students who require academic help, particularly some minority students.

"It's tremendous that we are now able to make higher education accessible to so many new students," says Mr. Scott. "But in order to do it, we need to add special staff."

Competitive and financial pressures also have played a direct role in swelling university payrolls, administrators say. They say they must hire professionals to staff computer laboratories, to seek donations from alumni and others, and to handle complex communications and information systems. And they point to students and their parents who expect colleges to offer a broad menu of services, including such things as post-graduation job placement and counseling.

But at least one college president dismisses such arguments as "hollow" and asserts that administrators at many institutions are refusing to check widespread "bureaucratic bloat."

"Everybody wants to blame somebody else for their inability to control their own appetites," says Robert V. Iosue, president of York College of Pennsylvania.

"Until administrators are able to control their own growth, they cannot expect faculty to be more productive," he adds.

A few preliminary signs indicate that the trend may be tapering off. Several college officials are mounting an effort to rein in widespread administrative growth. They are looking for ways to trim university bureaucracies, a tedious process that means studying the day-to-day functions of offices and the people who staff them.

Some early efforts, such as those now under way at Drexel and Stanford Universities and Dartmouth College, may even be starting to quiet some of higher education's harshest critics. The critics hail the attempts as a signal that bureaucratic bloat at universities may be reaching an end.

Other Categories Grow, Too

An analysis of information filed by about 3,000 institutions with the E.E.O.C. found that the trend toward bigger staffs had pervaded all kinds of institutions.

Between 1975 and 1985, the number of "other professionals"—defined by the federal government as college employees whose jobs require degrees but do not involve teaching or research as a primary responsibility—rose by 61.1 per cent, from 166,487 to 268,225.

© 1990 EUGENE MOPSIK, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Richard D. Breslin: Announced that Drexel U. would consolidate two of its seven colleges. "We've got to plan for our own future, or it will happen to us."

DOUGLAS GORALSKI

Chester E. Finn: "It's like going on a diet. They'll try and lose some but won't be able to keep it off very long. And in the end, you never lose as much as you gained."

DOUGLAS GORALSKI

Richard F. Rosser: "Believe me, if anything, our private colleges and universities are understaffed. People are working long hours and for little pay."

The job category, according to the E.E.O.C.'s definition, includes those who are employed "for the primary purpose of performing academic support, student service, and institutional support activities." Such employees include librarians, accountants, counselors, systems analysts, athletic coaches, lawyers, and pharmacists, among others, according to the written description that the E.E.O.C. provides to colleges.

Other members of the work force—including presidents, deans, secretaries, technical and maintenance workers—are reported under separate categories, all but one of which have also grown in recent years.

Widespread at Big Universities

The number of faculty members employed at the nation's colleges increased by 5.9 per cent from 1975 to 1985. While comparatively speaking their rate of growth was slow, the number of full-time faculty members at colleges remained the largest of any job category in 1985, with 473,537 professors.

Over the same period, student enrollment grew by about 9.5 per cent, according to the U.S. Department of Education.

Since the data obtained by *The Chronicle* were general and did not name institutions or specific departments or offices, it was not possible to pinpoint where the growth occurred at each university. Nor was it possible to make realistic comparisons between universities, since each institution has wide latitude in how it classifies employees in each category.

But an analysis of specific data provided by several public and private universities with some of the largest operating budgets showed that the growth of academic-support staffs was especially widespread at large research universities.

The Chronicle asked affirmative-action officers at 10 universities with the largest operating budgets to provide data from their E.E.O.C. reports. Eight submitted the data, while two—the University of Chicago and New York University—declined, saying that the information could be misleading.

102% Increase at Penn

Seven of the eight institutions reported significant increases in the number of academic-support employees. They were the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus, Stanford University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Ohio State University, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Only one—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—did not show a comparable increase. U.S. Department of Education figures show the eight institutions' operating budgets to be among the largest in the country.

At the University of Pennsylvania, for example, the greatest growth by a wide margin occurred among non-teaching professionals, whose ranks grew by 102 per cent between 1979 and 1989. Penn's faculty grew by 5.9 per cent during the decade, while the university's staff of executives, administrators, and managers declined by 3.1 per cent, according to data provided by JoAnn Mitchell, Penn's affirmative-action director.

At the Ohio State University—one of the largest public institutions based on the size of its operating budget—the academic-support staff increased by 139 per cent between 1979 and 1989. Faculty ranks grew by 29.2 per cent in that period, while the number of executive, administrative, and managerial employees grew by 71.2 per cent, according to the university's affirmative-action office.

Although M.I.T. did not report an increase in the "other professionals" category, it did show a large increase in its executive, administrative, and managerial staff. That category, which includes the university's highest academic officers and its program directors, grew by 37 per cent from 1981 to 1989. The number of M.I.T. faculty members increased by 7.6 per cent in the same period, according to data provided by Clarence Williams, assistant equal-opportunity officer at the university.

A random check of smaller universities showed a similar pattern. At James Madison University, for example, "other professionals" rose by 93.2 per cent from 1979 to 1989, from 59 to 114. In contrast, the number of full-time faculty members rose by 7.9 per cent, according to the university's figures. One university official attributed the dramatic growth in non-teaching professionals mainly to the growth of computing activities.

"Everybody wants to blame somebody else for their appetites. Until administrators are able to control their own growth, they cannot expect faculty to be more productive."

The growth trend has affected private liberal-arts colleges, too. At Dartmouth, for example, the number of academic-support employees grew by 169 per cent, from 122 in 1981 to 329 in 1989, according to data provided by Barbara McHugh, manager of wage and salary in the college's personnel office. Dartmouth's total number of employees grew by 2.8 per cent from 1981 to 1989.

Growth Blamed on New Laws

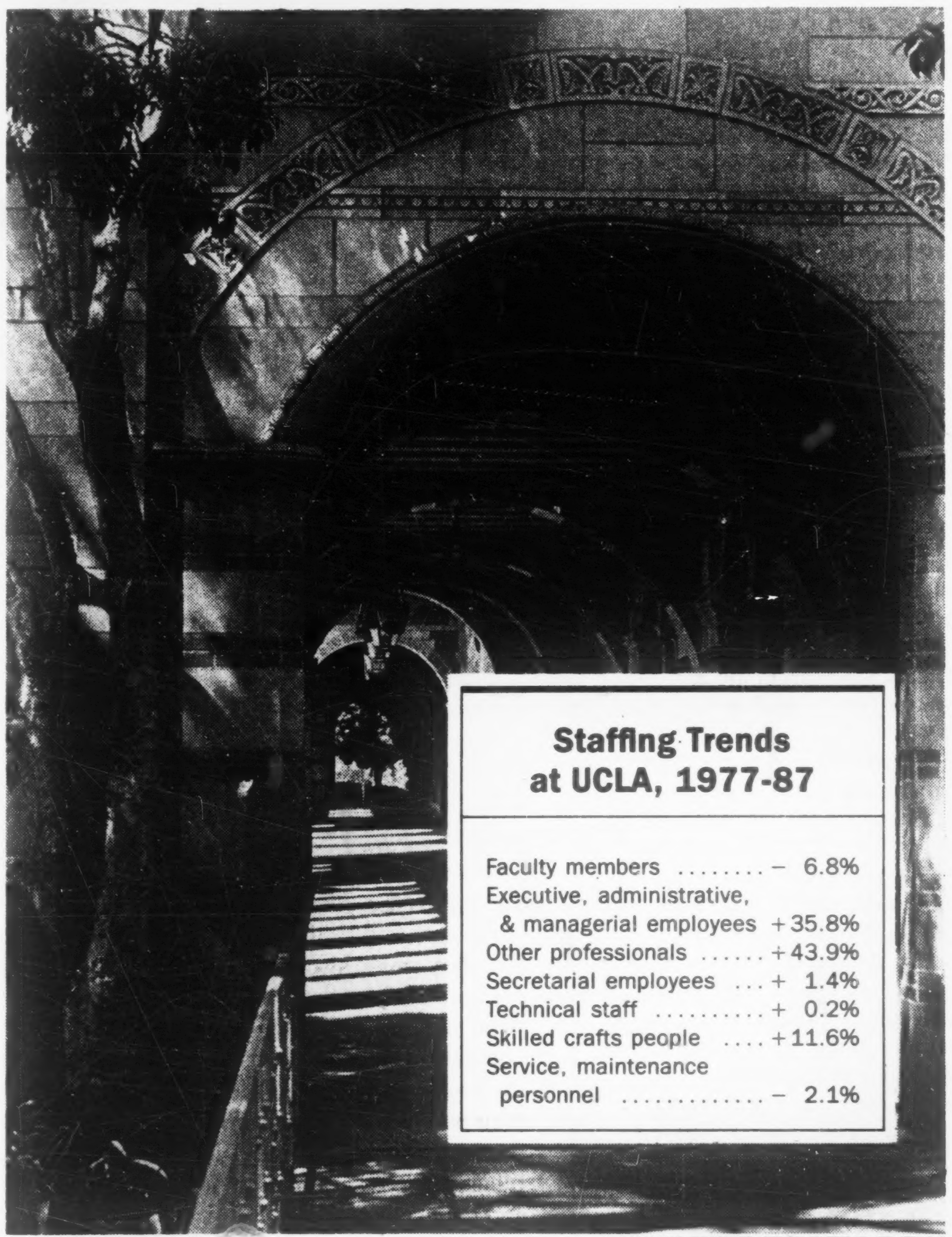
Most college and university officials blame the administrative growth at least partly on federal laws and regulations enacted in the past 20 years. They say those laws have forced them to hire more auditors, more number-crunchers, more coaches, more staff members to take care of the needs of handicapped and other students. The laws range from the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 to Title IX regulations governing equal access to collegiate sports for women.

Ms. Rasmussen's job at the University of Michigan, like similar positions at other universities, was created after the 1972 Equal Employment Opportunity Act, which required all institutions of 15 or more employees to keep and submit de-

Continued on Following Page

ADMINISTRATORS UP, PROFESSORS DOWN

At UCLA, 41 Employees Oversee Compliance With Hundreds of Health and Safety Laws



Staffing Trends at UCLA, 1977-87

Faculty members	− 6.8%
Executive, administrative, & managerial employees	+35.8%
Other professionals	+43.9%
Secretarial employees	+ 1.4%
Technical staff	+ 0.2%
Skilled crafts people	+11.6%
Service, maintenance personnel	− 2.1%

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER H. STAFFORD

You might think Bradford C. Manning was one heck of an industrial hygienist, since the University of California at Los Angeles now employs three people for the job he was hired to do in 1980.

But Mr. Manning says the reason for the growth in staff has nothing to do with his professional competence. Rather, he says, significant increases in legislation on environmental and health issues have forced the university to increase its staff. "Within the last 10 years, the growth has really taken off," he says.

Now U.C.L.A.'s director of environmental health and safety, Mr. Manning supervises 41 full-time employees who oversee the university's compliance with hundreds of health and safety laws governing everything from asbestos removal to hazardous-waste disposal. That's a 24-per-cent rise since 1987, when the division had 33 full-time employees.

Most of the growth is as a result of laws passed by the state Legislature, Mr. Manning says. California has been a leader in environmental issues, he adds, and was one of the first states to adopt tough vehicle emission standards in the 1970's.

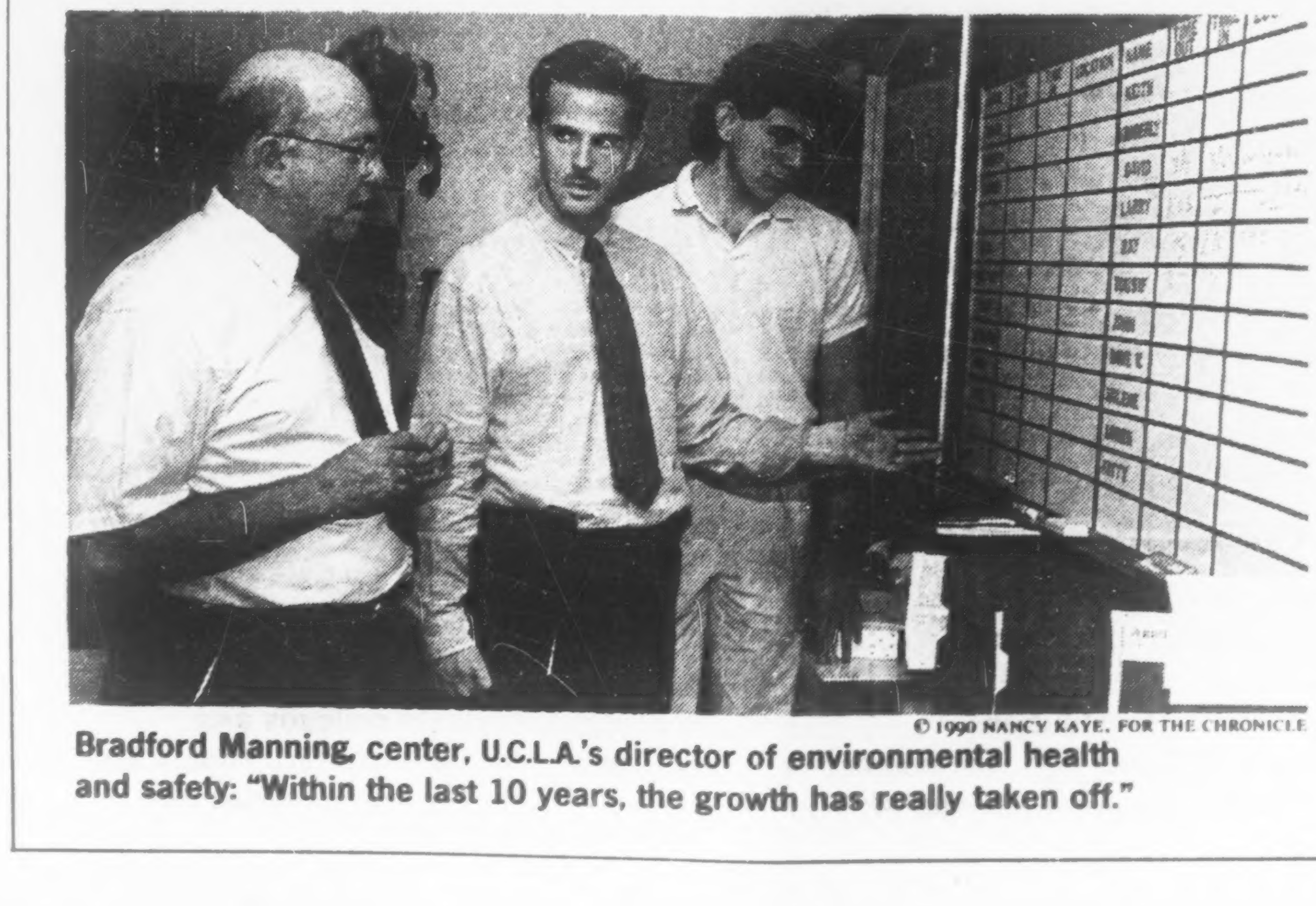
A Plethora of Regulations

Until recently, most federal and state regulations were aimed at industry. That's changing, Mr. Manning says, as a plethora of regulations emanating from the National Institutes of Health, state and federal occupational safety and health offices, and other agencies now apply to universities, too.

A key part of the recent growth has occurred in the field of biological safety, stemming mostly from new N.I.H. guidelines, Mr. Manning says. "We now have a full-time biological-safety officer whose main responsibility is to insure that faculty and staff who are working with infectious agents—viruses, bacteria, fungi, and protozoa—are not being exposed to these agents as a result of their research," he says. One person was hired in 1981 to be the biological- and chemical safety officer, but the university recently split that job into two full-time positions.

Other areas of growth include positions to supervise hazardous-waste disposal. To comply with state requirements, which rank among the most stringent in the country, the university has three full-time employees to make sure a hazardous-waste disposal program is set up for each department.

Mr. Manning expects to hire new people soon to oversee the university's compliance with forthcoming air-pollution regulations. For example, he expects new restrictions to govern emissions from the university's boilers, incinerators, and fume hoods in the chemistry laboratories.



© 1990 NANCY KAYE, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Bradford Manning, center, U.C.L.A.'s director of environmental health and safety: "Within the last 10 years, the growth has really taken off."

Mr. Manning's office isn't the only one growing on campus. U.C.L.A. officials say the offices of financial aid, contract and grant accounting, and athletics are growing, too.

According to E.E.O.C. data provided by the university, the number of professional academic-support-staff members employed at U.C.L.A. rose from 3,093 in 1977 to 4,453 in 1987, an increase of 43.9 per cent. In addition, the executive staff—including deans, program directors, and vice-presidents—grew by 35.8 per cent in that time, from 385 to 523. In contrast, the number of faculty members fell by 6.8 per cent, dropping to 2,871 in 1987 from 3,081 in 1977. Many universities across the country cite similar figures on their campuses.

One of Mr. Manning's toughest tasks, he says, has proved to be the effort to keep up with state legislators who bombard the state with a flurry of bills every time there's news of an oil spill or a pesticide scare.

"For a while there," he says, "the bills were coming so fast that just keeping up with the changes was getting to be difficult." —KAREN GRASSMUCK

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

- **Rice U., Baylor Medical: $5-million grant**
- **Hispanic colleges: $471,000 for program**
- **Merck Fund: science-collaboration grants**

The W. M. Keck Foundation has awarded a $5-million grant to the Baylor College of Medicine and Rice University to establish a center for biological research.

The center, to be named in memory of William Myron Keck, the late owner of the Superior Oil Company, will allow biologists, biomedical researchers, and computer scientists from both institutions to develop innovative computer models of cells and biological functions.

The Keck Foundation was established in 1954 by Mr. Keck, who died in 1964. His company was sold in 1984 to the Mobil Oil Corporation. The foundation, now under the direction of the founder's son, Howard B. Keck, contributes to educational, scientific, engineering, and medical research endeavors.

■

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation has given the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities a $471,000 grant to establish a national program to help more Hispanics graduate from high school.

The three-year grant will establish National Hispanic Student Success Programs this year in Miami and the Santa Fe–Albuquerque area of New Mexico, and in 1991 in Los Angeles and the Bronx, N.Y. Representatives of colleges, public schools, businesses, and local communities will work together to develop activities that best meet the needs of Hispanics enrolled in each school. According to the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, only 70 Hispanics out of every 1,000 who enter U.S. public schools are graduated from college.

Activities that may be developed include after-school tutoring sessions, summer enrichment programs, leadership-development programs, financial-aid forums, and trips to college campuses. The programs will seek to build partnerships among students, parents, and educators.

The institutions that will coordinate programs in the four areas are California State, Florida International, and New Mexico Highlands Universities; East Los Angeles and Herbert H. Lehman Colleges; and Hostos, Miami-Dade, Northern New Mexico, and Santa Fe Community Colleges.

All of the institutions are members of HACU, which represents 113 institutions at which at least 25 per cent of the enrollment is Hispanic.

■

The Merck Company Foundation will award up to a total of $180,000 in competitive grants to support collaborative projects between college-undergraduate and public-school science programs.

Approximately six colleges will each receive up to $30,000, which the institution must match with other donations to expand existing programs that improve science education in elementary or secondary schools. The programs must also encourage students, particularly women and members of minority groups, to consider careers in the physical or natural sciences.

Invitations to compete for a grant have been sent to more than 400 independent, four-year liberal-arts institutions in Puerto Rico and the 16 states in which most Merck employees reside. From those entries, the foundation will ask 15 to 20 institutions to prepare proposals to explain how they would expand their current programs. Winners will be announced in the spring of 1991.

Merck and Company is a pharmaceutical concern based in Rahway, N.J. The Merck Company Foundation, a charitable-giving arm, has awarded more than $70-million since it was created in 1957. The latest competition builds on a similar awards program for undergraduate science that the foundation sponsored last year.

The grants will be administered by the Consortium for the Advancement of Private Higher Education, which raises money for liberal-arts institutions. More information on the program is available from the Merck Centennial Awards, c/o CAPHE, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 20009.

Briefly Noted

■ Winston-Salem State University will receive $2.5-million from the Sara Lee Corporation, bringing to $6.5-million the total amount pledged in the university's month-old $25-million capital campaign. The campaign seeks private donations and is part of a larger effort to raise $55-million to improve academic programs and campus facilities. The additional $30-million will come from issuing bonds and from state allocations.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Academe's Support Staff Grew by 100,000 in 10 Years

Continued From Preceding Page

tailed records of employees by sex, minority status, and job and salary level.

Some higher-education officials say that many universities are making do with smaller staffs than they need.

"Believe me: If anything, our private colleges and universities are understaffed," says Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. "People are working very long hours and for very little pay."

A Few Start to Curb Growth

A few universities have decided to cut back the growth. Stanford University announced a plan last month to trim $22-million from its budget over the next 18 months. Figuring prominently in Stanford's goals are reductions in non-academic staffing and simplification of its administrative structure.

Dartmouth has also adopted a series of cost-cutting moves, including the elimination of 52 administrative and staff positions. Officials at the college cited a 17-per-cent rise in such positions over the past eight years—more than double the growth for faculty members, they said.

Other universities currently examining non-teaching staff reductions include Drexel, where a panel of trustees, administrators, and faculty members is to identify areas of the budget that might be cut back, eliminated, or strengthened. President Richard D. Breslin also recently announced a plan to consolidate two of the university's seven colleges and eliminate two top-level administrative positions.

"We've got to plan for our own future, or it will happen to us," Mr. Breslin says, adding that fiscal concerns are driving the reductions.

Financial worries are behind most of the administrators' actions. Public resistance to rising tuition rates is forcing the institutions to look for ways to keep their costs down.

Administrative bloat also can be blamed on internal management problems that are common among universities, says Robert M. Zemsky, director of the Institute for Research on Higher Education at the University of Pennsylvania. "Every time you have a new problem you hire new people" to solve it or prevent its recurrence, Mr. Zemsky says. The problem, not unique to universities, is "plaguing American society," he adds.

Mr. Zemsky has given seminars and lectures to groups of college administrators and state education officials on how university operations can be streamlined.

Some critics are skeptical of the colleges' efforts.

Chester E. Finn, a conservative critic of higher education and a U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education for educational research and improvement in the Reagan Administration, says that many college administrators may lack the ability to make the tough layoff decisions required by efforts to trim staffs. Some college officials agree that the changes will be difficult to make.

Mr. Finn says that if colleges follow the "last hired, first fired" principle, they will find they are "going to be firing mostly women and minorities."

"It's like going on a diet," says Mr. Finn, a professor of education and public policy at Vanderbilt University. "They'll try and lose some of it, but they won't be able to keep it off very long. And in the end, you never lose as much as you gained."

Still, even Mr. Finn allows that it's good that they are trying to pare their administrative staffs. "Thank God they at least acknowledge the problem," he says. ■

Private Grants and Gifts

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 90071

Biology. For a joint program in computational biology: $5-million to Baylor U. and Rice U.

—For fellowships in biology: $1.25-million to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chemistry. For an advanced organic chemistry laboratory: $150,000 to Alma College.

—For a spectrometer for the chemistry department: $145,000 to Ithaca College.

—For equipment for the chemistry department: $90,000 to Southwestern U. (Tex.).

Computers. For a computer laboratory: $200,000 to Goucher College.

Curriculum. For an undergraduate program in law, jurisprudence, and social thought: $350,000 to Amherst College.

Engineering. For equipment for the ceramics and materials-science engineering programs: $250,000 to Alfred U.

—For equipment for the department of petroleum engineering: $650,000 to U. of Texas at Austin.

Facilities. For renovation of the chemistry building: $600,000 to Occidental College.

Manufacturing. For equipment for the Manufacturing Research Center: $350,000 to Georgia Institute of Technology.

Physics. For equipment for the physics department: $150,000 to Denison U. and $200,000 to Fairfield U.

Research. For equipment for biophysical research on macromolecular assemblies: $600,000 to Johns Hopkins U.

—For a laboratory for fluid-dynamics research in the department of mathematics: $165,000 to Pennsylvania State U.

—For an ion microprobe for research in isotope chemistry: $1-million to U. of California at Los Angeles.

Science. For an optical spectroscopy laboratory: $250,000 to Kalamazoo College.

—For equipment for the biology and chemistry departments: $150,000 to Knox College.

—For an environmental isotope laboratory: $250,000 to Michigan State U.

—For equipment for the division of natural sciences: $300,000 to Santa Clara U.

—For equipment for the departments of biology and geology: $195,000 to Texas Christian U.

—For equipment for the department of physics and astronomy: $300,000 to Tufts U.

—For an astronomy consortium of eight undergraduate colleges: $750,000 to Wellesley College.

—For science equipment: $150,000 to Wesleyan U.

Student aid. For scholarships: $350,000 to Mount St. Mary's College.

Support. For an endowed fund for improving educational programs: $200,000 to Linfield College.

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Mich. 49017-3398

Agriculture. To improve agriculture instruction in secondary schools: $50,000 to Michigan State U.

Health. For regional education programs in health administration: $74,552 to Javeriana U. (Colombia).

—To develop a program of computer-generated individualized-care information for elderly patients, their families, and health-care providers: $369,521 to Carnegie Mellon U.

Public policy. To evaluate Kellogg-assisted public-policy-education projects concerning wholesome-food-supply issues: $242,462 to Cornell U.

—For rural training programs in agriculture: $900,940 to U. of Natal (South Africa).

Rural areas. For leadership-development programs in small rural communities: $826,764 to State U. of New York at Binghamton and $866,714 to U. of Maine at Orono.

Telecommunications. For a statewide telecommunications network: $500,000 to Michigan Community College Association.

FLETCHER JONES FOUNDATION
One Wilshire Building
624 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles 90017

Humanities. For postdoctoral fellowships in the humanities: $250,000 to California Institute of Technology.

RALPH M. PARSONS FOUNDATION
1055 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 90017

Chemistry. For fellowships in the division of chemistry and chemical engineering: $1-million to California Institute of Technology.

WILLIAM PENN FOUNDATION
1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia 19103

Community colleges. For programs to increase transfer opportunities for community-college students: $281,280 to Beaver College.

PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION
711 High Street
Des Moines 50309

Support. For the capital campaign: $2-million to Drake U.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York 10036

Students. For a summer academy for at-risk students: $290,000 to U. of New Mexico.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 10111

Business. For a project, "Pricing Over the Business Cycle: an Interview Study": $308,561 (principal investigator: Alan Blinder).

Government. For a Congress-university colloquium: $115,915 to Association of American Universities.

Immigration. For research on immigration: $54,957 to Brown U., $104,535 to National Opinion Research Center, $65,152 to U. of California at Berkeley, $73,000 to U. of California at Santa Barbara, and $66,000 to Urban Institute.

International issues. For a program, "The Interdependence of Nations: Technology and Economics in Global Relations": $600,000 over three years to National Academy of Engineering.

Liberal arts. For programs of faculty and curricular development: $170,000 to Brandeis U. and $75,000 to Savannah State College.

Science. For the project on integrity and responsible conduct of science: $61,482 to American Association for the Advancement of Science.

—For seminars on mathematical sciences and molecular biology: $50,000 to U. of Southern California.

—For cross-disciplinary studies in population sciences: $85,815 to U. of California at Berkeley and $135,331 to U. of California at Davis.

—For fellowships in molecular studies of evolution: $80,500 each to Indiana U., Johns Hopkins U., U. of California at Berkeley, and Washington U. (Mo.).

—For programs to encourage students to study science and mathematics: $175,000 to U. of California at Berkeley.

—For a book on molecular evolution: $147,000 to Wayne State U. (project director: Roger Lewin).

Technology. For completion of books on various topics in technology: $75,000 to Princeton U.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL FOUNDATION
One Bell Center, St. Louis 63101

Computers. For collaborative efforts between the computer-science and mathematics departments: $600,000 to Washington U. (Mo.).

Gifts & Bequests

Birmingham Southern College. For programs of faculty development: $500,000 from Katherine R. Ireland.

Bowling Green State University. For a professorship in the college of business administration: $1-million from the estate of James Good.

Brainerd Technical College. For scholarships: $512,959 from the estate of Ione Johnson.

California State University–Dominguez Hills. For an accelerated math-science high school, the California Academy of Mathematics and Science: $250,000 from Hughes Aircraft Company.

Chapman College. For support of programs: $3.1-million from the estate of Harriet Sue Salmon.

Clemson University. For the capital campaign: $1-million from an anonymous donor.

Davis & Elkins College. For the library project: $1-million from an anonymous trustee.

Lafayette College. For a new residence hall: $1-million from Lawrence J. Ramer.

League for Innovation in the Community College. To develop educational software for underprepared students: computer equipment valued at $1.3-million from International Business Machines Corporation.

St. Bonaventure University. For the capital campaign: $1.5-million and $500,000 from two anonymous donors.

Salisbury State University. For scholarships: $1-million from Alan and Patti Guerrieri.

Skidmore College. For the endowment: $1-million from the estate of Ella Van Dyke Tuthill.

Texas Christian University. For unrestricted purposes: $624,031 from the estate of Ann Day Jarvis McDermott.

University of California at Davis. For graduate fellowships in medical research: $2.2-million from the estates of Floyd J. and Mary E. Schwall.

University of Georgia. For the school of music: $100,000 from the estate of William Moore Wardlaw.

University of Kansas. For the capital campaign: $1-million from the family of Dolph Simons.

University of Southern Mississippi. For a fitness complex and for other purposes: $4-million from Jim and Larry Payne.

Waldorf College. For the capital campaign: $1.2-million from John K. and Luise Hanson and $200,000 from a group of alumni.

Western Michigan University. For student programs: $1-million from Merze Tate.

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

April 11, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 30

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A year after two chemists said they had sustained nuclear fusion in a simple lab experiment, debate continues over their claim's validity: Page A6.

To help them succeed, an engineering professor is teaching his students how to fail: Page A15.

Journalists in many states say colleges are keeping the public from learning about crime on campuses by using a 1974 law designed to protect the privacy of students: Page A22.

Reversing herself, the chief of the National Endowment for the Humanities opposed limits on the works the N.E.H. can support: Page A22.

A key Congressman vowed to end the Administration's ban on experiments using fetal tissue: Page A23.

The University of Vermont has set out to improve its image and pacify its many critics: Page A23.

Foundations and other grant makers are grappling with ways to diversify their programs and their own leadership: Page A31.

More colleges are offering academic credit to older students for their experiences on the job or at home: Page A35.

Euphoria at the U. of Nevada at Las Vegas over its basketball title may be short-lived: Page A47.

Taiwan's university students appear to have become a political force to be reckoned with: Page A49.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-56**
Athletics	A47-48
Books	A11, 20
Business & Philanthropy	A31-33
Coming Events	A51
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A53
Deaths	A51
Fact Files	A36, 37
Gazette	A51
Government & Politics	A22-30
Grants	A28, 33
International	A49-50
Personal & Professional	A15-20
Scholarship	A6-13
Students	A35-46
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-56**
Bulletin Board	B4-55
End Paper	B56
Opinion & Letters	B1-3

1988 Enrollments of All Racial Groups Hit Record Levels

U.S. reports minority students made up 18.4% of 13 million total

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

College enrollments of all racial and ethnic groups reached record levels in 1988, and the proportion of college students who are members of minority groups climbed to a high of 18.4 per cent, according to a draft of a report prepared by the U.S. Department of Education.

The report says that in the fall of 1988, the latest year for which figures are available, total enrollment topped 13 million for the first time ever, and minority enrollment neared 2.4 million. (A compilation of enrollments by race at more than 3,100 colleges and universities begins on Page A38.)

Observers who follow enrollment trends called the gains in minority attendance encouraging, but they noted that the college-going rate of black and Hispanic high-school graduates had continued to trail that of whites.

By racial and ethnic group, the 1988 enrollments and enrollment gains from 1986 to 1988 were as follows:

- The number of white, non-Hispanic

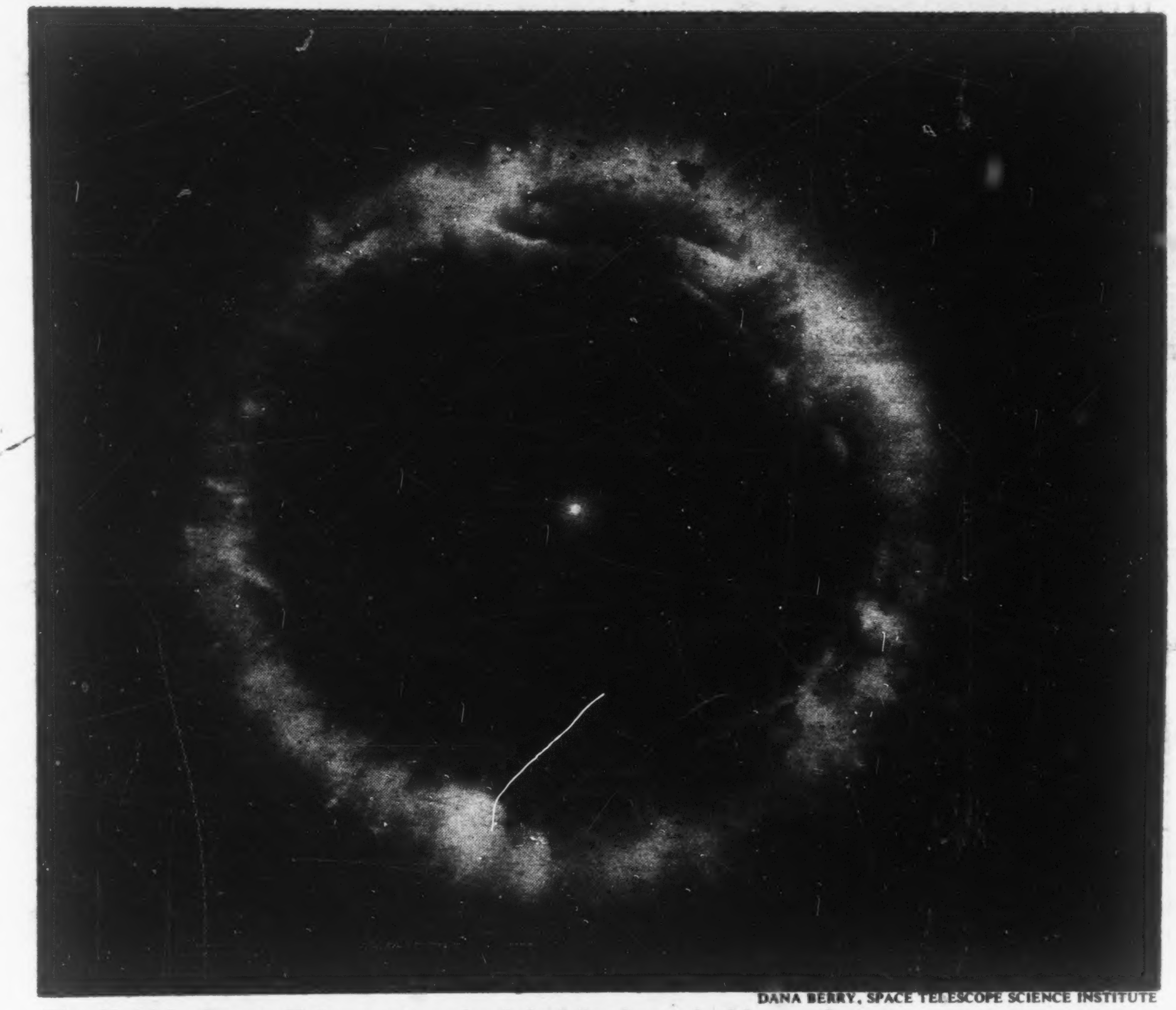
Continued on Page A37

1988 College Enrollment and 2-Year Gains

	1988 college enrollment	2-year gains
White	10,283,000	3.6%
Black	1,130,000	4.4
Hispanic	680,000	10.0
Asian	497,000	10.9
American Indian	93,000	3.3
Foreign	361,000	4.6
Total	**13,043,000**	**4.3%**

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VIEWING THE UNIVERSE WITH GREATER CLARITY



DANA BERRY, SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

The Hubble Space Telescope, scheduled for launch this week, will allow scientists to create images such as this color simulation of an exploding star. Story on Page A6.

Delay in Processing Aid Applications Alarms Thousands of Students Waiting for Offers

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

The busy spring season for admissions officers and student-aid administrators has been disrupted on many campuses this year by a delay in processing aid applications.

Thousands of prospective college students can expect to receive acceptance letters this week without the offers of student aid that usually accompany them. College and university officials blame the problem on a backlog of applications at the College Board's College Scholarship Service, the nation's largest processor of student-aid forms.

The company is one of five government contractors responsible for processing aid applications submitted by students. It calculates students' eligibility for various aid programs and sends the results to the appropriate colleges. Aid administrators, in turn, notify students of the aid they would receive if they enrolled.

Increased Competition

This year's problems come at a time when the College Board is facing increased competition from the other government contractors.

C.S.S. officials acknowledged the delay and blamed it on an equipment problem and a late start because of changes in the system that were required by the Education Department. Company officials said that in early March, they were processing forms at only 44 per cent of the previous year's rate—a statistic that had improved to 90 per cent by last week.

The delay has caused confusion and

Continued on Page A24

Higher-Education Conferees Applaud Carnegie Plan to Broaden the Definition of Faculty Scholarship

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

SAN FRANCISCO

Acknowledging that it is a myth that all professors are researchers, higher-education officials meeting here last week embraced a proposal for a broader definition of scholarship that would recognize and reward teaching, service, textbook writing, and other faculty activities.

A fresh concept of scholarship is the chief recommendation of a report to be released later this spring by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the foundation, discussed a draft of the report, to be called "The New American Scholar," in a speech to the annual meeting of the American Association for Higher Education.

Many conferees conceded that efforts to broaden the definition of scholarship would be met with stiff resistance—from research universities, from smaller universities seeking to become more prestigious, from academic disciplines, from state legislators, and from scholars themselves. One conferee, Deane G. Bornheimer, a professor of higher education at New York University, observed: "Any junior scholar who comes in and pays attention to teaching at the expense of research and publishing ain't going to get tenure."

Nonetheless, conferees said they hoped the Carnegie report would help legitimize a

Continued on Page A16

Chiefs of Sports Conferences Propose Sweeping Reforms

The commissioners of major athletics conferences are proposing wide-ranging tightening of rules in a new push to reform college sports: A47.

MARGINALIA

The Oklahoma Daily, which has been running a series of articles on the centennial this year of the University of Oklahoma, reported recently on the university's mascots:

". . . The Schooner, which runs around the goal posts after an OU touchdown, is a wagon guided by the Ruf / Nek pep squad and drawn by the two white horses, Boomer and Sooner.

"The Ruf / Neks also promote school spirit by firing rifles at OU touchdowns."

That promotes school spirit *and* holds the scoring down.

■

A reader with the North Orange County Community College District sent us this clipping from *Western Photo Traveler:*

"Photographers seeking something unusual and photographically challenging might want to consider going underground to photograph the beautiful formations in caves. . . .

"I wrote to some sixty caves and only half replied."

They're notoriously bad letter writers.

■

From *SummitTalk,* a newsletter at Rice University about the "economic summit" in Texas this summer:

"Since media from all over the world will be coming to cover the Summit at Rice, *Thresher* editors-in-chief Sarah Leedy and Greg Kahn got the bright idea to invite their own international media peers from top universities and colleges around the world. . . .

" 'The budding journalists at the *Thresher* think this is a sensationalistic opportunity to see how the real world of journalism works,' says Jay Yates, who will be co-editor of the *Thresher* during the Summit."

Sounds more level-headed than *that,* to us.

■

Course listing in the catalogue at the Wesley Theological Seminary:

"1274. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES CONFRONTING THE CHURCH. Problematic issues in church life; precise content varies according to the faulty person assigned to class."

That figures.

■

From *Hilltopics,* a newsletter at Lindsey Wilson College:

"During open house, males are not allowed to use the restrooms in the women's dorm and females are not allowed to use the restrooms in the men's dorm. Escort your guest outside."

No comment.

■

Subhead in the New York *Times:*

TUTTORING PLAN PAY OFF

Why not try it and see? —C.G.

In Brief

President Steps Down Amid Accreditation Delay

NEW YORK—The president of Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York announced his retirement last week on the heels of questions about the institution's accreditation.

Joel Segall has been president of Baruch for 13 years and will retire on August 31. In a statement, he said he was resigning "voluntarily without pressure from any source or authority—except my family."

According to a report in the New York *Times,* the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools has deferred a decision to reaccredit Baruch because of the college's reportedly low rate of retaining minority students and its poor record of hiring minority professors and administrators. Neither the college nor the accrediting agency would confirm that report.

A spokesman for the college said Baruch was accredited and that the accreditation review was still under way. The spokesman also said the president had retired for personal reasons unrelated to the accreditation issue.

U. of Wisconsin Is Sued Over Anti-Harassment Policy

MILWAUKEE

A group of students and an instructor in the University of Wisconsin System are suing the Board of Regents, charging that its anti-harassment policy violates their right to freedom of speech.

The lawsuit, which was filed in U.S. District Court, challenges a policy that prohibits comments that demean individuals on the basis of their race, sex, or ethnic background. The Board of Regents instituted the policy on all of the system's 26 campuses last fall.

The lawsuit charges that the policy violates rights protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution because it is too broad, too vague, and applies only to students. The policy deters students from debating controversial issues, said Jeff Kassel, a lawyer for the students.

Patricia Hodulik, a lawyer for the university system, said the policy protects freedom of speech and does not apply to classroom discussions, student writings, or theatrical productions.

The suit was filed by lawyers recruited by the state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of seven students from the university's Milwaukee campus, two from Madison, one instructor at the Green Bay campus, and a student newspaper.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Police Use Tear Gas to Break Up Parties

EUGENE, ORE.—Two youths were arrested on felony riot charges near the University of Oregon after neighbors called the police to two block parties. The parties were attended by several hundred students, most of them from the University of Oregon and Lane Community College.

During the incidents, police dressed in riot gear fired about 10 canisters of tear gas into crowds of students. Police officials said later the action had been taken because some partygoers were pelting the police with bottles, and because the students were engaging in unlawful assembly.

No university organization sponsored the two events, which some reports characterized as "drinking parties," but up to two-thirds of the guests were said to be from the two institutions. The two men arrested, however, were not believed to be college students.

One week before the incidents, a committee of students, university officials, and police sent fliers to 7,300 students advising them how to conduct safe parties.

Law-School Students Stage National Protest

Students at at least 30 law schools boycotted classes, protested, and held teach-ins last week as part of the second Nationwide Law Student Strike.

The strike was part of an effort to push law schools to hire more female and minority professors. The students said they wanted to see new courses in the curriculum, such as ones dealing with legal issues confronting gay and lesbian, minority, and handicapped people.

Students involved in the strike, from Harvard to Wake Forest Universities to the University of California at Berkeley, said they were worried that women and minority-group law students had few mentors to turn to on law-school faculties.

Many law-school administrators said they shared their students' concerns and had made strides both in hiring more female and minority professors and in changing the curriculum.

The administrators, however, said that because law-school faculties typically are made up of many tenured professors, creating a diverse faculty is a slow process.

Closing of Student Paper Is Censorship, Editor Says

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—A student board at Geneva College has voted to shut down the campus newspaper for the rest of the spring semester because of an editorial that characterized the Roman Catholic faith as "pagan" and "non-Christian."

While Geneva is affiliated with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, one in five of its students is a Roman Catholic. The Student Publications Board, made up of eight students and two university officials, took action against the newspaper last month. It also announced plans to re-examine the newspaper's editorial policy.

The editorial, which appeared under the headline "Theology of the Pointy Hats," was written by

Both Sides Claim Partial Victory in Judge's Ruling on Mercer U.

ATLANTA

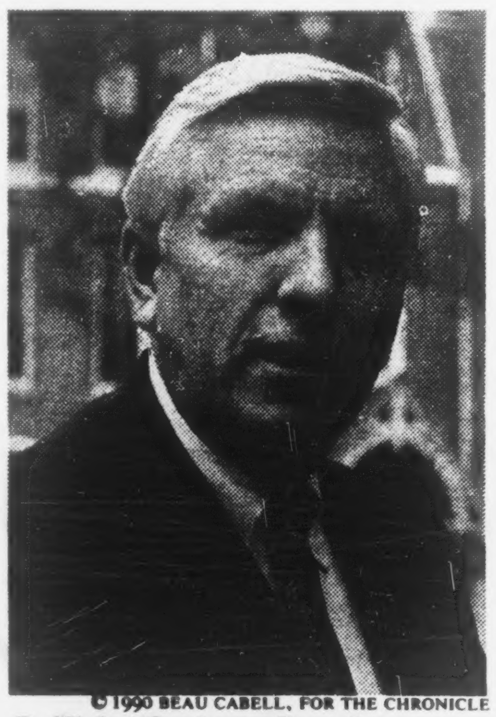
Mercer University officials and the professors and students who sued them have claimed partial victories in their legal battle over the planned closing of the College of Arts and Sciences on the institution's campus here.

Both sides said they expected to appeal an order by Superior Court Judge Carol W. Hunstein. Judge Hunstein refused to stop Mercer's Board of Trustees from closing the college here on June 30. Students and professors had sued Mercer separately last year to keep the college open.

Two other Mercer colleges on the Atlanta campus were not affected by the ruling. The university's main campus is in Macon, about 70 miles away.

Judge Hunstein also refused to restrict Mercer's use of several million dollars in endowment funds that faculty members here claimed had been set aside specifically for the college in Atlanta.

However, the judge upheld an earlier jury decision that the trustees had acted in "bad faith" and had breached contracts made with students and faculty members at the Atlanta college.



©1990 BEAU CABELL, FOR THE CHRONICLE

R. Kirby Godsey: Faculty members have been picketing his office since January to protest his administration.

Mercer President R. Kirby Godsey called the points the judge ruled on "the central issues" in the case. "The trustees and administration of Mercer are pleased that the central issues of the case have been resolved in the university's favor," he said in a statement.

Mr. Godsey, reportedly, has not been as pleased about the climate on the campus in Macon, where his office is located. Dozens of faculty members have been holding hourly vigils every day since January to protest his administration.

Some professors, who blame Mr. Godsey for the university's financial crisis, said they planned to continue picketing until the president resigns.

In late 1988, Mr. Godsey first revealed to Mercer's trustees that the university had been carrying a deficit, which eventually reached nearly $12-million, as well as several million dollars in short-term debt. A spokeswoman for Mercer said the president still enjoyed the support of the trustees and had no plans to resign.

Appeals Expected

The split decision in the lawsuit, both parties said, means they will probably appeal the case. Mercer's general counsel, Corinne Houpt, said she believed the outcome of the case could set legal precedents in higher-education law.

The plaintiffs charged that Mercer's trustees had decided to close the college to use its endowment to cover millions of dollars in debts and deficits incurred at the Macon campus.

The Atlanta students and professors charged that Mercer officials had violated the faculty handbook by failing to consult the faculty before closing the college. The plaintiffs also charged that Mercer had broken its contracts with professors, for their jobs, and with students, for their education.

Mercer officials denied that they had decided to shut down the college in Atlanta for financial reasons. But they said the money from the college here would help cover debts in Macon.

University officials disputed the claim that they were obliged to consult with professors before deciding to close the Atlanta college.

The rulings were in response to the class-action suits filed by the professors and students. However, Judge Hunstein ordered that individuals who are part of either class and who seek damages from Mercer must now file separate complaints with the court.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

More Colleges Offer Credit to Adults for What They Have Accomplished

Continued From Preceding Page

couraged by having to take beginning-level courses.

"If a person comes in and says, 'I'm a computer analyst, I need to move into a 300-level course in the computer area,' and I say to them, 'Well, that's too bad. I'd like you to start back at Cobol and Fortran,' I think that is a waste of time and energy," says Jacqueline E. Johnson, coordinator of prior-learning programs at the University of Maryland's University College. "You just throw another barrier in front of them, when in fact they have already gained that learning."

College officials say learning that takes place off the campus can be just as valuable as what takes place in the classroom.

"An individual who sits and reads and contemplates Plato in a personal study isn't really any different from a person who reads it in the library after it's been assigned," says David O. Justice, dean of DePaul's School for New Learning.

'Not a Giveaway'

Those who work with older students say the portfolio programs are rigorous. "This is not a giveaway, and it is not an easy thing to do," says Maryland's Ms. Johnson. She says students' portfolios can be hundreds of pages long. "People have this vision that when the students come to us and ask us for credit, that we're giving them credit for just the experience," says Ms. Johnson. "They do not realize that these portfolios are evaluated by faculty who are teaching in the field."

Ms. Johnson and others say faculty members who are critical of the programs probably do not realize how sharp older students are. Says Debra A. Dagavarian, director of testing and assessment for the portfolio program at Thomas A. Edison State College: "If any of these stodgy, narrow-minded people—these professors who say if you didn't learn it in my class, you didn't learn it—only heard some of these people speak, I think it would really just blow their minds."

Critics of the plans acknowledge that older students may have gained a lot through life's experiences. But they say colleges should not extend credit for learning they had nothing to do with.

"The degree is supposed to signify some level of attainment, some fraction of which, it now turns out, has nothing to do with the place awarding the degree," says Chester E. Finn, Jr., a professor of education and public policy at Vanderbilt University.

Mr. Finn believes colleges are simply using the adult programs as marketing tools. "Colleges are awfully hungry for students and will bend over backwards to persuade people that coming there is an easy thing to do," says Mr. Finn. "It's like saying, 'We'll give you three semester credits just for being a grown-up.' "

'The Shores of Ordinary Life'

Others say nothing can replace the interplay between professors and students that goes on in classrooms, and they worry that students who get credit without taking courses are missing out.

"The very special thing about college is that it asks you to think about a set of phenomena that go beyond your own experience, and requires reflection that is deeper than what we undertake in navigating the shores of ordinary life," says Stephen H. Balch, president and executive director of the National Association of Scholars. The group, which represents more than 1,000 faculty members, administrators, and graduate students, is devoted to bolstering intellectual standards in higher education.

Some professors worry that because they do not study the theories behind certain concepts, students who participate in portfolio programs will end up believing that what they have surmised about life is correct, even when it isn't.

'Series of Wrong Judgments'

Joseph M. Horn, associate dean of liberal arts at the University of Texas at Austin, says he learned while studying to be a psychologist that many of the things he had come to believe about his father's alcoholism were wrong.

"The experience of growing up with an alcoholic led me to a whole series of wrong judgments," he says.

"I agree that many older people have missed out and are very appropriate for college," Mr. Horn says. "But they should have the same tasks to complete that younger people have to complete. Just because they're older doesn't mean they should have fewer requirements." ■

Engineering Consortium Aims to Increase U.S. Students' Understanding of Japan

About 70 engineering students from 11 colleges and universities will spend next summer as interns working for Japanese companies or for American companies with branches in Japan.

The 11 institutions formed a consortium called the Engineering Alliance for Global Education to increase the number of engineering students who understand Japan and Japanese industry, said Barbara D. Ito, director of the program and director of East Asian Studies at the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology. Rose-Hulman is one of the institutions participating in the program.

The students who travel to Japan will have just completed their senior years. Those who want to participate must apply to the consortium and write an essay telling why they want to take part.

A $145,000 grant from the National Science Foundation will pay for an orientation session aimed at helping the interns learn about Japanese language and culture.

—SUSAN DODGE

Enrollment Trends by Race, 1978-88

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	10-year change
American Indian							
All	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000	+19.2%
Men	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	+ 5.4
Women	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	+29.3
Public	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000	+19.1
Private	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	+22.2
4-year	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	+20.0
2-year	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000	+16.3
Undergraduate	72,000	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000	+19.4
Graduate	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	+50.0
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0
Asian							
All	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000	+111.5%
Men	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000	+105.6
Women	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000	+117.4
Public	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000	+108.2
Private	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000	+127.5
4-year	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000	+115.2
2-year	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000	+105.2
Undergraduate	206,000	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000	+112.1
Graduate	24,000	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000	+ 91.7
Professional	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	+180.0
Black							
All	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000	+ 7.2%
Men	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000	− 2.2
Women	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000	+14.3
Public	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000	+ 4.9
Private	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000	+15.3
4-year	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000	+ 7.2
2-year	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000	+ 6.8
Undergraduate	975,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000	+ 6.6
Graduate	68,000	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000	+11.8
Professional	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	+27.3
Hispanic							
All	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000	+63.1%
Men	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000	+45.5
Women	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000	+80.5
Public	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000	+61.7
Private	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000	+69.1
4-year	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000	+55.8
2-year	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000	+69.2
Undergraduate	388,000	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000	+62.6
Graduate	24,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000	+62.5
Professional	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	+80.0
White							
All	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000	+11.8%
Men	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000	+ 2.1
Women	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000	+21.6
Public	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000	+11.6
Private	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000	+12.7
4-year	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000	+ 9.2
2-year	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000	+16.9
Undergraduate	7,946,000	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000	+12.1
Graduate	1,019,000	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000	+13.2
Professional	229,000	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000	− 2.6
Foreign							
All	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000	+42.7%
Men	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000	+30.6
Women	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000	+72.6
Public	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000	+42.5
Private	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	+44.7
4-year	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000	+50.2
2-year	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000	+15.4
Undergraduate	169,000	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000	+21.3
Graduate	80,000	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000	+88.8
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	+66.7
All							
Total	11,231,000	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000	+16.1%
Men	5,621,000	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000	+ 6.7
Women	5,609,000	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000	+25.6
Public	8,770,000	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000	+15.8
Private	2,461,000	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000	+17.3
4-year	7,203,000	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000	+13.5
2-year	4,028,000	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000	+20.9
Undergraduate	9,757,000	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000	+15.9
Graduate	1,219,000	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000	+20.8
Professional	255,000	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000	+ 4.7

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1988 Enrollment of All Races Hit Record Levels

Continued From Page A1

students rose 3.6 per cent, to 10,283,000.

- Enrollment of black, non-Hispanic students increased 4.4 per cent, to 1,130,000.
- Hispanic enrollment climbed 10 per cent, to 680,000.
- Enrollment of Asians and Pacific Islanders jumped 10.9 per cent, to 497,000.
- The number of American Indians and Alaskan natives enrolled in college rose 3.3 per cent, to 93,000.
- Enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis—rose 4.6 per cent, to 361,000.

The department's National Center for Education Statistics surveys all U.S. colleges and universities every two years on the racial and ethnic characteristics of students. The statistics cover only the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and exclude Puerto Rico and other territories.

> **"The last thing I want to happen is for people to say, 'Hey, folks, the problem is over; let's get back to business as usual.' "**

The number of minority-group students rose 34.4 per cent from 1978 to 1988 largely because of substantial gains in the ranks of Hispanic and Asian students, according to the report. Over the 10-year period, Asian enrollment climbed 111.5 per cent, and Hispanic enrollment rose 63.1 per cent. Over the same period, the number of American Indian students increased 19.2 per cent, while the number of black students rose just 7.2 per cent.

Mixed Progress for Blacks

The figures indicate mixed progress in the enrollment of black students, a subject of much concern among college officials, policy makers, and the public.

Over all, the 1988 enrollment of black students surpassed the 1980 high of 1,107,000 by some 23,000, but the increased attendance of women accounted for that growth. In 1988, 687,000 black women were enrolled in college, compared with 643,000 in 1980. Enrollment of black men stood at 443,000 in 1988, down from the peak of 464,000 recorded in 1980. However, from 1986 to 1988, enrollment of black men edged up 1.6 per cent. Over the same two years, enrollment of black women rose 6.3 per cent.

Commenting on the report, Reginald Wilson, a senior scholar at the American Council on Education, said the figures indicated little progress toward the goal of equal educational opportunity. "We can't celebrate any of the enrollment figures we've seen in higher education," he said. Even with the gains, minority-group students continue to be underrepresented on college campuses, he said.

"The last thing I want to happen is for people to say, 'Hey, folks, the problem is over; let's get back to business as usual,' " Mr. Wilson added.

Population and Enrollment Up

Antonio R. Rigual, president of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, said he was pleased that Hispanic enrollment was up, but added that the increase was largely a result of the substantial growth in the Hispanic population over the last decade. Hispanic students are far less likely than whites to graduate from high school, he said, and the Hispanics who do earn high-school degrees are less likely than white students to enroll in college. "The increase in enrollment is important, but there's a lot of work to be done," said Mr. Rigual.

In 1988, the national college-participation rate of high-school graduates who were 18 to 24 years old stood at 37.3 per cent, up slightly from the 1987 level of 36.4 per cent, according to the Education Department report. By race, the 1988 college-going rate was 38.7 per cent for white young adults, 28 per cent for blacks, and 30.9 per cent for Hispanics. Figures are not available on the college-going rates of Asians and American Indians.

White and minority-group students continue to have different enrollment patterns, with minority students more likely than white students to attend public two-year colleges, according to the government report. In 1988, 34.1 per cent of white students attended such institutions, compared with 54.6 per cent of Hispanic students, 51.6 per cent of American Indian students, 39.4 per cent of Asian students, and 38.3 per cent of black students.

The Department of Education plans to release its 1988 enrollment report later this spring. To purchase a computer tape of the survey data, contact the Department of Education's Information Technology Branch at 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Washington 20208; (202) 357-6528. ■

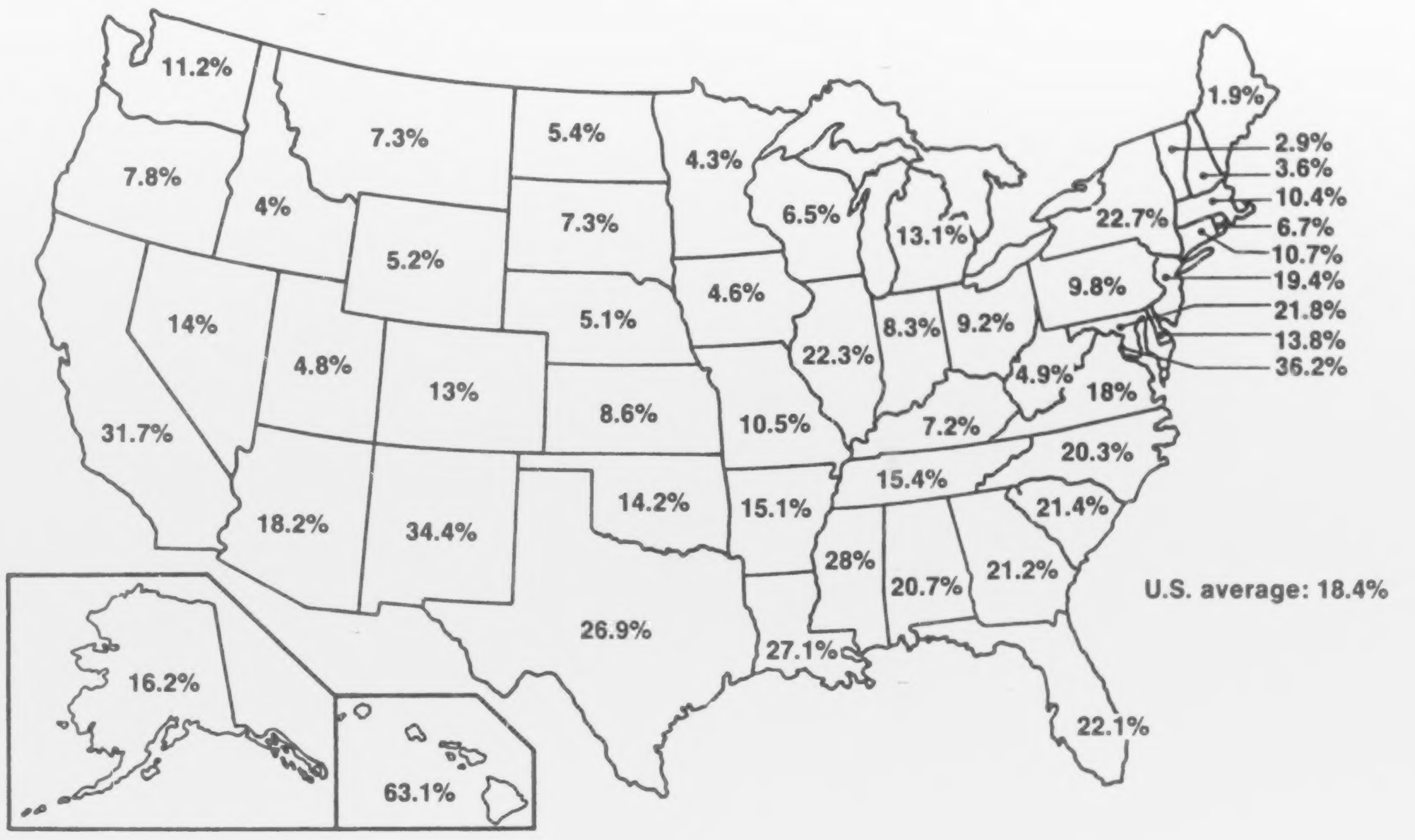
1988 Enrollment, by Type of Institution

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public							
4-year ...	42.5%	36.0%	42.3%	39.7%	31.7%	43.3%	50.2%
2-year ...	35.4	51.6	39.4	38.3	54.6	34.1	15.6
Private							
4-year ...	20.2%	9.5%	17.6%	18.4%	11.8%	20.7%	33.3%
2-year ...	2.0	2.9	0.8	3.6	1.9	1.9	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: This table shows, for example, that while 42.5 per cent of all students were enrolled at 4-year public institutions in 1988, only 36.0 per cent of American Indian students attended such institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

State-by-State Enrollment by Race in 1988



The map shows the proportion of enrollments in each state comprising American Indian, Asian, black, and Hispanic students.

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Alabama	226,167	473	1,683	43,505	1,187	175,388	3,931
Alaska	28,361	2,233	784	1,048	522	23,613	161
Arizona	257,786	8,301	5,340	7,263	26,082	203,748	7,052
Arkansas	84,550	380	668	11,361	366	70,180	1,595
California	1,755,313	20,606	205,938	114,405	215,422	1,133,171	65,771
Colorado	190,767	1,674	4,197	5,363	13,639	161,801	4,093
Connecticut ..	166,569	405	3,565	8,944	4,845	144,737	4,073
Delaware	38,260	68	545	4,313	356	32,315	663
D.C.	79,089	134	2,494	23,926	2,114	41,348	9,073
Florida	515,590	1,509	9,331	48,396	54,513	386,687	15,154
Georgia	230,762	428	3,237	43,029	2,336	176,235	5,497
Hawaii	52,297	194	31,008	957	844	15,700	3,594
Idaho	45,717	373	541	280	653	42,695	1,175
Illinois	688,974	1,972	27,798	83,090	40,784	521,510	13,820
Indiana	267,902	604	3,329	14,723	3,686	239,057	6,503
Iowa	161,174	457	2,056	3,511	1,402	147,933	5,815
Kansas	152,950	1,826	2,089	6,302	2,914	134,971	4,848
Kentucky	159,868	427	1,078	9,296	683	146,703	1,681
Louisiana	176,031	624	2,507	41,213	3,283	123,362	5,042
Maine	47,903	235	260	263	135	46,748	262
Maryland	253,636	717	10,165	39,780	4,574	192,694	5,706
Massachusetts	426,620	1,157	13,731	17,777	11,628	362,797	19,530
Michigan	542,580	3,122	8,607	51,494	7,718	458,194	13,445
Minnesota ...	244,706	1,731	3,929	3,274	1,507	229,422	4,843
Mississippi ...	112,872	337	604	30,367	316	79,451	1,797
Missouri	261,667	840	3,922	20,110	2,610	228,721	5,464
Montana	35,772	2,068	135	141	269	32,472	687
Nebraska	104,617	625	948	2,520	1,220	97,630	1,674
Nevada	48,832	667	1,603	2,242	2,324	41,304	692
New Hampshire	55,334	190	541	611	647	52,433	912
New Jersey ...	302,640	847	11,196	28,831	17,894	232,047	11,825
New Mexico ..	79,450	4,546	929	1,667	20,221	50,647	1,440
New York	1,012,572	3,651	44,249	111,328	70,939	746,950	35,455
North Carolina	332,521	2,620	4,353	58,267	2,249	260,563	4,469
North Dakota .	38,293	1,486	212	215	137	35,231	1,012
Ohio	542,474	1,273	6,150	38,166	4,557	478,869	13,459
Oklahoma	176,307	8,014	2,787	11,777	2,534	145,486	5,709
Oregon	156,159	1,540	6,055	2,013	2,572	138,077	5,902
Pennsylvania .	573,927	918	10,583	38,415	6,139	504,972	12,900
Rhode Island .	74,839	218	1,402	2,185	1,197	68,139	1,698
South Carolina	147,757	236	1,288	29,247	863	113,939	2,184
South Dakota	31,460	1,888	122	226	69	28,526	629
Tennessee ...	206,406	404	1,728	28,494	1,166	170,510	4,104
Texas	847,192	2,756	23,642	75,478	125,778	597,400	22,138
Utah	107,538	1,088	1,736	619	1,743	97,575	4,777
Vermont	34,467	98	407	277	234	32,953	498
Virginia	321,216	738	9,032	44,164	3,783	257,686	5,813
Washington ..	253,088	3,444	13,492	6,504	4,830	219,643	5,175
West Virginia .	80,379	119	577	2,876	335	75,128	1,344
Wisconsin	285,227	1,897	4,033	9,060	3,497	261,147	5,593
Wyoming	26,540	376	82	267	646	24,668	501
Total	13,043,118	92,534	496,688	1,129,580	679,962	10,283,176	361,178

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1988 ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,100 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ALABAMA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alabama A&M U	0.0%	0.3%	75.7%	0.4%	13.2%	10.5%	4,244
Alabama Aviation and Tech C	0.3	1.0	11.9	1.0	85.0	0.8	386
Alabama St U	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	4,045
Alexander City St JC	0.2	0.2	14.2	0.2	84.7	0.6	1,036
American Inst of Psychotherapy	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	94.7	0.0	38
Athens St C	0.5	0.4	5.9	0.4	92.4	0.3	2,115
Auburn U							
Main	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.4	92.5	3.0	20,553
Montgomery	0.1	1.2	15.7	0.2	82.5	0.4	5,580
Bessemer St Tech C	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.1	74.3	0.0	1,659
Birmingham Southern C	0.1	1.5	9.4	0.3	88.2	0.5	1,836
Brewer St JC	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	91.9	0.0	743
C A Fredd St Tech C	0.0	0.7	96.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	307
Carver St Tech C	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	525
Chattahoochee Valley CC	0.2	0.3	26.9	0.9	71.2	0.5	1,572
Chauncey Sparks St Tech C	0.3	0.0	35.1	0.3	64.1	0.3	370
CC of the Air Force	0.1	0.3	17.2	0.3	81.6	0.5	26,354
Concordia C	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	343
Douglas MacArthur St Tech C	0.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	85.9	0.0	427
Draughons JC	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	231
Enterprise St JC	0.2	1.3	10.0	2.1	86.4	0.0	2,020
Faulkner St JC	0.9	0.3	9.1	0.6	88.7	0.4	2,348
Gadsden St CC	0.1	0.2	10.7	0.7	81.6	6.7	4,062
G C Wallace St CC Dothan	0.2	0.7	12.6	0.2	86.1	0.2	3,781
G C Wallace St CC Hanceville	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	98.2	0.1	3,382
G C Wallace St CC Selma	0.1	0.3	35.1	0.1	64.5	0.0	1,469
Harry M Ayers St Tech C	0.0	0.6	14.0	0.0	85.3	0.0	620
Hobson St Tech C	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	61.7	0.0	525
Huntingdon C	0.1	1.4	5.3	0.8	90.4	2.0	866
International Bible C	0.0	2.9	14.3	1.0	79.0	2.9	105
J F Drake St Tech C	0.4	0.3	38.5	0.3	58.6	1.9	694
Jacksonville St U	0.5	0.5	16.6	0.8	79.9	1.7	7,511
Jefferson Davis St JC	0.0	0.1	19.8	0.0	79.7	0.4	896
Jefferson St JC	0.4	0.4	10.3	0.2	87.9	0.8	6,042
John C Calhoun St CC	0.5	0.5	8.7	0.6	89.4	0.2	6,551
John M Patterson St Tech C	0.1	0.6	40.3	0.0	58.9	0.0	672
Judson C	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.2	94.3	0.7	402
Lawson St CC	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1,105
Livingston U	0.2	0.3	25.1	0.1	73.4	0.9	1,633
Lurleen B Wallace St JC	0.1	0.0	12.3	0.2	86.2	1.2	1,009
Marion Military Inst	0.0	0.0	10.6	4.1	85.3	0.0	293
Miles C	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	616
Mobile C	0.2	0.2	14.7	0.0	83.2	1.7	1,054
Muscle Shoals St Tech C	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	84.9	0.0	730
N F Nunnelly St Tech C	0.0	0.2	19.8	0.0	80.0	0.0	515
National Ed Ctr							
National Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	52
Northeast Alabama St JC	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	98.1	0.2	1,177
Northwest Alabama St JC	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	91.5	0.1	1,654
Northwest Alabama St Tech C	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.0	95.5	0.4	446
Oakwood C	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	1,233
Patrick Henry St JC	0.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	86.2	0.0	761
Reid St Tech C	1.2	0.0	24.2	0.0	74.5	0.0	326
S D Bishop St JC	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.0	25.5	1.4	1,824
Samford U	0.1	0.5	5.7	0.5	93.1	0.0	4,089
Shelton St CC	0.0	3.1	19.0	0.0	77.9	0.0	3,310
Snead St JC	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	98.8	0.0	1,399
Southeastern Bible C	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	92.8	2.2	139
Southern JC of Business Huntsville	0.0	0.6	43.6	0.0	55.8	0.0	509
Southwest St Tech C	0.6	0.7	35.9	0.7	62.2	0.0	897
Spring Hill C	0.3	0.9	4.9	2.7	89.4	1.8	1,171
Stillman C	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	771
Talladega C	0.2	0.0	96.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	528
Trenholm St Tech C	0.0	0.0	75.8	4.0	20.2	0.0	703
Troy St U							
Dothan	0.2	0.6	8.1	0.7	90.2	0.3	1,735
Montgomery	0.3	0.9	21.1	2.1	75.6	0.1	1,948
Tuskegee U	0.0	0.0	88.6	0.9	3.4	7.1	3,401
U S Sports Academy	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.8	93.8	2.9	240
U of Alabama							
Tuscaloosa	0.2	2.2	8.5	0.7	86.3	1.9	18,510
Birmingham	0.1	1.0	15.8	0.2	79.6	3.2	13,886
Huntsville	0.2	2.5	5.1	0.8	88.3	3.1	7,448
U of Montevallo	0.1	0.1	7.9	0.3	89.6	2.0	2,719
U of North Alabama	0.2	0.2	7.8	0.4	91.1	0.3	5,291
Walker C	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	96.0	0.0	827
Walker St Tech C	0.2	0.0	5.6	0.1	94.1	0.0	2,243

ALASKA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alaska Bible C	4.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	85.5%	7.2%	83
Alaska Pacific U	10.6	2.7	6.4	3.1	74.3	2.8	639
U of Alaska							
Anchorage	4.8	3.5	5.2	2.2	83.7	0.7	13,435
Kenai Peninsula	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	94.7	0.2	1,503
Kodiak	7.6	5.4	1.0	2.7	83.3	0.0	628
Matanuska-Susitna	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	97.0	0.1	1,164
Fairbanks	10.0	2.8	3.5	1.5	81.8	0.4	6,731
Kuskokwim	59.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	35.9	0.0	301
Northwest	58.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	41.3	0.0	167
Juneau	8.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	85.6	0.6	1,949
Southeast Ketchikan	9.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	87.9	0.0	636
Southeast Sitka	17.0	1.4	0.3	1.1	80.2	0.0	631

ARIZONA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American Graduate Sch of International Management	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	70.9%	27.5%	1,083
American Indian Bible C	85.9	1.0	0.0	2.0	11.1	0.0	99
Arizona C of the Bible	2.4	1.6	3.2	4.8	87.2	0.8	125
Arizona St U	1.1	2.8	2.3	5.3	83.8	4.7	43,426
Arizona Western C	1.9	0.7	2.9	36.8	57.4	0.2	4,654
Central Arizona C	5.6	0.8	3.7	17.6	72.3	0.0	5,196
Cochise C	1.1	3.8	4.9	20.8	69.4	0.0	4,756
DeVry Inst of Tech	2.2	5.9	3.1	8.2	79.2	1.4	2,647
Eastern Arizona C	6.6	0.9	2.8	18.1	71.5	0.1	4,619
Frank Lloyd Wright Sch of Architecture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	25
Grand Canyon C	2.6	1.2	3.4	6.2	85.4	1.2	1,813
ITT Tech Inst Phoenix	4.6	1.8	7.1	9.1	77.4	0.0	438
ITT Tech Inst Tucson	0.9	0.9	6.9	36.5	54.7	0.0	318
Maricopa County CC Dist							
Gateway CC	3.5	2.0	5.8	12.1	76.1	0.5	5,846
Glendale CC	1.1	2.3	2.3	9.0	84.6	0.7	19,200
Mesa CC	1.7	2.3	2.3	8.1	84.8	0.8	19,627
Phoenix C	2.7	1.9	4.6	13.0	77.5	0.3	13,639
Rio Salado CC	2.0	0.9	3.8	9.1	84.0	0.1	14,223
Scottsdale CC	2.7	1.2	1.2	3.0	91.4	0.5	9,141
South Mountain CC	2.1	1.7	17.6	28.7	49.3	0.6	3,177
Mohave CC	1.9	0.5	0.2	2.5	94.9	0.0	3,523
Northern Arizona U	5.2	0.8	1.4	6.0	83.0	3.6	14,995
Northland Pioneer C	22.8	0.4	0.8	7.4	68.6	0.0	6,481
Ottawa U	0.6	6.9	4.2	8.0	80.3	0.0	1,577
Pima CC	2.1	1.9	3.3	19.6	70.5	2.7	26,810
Pima CC Skill Center	13.4	1.4	8.5	31.7	45.1	0.0	142
Prescott C	5.1	0.3	1.4	2.0	90.5	0.7	294
Southwestern Conservative Baptist Bible C	1.8	0.0	3.0	3.0	91.0	1.2	166

ARIZONA—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of Arizona	1.0%	2.6%	1.6%	7.5%	80.5%	6.7%	34,725
Western International U	0.0	8.5	4.8	6.8	57.6	22.3	2,291
Yavapai C	5.7	0.0	0.9	5.1	87.0	1.2	5,717

ARKANSAS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American C	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	98.3%	0.0%	237
Arkansas Baptist C	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	268
Arkansas C	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.3	95.2	0.1	799
Arkansas St U							
Main	0.3	0.7	9.8	0.2	86.3	2.7	9,026
Beebe	0.8	0.7	6.7	1.2	90.6	0.0	1,823
Arkansas Tech U	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.6	95.3	0.7	3,588
Capital City JC of Business	0.0	0.2	44.2	0.2	55.5	0.0	573
Central Baptist C	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.0	92.3	2.2	183
Crowley's Ridge C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	123
East Arkansas CC	0.0	0.2	28.8	0.3	70.7	0.0	1,269
Garland County CC	0.8	0.5	5.7	0.7	92.2	0.1	1,729
Harding U Main	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.8	94.6	2.6	3,155
Henderson St U	0.4	0.2	13.9	0.3	84.6	0.5	3,348
Hendrix C	0.0	0.6	10.6	0.2	84.8	3.8	1,203
John Brown U	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	88.0	9.5	874
Mississippi County CC	0.0	1.6	17.8	0.5	80.1	0.1	1,548
National Education Center	0.1	0.1	35.4	0.2	63.6	0.5	838
North Arkansas CC	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	98.4	0.0	2,457
Ouachita Baptist U	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	92.3	1.6	1,352
Philander Smith C	0.0	2.5	83.7	0.0	0.7	13.1	594
Phillips County CC	0.1	0.4	49.1	0.4	50.0	0.0	1,486
Rich Mountain CC	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	417
Shorter C	0.0	3.3	80.1	0.0	6.6	9.9	151
Southern Arkansas U							
Main	0.3	0.4	17.4	0.3	81.1	0.6	2,159
El Dorado	0.1	0.3	17.0	0.0	82.5	0.1	736
Tech	0.1	0.4	15.1	0.2	84.2	0.0	830
Southern Baptist C	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	96.4	1.0	589
Southern Tech C Little Rock	0.0	0.6	36.6	0.0	62.8	0.0	629
U of Arkansas							
Little Rock	0.3	0.9	10.0	0.7	86.0	2.1	10,064
Medical Sciences	0.2	2.0	7.8	0.3	89.1	0.5	1,327
Pine Bluff	0.0	0.4	82.1	0.1	17.3	0.2	3,333
Fayetteville	0.7	1.4	4.4	0.6	88.9	4.0	13,835
Monticello	0.3	0.2	17.6	0.3	81.5	0.1	1,974
U of Central Arkansas	0.7	0.5	10.8	0.3	86.8	0.8	6,698
U of the Ozarks	0.6	0.3	4.2	0.0	81.3	13.7	795
Westark CC	0.9	2.2	2.9	0.7	93.3	0.2	4,306

CALIFORNIA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Allan Hancock C	2.1%	4.3%	4.6%	14.9%	72.5%	1.6%	7,975
American Academy of Dramatic Arts West	0.7	2.2	5.1	4.3	74.6	13.0	138
American Baptist Sem of the West	0.0	8.9	11.1	4.4	68.9	6.7	45
American Conservatory Theatre	0.0	3.4	9.5	3.4	81.6	2.0	147
American Film Inst Center for Advanced Film and Television Studies	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.0	70.0	16.5	200
Antelope Valley C	1.3	3.6	5.8	8.8	79.6	0.8	8,077
Antioch U Los Angeles	0.0	1.4	2.9	2.9	92.8	0.0	415
Antioch U San Francisco	0.4	1.2	5.4	1.7	85.4	5.8	240
Antioch U Santa Barbara	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	95.7	0.0	139
Armstrong C	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	4.8	91.3	252
Art Center C of Design	0.5	15.4	0.5	5.4	69.1	9.1	1,283
Art Inst of Southern California	0.9	4.3	0.0	5.2	85.3	4.3	116
Azusa Pacific U	0.8	3.3	3.4	5.2	75.0	12.4	2,833
Barstow C	3.4	3.7	10.7	15.3	65.2	1.7	2,233
Bethany Bible C	0.4	2.8	2.8	6.6	86.9	0.6	533
Biola U	0.3	11.4	2.7	4.1	76.7	4.8	2,587
Brooks C	3.7	8.0	10.3	9.1	63.7	5.2	750
Brooks Inst of Photography	0.3	1.9	0.6	4.8	80.5	11.8	626
Butte C	2.9	2.7	1.5	6.0	84.9	1.9	7,928
Cabrillo C	1.0	3.6	1.1	9.8	83.0	1.6	12,075
California Baptist C	0.5	4.8	9.3	6.6	70.6	8.3	666
California C of Arts and Crafts	0.5	9.2	2.6	3.9	74.2	9.5	1,118
California C of Podiatric Medicine	0.5	15.1	2.3	3.2	75.2	3.7	431
Cal Family Study Ctr	0.4	1.6	1.6	3.3	92.2	0.8	243
California Inst of the Arts	0.7	4.0	5.4	3.4	78.0	8.5	850
California Inst of Integral Studies	1.3	4.1	0.6	2.5	89.8	1.6	314
California Inst of Tech	0.1	14.4	0.5	1.7	59.3	24.0	1,841
California Lutheran U	0.5	3.2	2.9	6.0	82.8	4.5	2,749
California Maritime Academy	0.5	4.0	3.5	6.4	82.7	2.9	376
Cal Sch of Professional Psych							
Berkeley	0.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	89.0	1.7	464
Fresno	0.3	1.7	2.8	3.8	88.9	2.4	287
Los Angeles	0.0	4.1	7.5	6.8	79.1	2.6	468
California St U							
Cal Polytechnic St U San Luis Obispo	0.9	8.9	1.6	8.1	79.4	1.0	15,912
Cal St Poly U Pomona	0.8	23.6	3.9	14.5	53.8	3.5	17,905
Bakersfield	0.7	3.9	5.5	14.1	72.9	2.9	4,650
Chico	1.1	1.5	1.7	4.4	88.4	3.0	14,979
Dominguez Hill	0.8	10.1	32.3	11.6	41.3	3.9	7,460
Fresno	1.4	5.2	3.8	16.2	68.1	5.5	17,467
Fullerton	1.0	15.6	2.5	10.5	67.4	2.9	23,376
Hayward	1.3	17.1	9.4	7.1	62.3	2.8	11,757
Long Beach	0.9	18.2	5.4	10.2	62.1	3.2	33,179
Los Angeles	0.6	27.2	10.6	26.4	28.2	7.1	17,960
Northridge	0.7	12.7	5.4	10.1	69.2	2.0	29,401
Sacramento	1.3	9.8	4.4	7.4	74.8	2.2	23,478
San Bernardino	1.4	4.0	6.6	12.6	72.8	2.6	9,154
Stanislaus	1.5	4.7	3.2	10.8	77.1	2.7	4,822
Humboldt St U	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.1	87.9	1.0	6,135
San Diego St U	1.0	9.0	3.5	9.1	75.5	2.0	34,155
San Francisco St U	0.7	26.9	7.4	7.5	51.8	5.7	24,138
San Jose St U	1.0	22.0	4.1	8.8	59.9	4.2	26,456
Sonoma St U	1.1	2.7	4.0	5.3	84.4	2.3	6,129
Career Com C of Business	0.0	11.4	43.8	4.6	40.2	0.0	219
Cerritos C	2.2	14.2	6.3	32.0	43.2	2.0	15,886
Chabot C	1.9	14.8	7.5	11.3	62.3	2.2	19,705
Chaffey CC	1.1	4.1	7.6	18.5	66.8	2.0	10,985
Chapman C	0.2	8.2	2.6	5.9	83.1	0.0	2,060
Charles R Drew U	0.0	8.1	52.5	27.3	12.1	0.0	99
Christian Heritage C	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.0	90.0	1.5	399
Church Divinity Sch of the Pacific	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	96.2	1.9	104
Citrus C	0.9	6.6	5.6	19.5	63.1	4.3	8,786
City C of San Francisco	0.8	36.9	9.0	11.0	36.5	5.7	24,408
Claremont Graduate Sch	0.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	80.4	8.8	1,664
Claremont McKenna C	0.4	11.1	4.2	6.1	75.1	3.2	856
Coast CC Dist							
Coastline CC	1.1	8.2	1.3	5.2	83.7	0.4	10,950
Golden West C	1.0	14.1	1.2	7.1	74.1	2.5	13,137
Orange Coast C	1.0	11.2	1.4	7.6	76.5	2.3	22,365
Cogswell C	0.4	19.3	1.2	11.5	63.8	3.7	243
C of Marin	1.4	4.4	3.3	3.8	85.0	2.1	9,817
C of Notre Dame	1.0	8.3	4.3	5.2	69.5	11.8	1,052
C of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	0.7	11.8	1.2	5.1	75.9	5.3	432
C of the Canyons	0.7	3.5	1.6	8.5	85.0	0.7	4,815
C of the Desert	1.0	2.2	3.6	16.8	75.9	0.4	7,231
C of the Redwoods	4.8	2.0	1.1	2.2	89.3	0.6	6,147
C of the Sequoias	2.2	3.5	2.3	24.0	67.4	0.5	7,839
C of the Siskiyous	3.0	2.5	2.0	4.0	87.3	1.2	1,851
Columbia C Columbia	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.4	92.7	0.5	2,012
Columbia C Hollywood	0.5	4.7	7.0	6.6	60.1	21.1	213
Compton CC	0.7	1.9	60.1	30.8	4.2	2.4	3,972

CALIFORNIA—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Contra Costa CC Sys							
Contra Costa C	0.8%	14.3%	25.3%	13.3%	45.1%	1.1%	6,634
Diablo Valley C	0.7	8.3	2.8	5.7	81.8	0.7	20,255
Los Medanos C	1.2	6.1	6.4	11.8	74.5	0.0	6,367
Crafton Hills C	1.4	2.6	2.9	10.0	82.6	0.7	3,990
Cuesta CC	0.8	3.0	1.5	6.3	87.1	1.4	7,127
Cuyamaca C	1.9	4.9	1.9	9.5	81.0	0.7	3,614
D-Q U	80.0	1.1	0.0	8.3	9.4	1.1	180
DeVry Inst of Tech Los Angeles	0.6	18.7	11.6	28.7	38.4	2.0	2,251
Dominican C of San Rafael	0.2	4.5	3.8	4.1	80.2	7.4	665
Dominican Sch of Philosophy and Theology	0.0	11.0	2.2	5.5	73.6	7.7	91
Don Bosco Tech Inst	0.3	17.8	0.9	63.5	17.5	0.0	348
El Camino C	0.9	15.4	19.2	14.2	48.5	1.8	25,789
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising Costa Mesa	0.6	5.9	10.0	15.6	67.3	0.6	321
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising LA	0.9	6.0	9.8	15.9	66.7	0.7	2,054
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising San Diego	0.6	6.0	9.6	15.6	67.7	0.6	167
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising SF	0.8	5.8	9.8	16.1	67.0	0.5	634
Fielding Inst	0.3	0.8	3.3	0.8	94.4	0.5	644
Foothill De Anza CC Dist							
De Anza C	1.1	19.6	3.8	7.8	63.6	4.2	21,948
Foothill C	1.8	11.1	4.1	5.6	74.0	3.3	12,811
Fresno Pacific C	0.8	1.4	2.0	6.7	86.0	3.1	1,317
Glendale CC	1.1	13.8	1.7	19.2	53.5	10.6	12,072
Golden Gate Baptist Sem	0.3	9.6	4.7	5.7	71.1	8.6	686
Golden Gate U	0.3	10.0	6.4	3.5	73.6	6.2	8,831
Graduate Theological Union	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	82.3	14.4	395
Grossmont C	2.0	4.7	2.5	7.7	81.4	1.6	15,357
Hartnell C	2.0	9.4	4.2	28.3	53.9	2.2	6,762
Harvey Mudd C	0.5	17.8	0.7	2.0	77.1	1.8	551
Hebrew Union C California	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48
Holy Names C	0.1	4.0	15.2	4.9	60.4	15.3	717
Humphreys C	0.5	6.4	6.6	12.2	74.3	0.0	409
Inst of Transpersonal Psychology	0.0	4.0	1.3	1.3	88.0	5.3	150
International Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	91.1	7.1	56
ITT Tech Inst Buena Park	1.7	19.1	4.4	22.4	51.8	0.4	517
ITT Tech Inst La Mesa	0.9	7.9	9.7	17.9	61.9	1.6	546
ITT Tech Inst Sacramento	0.8	9.7	11.4	15.8	62.3	0.0	36
Jesuit Sch of Theology	0.6	5.6	0.6	4.3	66.7	22.2	162
Kern CC Dist							
Bakersfield C	2.2	3.5	5.0	15.7	72.5	1.2	10,776
Cerro Coso CC	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	85.6	1.3	3,673
Porterville C	2.2	3.8	3.1	18.2	70.6	2.1	2,334
Lake Tahoe CC	2.3	3.0	1.2	8.1	83.7	1.8	1,083
Lassen C	6.0	0.9	4.6	4.8	80.8	2.9	2,563
LIFE Bible C	0.8	7.3	4.6	9.7	75.5	2.2	372
Life Chiropractic C West	1.3	4.5	1.3	2.6	87.5	2.8	464
Lincoln U	0.0	4.4	1.8	1.8	26.6	65.3	271
Loma Linda U	0.5	18.2	8.2	9.9	54.2	9.0	4,392
Long Beach City C	1.2	13.9	11.9	10.5	59.2	3.2	18,378
Los Angeles C of Chiropractic	0.2	7.1	1.4	4.8	80.0	6.4	994
Los Angeles CC Dist							
East Los Angeles C	0.5	16.8	3.5	66.0	6.6	6.6	12,447
Los Angeles City C	0.5	21.5	17.4	29.8	20.6	10.1	14,479
Los Angeles Harbor C	0.5	12.7	14.8	23.5	45.9	2.6	8,319
Los Angeles Mission C	0.8	4.5	8.7	42.2	41.0	2.8	4,628
Los Angeles Pierce C	0.7	10.5	3.9	8.9	72.7	3.3	16,970
Los Angeles Southwest C	0.0	0.8	71.3	24.9	1.2	1.7	5,296
LA Trade Tech C	0.5	13.5	31.6	34.9	13.6	5.9	12,030
Los Angeles Valley C	0.6	10.7	6.7	18.2	60.7	3.0	16,457
West Los Angeles C	0.4	7.7	48.7	9.1	30.2	3.9	8,282
Los Rios CC Dist							
American River C	2.3	5.6	5.5	6.2	79.1	1.2	18,716
Cosumnes River C	2.3	7.7	9.8	7.7	71.4	1.1	8,235
Sacramento City C	2.0	13.8	11.9	12.3	55.4	4.5	14,474
Loyola Marymount U	0.2	8.8	3.5	10.2	73.8	3.5	6,479
Marymount C	0.5	7.6	6.7	6.7	64.0	14.4	1,012
Master's C	0.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	91.0	2.1	943
Mendocino C	4.1	1.5	1.2	4.2	87.9	1.0	3,455
Menlo C	0.0	2.7	0.5	1.4	82.1	13.3	592
Mennonite Brethren Biblical Sem	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	58.5	39.8	123
Merced C	1.2	2.7	6.2	14.4	66.1	9.4	6,854
Mills C	0.3	7.2	6.9	3.6	74.2	7.8	1,038
Mira Costa C	1.1	4.3	4.6	9.7	79.3	1.0	7,517
Modesto JC	1.0	4.6	1.6	11.9	75.7	5.1	11,300
Monterey Inst of International Studies	0.0	4.4	2.1	4.2	63.8	25.5	525
Mount Saint Mary's C	0.1	11.6	9.0	32.3	46.3	0.8	1,203
Mount San Antonio C	1.0	11.1	7.4	24.9	52.5	3.2	20,563
Mount San Jacinto C	1.5	2.0	3.0	12.2	80.0	1.3	3,978
Napa Valley C	1.0	4.8	3.2	6.9	81.9	2.3	5,715
National U	0.6	6.4	10.7	5.6	74.2	2.4	12,449
New C of California	1.2	2.8	11.9	4.3	77.7	2.2	506
North Orange County CC Dist							
Cypress C	1.9	13.6	2.8	9.6	71.4	0.7	11,917
Fullerton C	1.6	10.0	2.2	14.2	71.7	0.3	17,548
Northrop U	0.1	52.7	5.1	4.2	19.4	18.5	1,190
Occidental C	0.1	11.5	3.1	6.6	74.4	4.3	1,702
Ohlone C	1.0	15.2	3.6	10.4	67.9	1.9	8,130
Otis Art Inst of Parsons Sch of Design	1.9	15.7	5.3	10.8	57.4	9.0	849
Pacific Christian C	0.4	3.7	2.2	3.3	87.4	3.0	539
Pacific Coast C	0.9	5.7	10.1	16.1	66.9	0.3	335
Pacific Coast JC Lemon Grove	0.0	48.1	20.2	14.4	17.3	0.0	104
Pacific Graduate Sch of Psychology	0.4	1.9	1.5	3.1	90.8	2.3	261
Pacific Lutheran Theological Sem	0.8	3.2	1.6	0.0	91.9	2.4	124
Pacific Oaks C	0.6	2.2	6.8	7.1	82.2	1.2	325
Pacific Sch of Religion	0.5	5.6	2.0	0.5	79.6	11.7	196
Pacific Union C	0.3	19.1	3.5	7.5	62.8	6.8	1,636
Palmer C of Chiropractic West	1.4	6.8	0.4	3.1	80.9	7.4	512
Palomar C	1.9	4.6	2.2	8.8	80.5	2.1	16,707
Pasadena City C	0.9	18.9	8.9	19.9	42.8	8.5	19,581
Patten C	0.9	12.2	38.0	17.2	30.8	0.9	221
Pepperdine U	0.7	5.6	4.2	4.5	79.0	6.0	7,146
Peralta CC Dist							
C of Alameda	2.3	14.1	34.9	8.8	36.0	4.0	4,690
Laney C	1.7	17.8	36.5	8.9	30.7	4.4	8,571
Merritt C	1.7	9.0	36.7	12.4	38.2	2.1	4,810
Vista C	1.3	7.6	14.4	8.0	68.0	0.7	3,489
Pitzer C	0.0	6.3	4.0	9.2	73.4	7.2	807
Point Loma Nazarene C	0.4	3.4	2.6	5.0	83.4	5.2	2,165
Pomona C	0.4	10.5	3.3	8.0	73.0	4.7	1,421
Queen of the Holy Rosary C	9.9	11.5	6.6	9.9	56.8	5.3	243
Rancho Santiago C	1.2	14.2	3.2	15.8	59.9	5.7	20,532
Rand Graduate Sch of Policy Studies	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	10.0	60
Rio Hondo C	1.7	7.8	3.9	48.3	34.2	4.0	12,048
Riverside CC	2.1	4.4	9.6	13.5	68.9	1.5	15,683
Saddleback CC Dist							
Irvine Valley C	1.1	10.8	2.2	6.1	76.6	3.2	4,678
Saddleback C	1.4	4.9	1.3	5.5	85.8	1.2	14,527
Saint John's Sem C	0.0	30.6	2.0	33.7	33.7	0.0	98
Saint Joseph's C	0.0	26.3	1.8	10.5	24.6	36.8	57
Saint Mary's C of California	0.2	2.4	4.3	5.0	85.0	3.2	3,420
Saint Patrick's Sem	0.0	21.8	0.0	18.4	49.4	10.3	87
Samuel Merritt C	0.0	14.8	8.1	2.0	73.8	1.3	149
San Bernardino Valley C	1.8	5.0	13.4	19.3	59.2	1.4	10,157

Note: This table shows the distribution of enrollment by race and ethnic group for fall 1988, followed by total enrollment. The figures were compiled by the U. S. Department of Education. Because of rounding, the figures may not equal 100 per cent. The table omits about 275 institutions for which the government estimated data or was unable to provide full information. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic groups are as follows: American Indian or Alaskan native; Asian or Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Figures in those groups cover U. S. citizens and resident aliens. Foreign students include all non-resident aliens who are enrolled in U. S. colleges and universities, regardless of their racial or ethnic backgrounds.

CALIFORNIA—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
San Diego CC Dist							
San Diego City C	1.5%	8.9%	19.2%	15.2%	49.2%	5.9%	13,737
San Diego Mesa C	1.3	9.5	4.2	8.6	73.2	3.2	23,410
San Diego Miramar C	1.7	12.6	4.6	7.0	72.0	2.2	5,378
San Francisco Art Inst	0.1	4.9	2.9	3.3	81.8	7.1	736
San Francisco C of Mortuary Science	0.0	0.0	14.8	6.6	73.8	4.9	61
San Francisco CC Skills Ctr	0.3	13.5	14.9	17.5	52.3	1.6	377
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	1.3	13.7	3.0	4.7	59.7	17.6	233
San Francisco Theol Sem	0.0	3.9	3.8	0.9	71.1	20.4	692
San Joaquin C of Law	0.0	2.8	1.4	7.6	87.5	0.7	144
San Joaquin Delta C	1.7	12.7	4.9	14.5	63.8	2.3	14,792
San Jose Bible C	0.0	12.8	3.7	5.3	71.3	6.9	188
San Jose / Evergreen CC Dist							
Evergreen Valley C	2.1	32.5	6.7	23.7	33.4	1.7	7,430
San Jose City C	2.9	18.6	6.3	22.0	48.7	1.4	8,767
San Mateo County CC Dist							
Cañada C	0.7	5.5	4.7	10.5	72.3	6.4	7,586
C of San Mateo	0.9	13.5	3.5	8.9	70.2	3.1	14,150
Skyline C	0.7	21.4	5.9	15.6	52.9	3.5	7,798
Santa Barbara City C	0.8	3.5	2.2	16.5	74.6	2.4	11,031
Santa Clara U	0.4	16.4	1.4	4.9	72.1	4.7	7,795
Santa Monica C	0.9	10.4	10.1	10.7	59.4	8.4	18,108
Saybrook Inst	0.5	2.6	2.6	0.0	90.2	4.1	194
Sch of Theology at Claremont	0.0	17.8	10.7	2.0	56.9	12.7	197
Scripps C	0.2	8.3	2.1	6.3	80.5	2.6	606
Shasta Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
Shasta C	3.9	1.5	0.7	3.0	89.8	1.2	8,454
Sierra C	1.9	1.5	0.8	4.0	89.7	2.0	11,637
Simpson C	0.6	19.7	5.6	2.2	69.1	2.8	178
Solano County CC	1.9	13.6	11.6	8.0	64.6	0.3	9,643
Southern California C	1.4	3.3	2.2	8.1	82.2	2.9	930
Southern California C of Optometry	0.3	35.5	0.3	2.9	60.3	0.8	380
Southwestern C	0.7	17.3	5.8	33.5	39.6	3.0	13,010
Southwestern U Sch of Law	0.3	6.8	3.3	6.0	82.5	1.2	1,036
Stanford U	0.7	9.9	5.3	6.3	62.6	15.3	14,386
Starr King Sch for the Ministry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	47
State Center CC Dist							
Fresno City C	1.6	6.6	6.4	21.8	60.3	3.3	14,710
Kings River CC	2.5	3.9	2.6	34.2	54.1	2.7	3,078
Taft C	2.5	2.9	10.0	3.0	80.2	1.4	797
Thomas Aquinas C	0.0	2.7	0.7	4.0	80.0	12.7	150
U of California							
Berkeley	1.0	21.7	6.1	9.4	54.6	7.1	30,102
Davis	0.7	19.7	3.5	6.2	65.4	4.5	20,733
Hastings C of Law	0.5	11.6	3.9	6.1	77.9	0.0	1,367
Irvine	0.4	29.8	2.7	8.0	54.2	4.8	14,772
Los Angeles	0.7	19.8	6.4	11.9	54.7	6.4	34,371
Riverside	0.6	20.6	3.5	8.7	62.3	4.3	7,087
San Diego	0.6	17.6	3.0	8.4	65.9	4.4	16,410
San Francisco	0.8	20.1	4.1	6.2	66.3	2.5	3,759
Santa Barbara	1.0	9.9	2.8	8.5	74.9	3.0	17,743
Santa Cruz	0.9	9.5	2.7	7.9	76.8	2.3	8,816
U of Judaism	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	87.0	12.3	138
U of La Verne	0.4	4.8	12.0	12.4	66.5	3.9	5,376
U of the Pacific	0.4	13.8	2.6	5.0	73.4	4.8	5,607
U of Redlands	0.6	4.0	5.6	5.3	82.6	1.9	2,924
U of San Diego	0.2	3.0	1.1	5.1	87.8	2.7	5,858
U of San Francisco	0.5	9.0	4.7	6.1	68.2	11.4	7,087
U of West Los Angeles	0.7	5.4	18.5	7.7	57.2	10.6	710
Ventura County CC Dist							
Moorpark C	1.9	4.4	1.6	7.9	83.3	0.9	10,471
Oxnard C	1.9	13.5	6.0	32.8	45.7	0.1	5,542
Ventura C	1.9	4.3	1.9	17.2	74.2	0.4	11,200
Victor Valley C	1.5	3.0	7.1	8.6	79.4	0.5	4,858
West Coast Christian C	2.6	7.2	3.3	30.1	51.0	5.9	153
West Coast U	0.0	11.1	6.9	8.2	62.0	11.8	1,454
West Hills C	1.5	3.7	4.5	23.4	66.8	0.2	2,486
West Valley Mission CC Dist							
Mission C	0.9	32.1	4.7	11.8	48.3	2.1	10,170
West Valley C	0.7	8.5	2.1	7.4	79.5	1.8	12,595
Western St U C of Law Orange County	0.8	4.6	4.9	8.3	81.1	0.3	1,164
Western St U C of Law San Diego	0.5	3.2	5.8	5.0	85.4	0.0	378
Westminster Theol Sem	0.0	19.8	1.1	1.1	67.0	11.0	91
Westmont C	0.3	1.9	0.6	2.0	94.4	0.7	1,290
Whittier C	0.6	4.9	4.1	12.2	73.5	4.7	1,578
Woodbury U	0.0	8.8	8.8	17.3	44.6	20.6	875
World C West	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.0	84.8	11.6	112
Wright Inst	1.1	2.9	5.7	4.6	83.9	1.7	174

COLORADO

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Aims CC	1.3%	1.1%	0.4%	13.6%	83.7%	0.0%	7,320
Arapahoe CC	1.4	1.4	1.2	4.9	88.6	2.5	7,040
Bel-Rea Inst of Animal Tech	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	95.8	0.0	165
Beth-El C of Nursing	0.0	2.7	2.7	7.0	87.6	0.0	185
Colorado Christian C	0.2	1.6	3.5	2.8	89.6	2.2	492
Colorado C	0.7	2.3	1.6	2.9	88.0	4.5	1,967
Colorado Inst of Art	1.2	3.0	15.2	8.4	71.1	1.1	1,220
Colorado Mountain C	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.4	94.5	0.3	8,957
Colorado Northwestern CC	0.6	0.0	1.0	12.2	86.0	0.2	1,344
Colorado Sch of Mines	0.4	2.5	0.7	3.3	79.0	14.2	2,316
Colorado St U Sys							
Colorado St U	0.6	1.8	1.3	2.8	89.8	3.7	19,201
Fort Lewis C	9.1	0.8	0.6	4.1	84.1	1.4	3,790
U of Southern Colorado	0.7	0.9	2.9	20.7	71.4	3.4	3,970
Colorado Tech C	1.4	1.3	10.5	24.2	62.5	0.0	1,147
CC of Aurora	1.1	3.3	12.4	5.1	77.9	0.2	3,593
CC of Denver	1.6	2.8	10.9	17.8	63.9	3.0	4,111
Denver Inst of Tech	2.0	2.1	4.0	17.0	75.0	0.0	807
Denver Tech C	1.4	1.9	19.6	8.5	68.4	0.3	731
Electronics Tech Inst	0.5	1.4	20.7	16.4	61.0	0.0	213
Front Range CC	0.9	3.0	1.4	8.7	85.3	0.8	5,966
Iliff Sch of Theology	1.2	1.2	7.2	2.0	84.6	3.8	345
ITT Tech Inst	0.7	0.5	5.4	8.1	85.2	0.0	406
Lamar CC	1.2	0.2	1.6	8.3	88.6	0.2	508
Morgan CC	1.4	0.2	0.0	4.4	94.0	0.0	947
Naropa Inst	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	92.1	7.1	241
National C Colorado Springs	1.4	0.3	2.4	46.1	49.8	0.0	295
National C Denver	3.6	1.4	2.2	41.7	51.1	0.0	139
National C Pueblo	0.7	0.7	0.0	48.5	50.0	0.0	136
National Tech U	0.2	6.6	2.2	1.7	66.2	23.2	1,002
Nazarene Bible C	0.5	1.5	2.9	0.7	93.9	0.5	407
Northeastern JC	0.4	0.3	1.5	3.4	94.5	0.0	1,987
Otero JC	1.2	0.5	2.8	20.3	75.3	0.0	833
Parks JC	0.5	1.1	9.6	20.4	68.4	0.0	945
Pikes Peak CC	1.3	1.7	8.3	7.4	80.8	0.5	5,738
Pueblo CC	1.4	0.3	1.2	29.4	67.5	0.2	2,534
Red Rocks CC	1.0	1.4	1.1	5.5	89.6	1.3	5,173
Regis C	0.2	1.3	2.8	6.1	88.9	0.8	4,085
Saint Thomas Sem	0.0	1.6	0.8	7.4	90.2	0.0	122
St C's in Colorado							
Adams St C	1.2	1.0	2.0	21.4	73.9	0.5	2,499
Mesa St C	0.8	0.4	0.9	4.8	91.2	1.7	4,023
Metropolitan St C	0.4	2.9	4.1	8.7	83.5	0.3	15,733
Western St C	0.4	0.6	1.3	4.0	92.9	0.8	2,431
Trinidad St JC	0.3	0.2	1.3	41.6	53.7	2.9	1,581
U of Colorado							
Boulder	0.5	4.0	1.6	3.9	86.1	3.9	24,065
Colorado Springs	0.4	2.5	2.3	4.2	90.2	0.3	5,809
Denver	0.5	5.0	2.5	4.7	85.9	1.5	10,073
Health Sciences Center	0.4	3.3	1.5	5.0	88.5	1.3	1,547
U of Denver	0.6	1.9	3.1	3.2	83.7	7.5	6,875
U of Northern Colorado	0.4	1.2	1.3	4.9	91.2	1.0	9,813

CONNECTICUT

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Albertus Magnus C	0.0%	0.9%	8.7%	3.9%	83.5%	3.0%	635
Asnuntuck CC	0.2	1.2	5.8	1.4	90.3	1.3	1,993
Briarwood C	0.0	0.8	7.0	2.0	90.2	0.0	398
Bridgeport Engineering Inst	0.0	2.4	4.9	3.7	88.4	0.6	507
Charter Oak C	0.9	0.2	4.0	2.5	92.5	0.0	810
Connecticut C	0.2	2.1	3.1	1.9	88.3	4.4	1,969
Connecticut St U Sys							
Central Connecticut St U	0.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	93.3	0.3	14,198
Eastern Connecticut St U	0.7	0.4	4.4	2.1	91.3	1.0	4,447
Southern Connecticut St U	0.3	1.2	4.8	1.2	91.1	1.3	12,784
Western Connecticut St U	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.8	90.8	0.5	6,380
Fairfield U	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	95.5	0.6	4,878
Greater Hartford CC	0.1	2.9	31.4	13.2	50.2	2.2	2,927
Greater New Haven Tech C	0.4	2.1	9.4	6.6	80.9	0.6	808
Hartford C for Women	0.0	1.2	13.3	6.6	69.5	9.4	256
Hartford Graduate Center	0.2	3.5	1.2	0.9	93.9	0.3	2,457
Hartford Sem	0.0	1.3	13.4	0.7	83.9	0.7	149
Hartford St Tech C	0.0	5.8	8.6	3.0	82.1	0.5	955
Holy Apostles C and Sem	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	96.2	0.0	210
Housatonic CC	0.3	1.7	17.2	13.8	65.0	2.1	2,475
Manchester CC	0.3	1.3	5.2	2.5	90.3	0.4	5,989
Mattatuck CC	0.1	0.4	4.9	2.4	91.6	0.5	3,812
Middlesex CC	0.3	0.8	3.2	2.5	92.5	0.6	3,080
Mitchell C	0.0	6.4	5.3	4.7	82.5	1.1	1,137
Mohegan CC	0.4	1.1	4.2	2.1	91.9	0.2	2,819
Northwestern Conn CC	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	97.7	0.5	2,346
Norwalk CC	0.1	2.0	14.8	11.4	67.2	4.5	3,338
Norwalk St Tech C	0.3	5.6	15.2	6.7	71.8	0.5	1,101
Paier C of Art	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	95.8	0.6	312
Post C	0.0	0.4	7.1	1.6	90.0	1.0	1,654
Quinebaug Valley CC	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.9	94.1	0.0	1,320
Quinnipiac C	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	98.3	0.3	2,925
Sacred Heart U	0.1	1.6	5.8	4.4	86.8	1.4	4,305
Saint Alphonsus C	0.0	0.0	16.1	9.7	74.2	0.0	31
Saint Basil's C	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	5
Saint Joseph C	0.2	0.7	5.9	2.4	90.6	0.1	1,634
South Central CC	0.2	0.8	17.6	7.1	72.6	1.7	3,158
Thames Valley St Tech C	0.3	1.0	2.3	2.9	93.1	0.4	1,021
Trinity C	0.0	4.4	4.2	2.6	86.8	2.0	2,043
Tunxis CC	0.2	0.7	1.8	2.1	94.5	0.7	3,254
U S Coast Guard Academy	0.8	4.1	1.6	2.4	90.0	1.1	892
U of Bridgeport	0.0	2.1	5.1	1.9	82.0	8.9	5,376
U of Connecticut	0.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	88.4	2.3	25,374
U of Conn Health Ctr	0.6	5.3	3.3	3.3	86.0	1.4	508
U of Hartford	0.1	1.7	4.2	1.8	86.6	5.6	7,703
U of New Haven	0.1	1.4	7.0	3.0	84.0	4.5	6,320
Waterbury St Tech C	0.2	1.2	2.8	2.6	93.3	0.0	1,522
Wesleyan U	0.1	4.2	6.7	2.2	84.5	2.2	3,428
Yale U	0.2	6.5	5.2	3.3	74.6	10.3	10,893

DELAWARE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Delaware St C	0.2%	0.8%	57.5%	1.2%	40.0%	0.4%	2,510
Delaware Tech and CC							
Southern	0.6	0.6	14.9	0.6	82.9	0.4	2,479
Stanton-Wilmington	0.3	1.8	13.8	2.0	81.2	1.1	5,127
Terry	0.6	1.4	14.8	1.7	81.2	0.2	1,711
Goldey Beacom C	0.2	2.4	11.5	1.3	84.6	0.1	1,827
U of Delaware	0.1	1.7	4.3	0.6	90.4	2.9	19,818
Wesley C	0.1	0.2	11.3	0.9	87.4	0.0	972
Widener U Sch of Law	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.5	96.3	0.0	1,180
Widener U Delaware	0.1	0.6	5.9	0.3	93.0	0.1	1,154
Wilmington C	0.0	0.5	17.8	1.1	80.4	0.1	1,482

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American U	0.2%	3.0%	6.3%	3.7%	74.6%	12.2%	11,155
Catholic U of America	0.1	2.7	4.5	3.0	82.2	7.4	7,010
Corcoran Sch of Art	0.4	1.4	3.9	5.0	80.6	8.6	279
De Sales Sch of Theology	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	91.7	0.0	48
Defense Intelligence C	0.0	1.9	82.2	3.0	5.0	7.9	845
Dominican House of Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	4.4	45
Gallaudet U	0.2	1.6	6.5	3.7	75.0	13.0	2,165
George Washington U	0.3	4.7	5.8	2.3	73.4	13.6	19,232
Georgetown U	0.2	4.5	7.1	4.1	75.8	8.3	11,516
Howard U	0.1	0.8	82.1	0.5	1.4	15.2	11,617
Mount Vernon C	0.0	2.5	12.3	2.9	73.3	8.9	551
Oblate C	0.0	0.0	7.9	13.2	68.4	10.5	38
Southeastern U	0.0	12.2	51.7	0.0	9.1	27.0	801
Strayer C	0.6	3.2	46.8	2.7	19.6	27.1	1,050
Trinity C	0.0	1.2	28.0	1.7	67.3	1.9	1,125
U of the District of Columbia	0.0	2.0	82.1	3.0	5.0	8.0	11,263
Wesley Theological Sem	0.0	2.6	18.9	1.1	75.1	2.3	349

FLORIDA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Art Inst of Fort Lauderdale	0.3%	0.8%	6.1%	10.0%	80.0%	2.8%	1,893
Baptist Bible Inst	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.1	95.4	1.1	368
Barry U	0.1	1.4	9.2	18.8	63.6	6.9	5,238
Bethune Cookman C	0.0	0.3	94.5	0.4	1.0	3.8	1,860
Brevard CC	0.4	1.4	5.2	2.4	89.2	1.4	12,375
Broward CC	0.7	2.1	9.0	8.0	78.0	2.3	21,682
Caribbean Ctr for Advanced Studies Miami Inst	0.0	1.0	5.4	61.3	29.4	2.9	204
Central Florida CC	0.3	0.8	7.7	2.1	88.9	0.2	3,995
Chipola JC	0.5	0.6	13.2	0.8	84.9	0.0	1,922
Clearwater Christian C	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.1	91.5	5.7	353
C of Boca Raton	0.2	1.2	12.0	9.9	71.6	5.1	1,135
Daytona Beach CC	0.1	1.7	9.5	3.5	83.6	1.6	9,365
Eckerd C	0.1	0.9	3.1	2.4	84.4	9.1	1,293
Edison CC	0.2	0.7	2.9	2.9	92.6	0.8	7,249
Edward Waters C	0.0	0.0	85.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	597
Flagler Career Inst	0.2	2.5	34.5	46.9	15.9	0.0	441
Flagler C	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.6	95.2	1.2	1,201
Florida Christian C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	123
Florida C	1.1	0.5	2.9	0.8	92.4	2.4	380
Florida CC Jacksonville	0.3	3.0	14.2	1.9	80.0	0.6	16,77[illegible]
Florida Inst of Tech	0.2	1.2	3.1	3.7	77.7	14.0	6,254
Florida Keys CC	0.5	2.1	4.2	8.7	82.7	1.7	1,840
Florida Southern C	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.7	94.8	2.1	2,670
Gulf Coast CC	0.6	1.4	7.3	1.6	86.0	3.1	5,149
Hillsborough CC	0.2	2.0	8.1	9.5	79.4	0.8	15,573
Hobe Sound Bible C	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	87.1	10.4	202
Indian River CC	0.1	1.4	3.4	0.6	94.0	0.5	9,483
International Fine Arts C	0.0	3.4	8.5	30.9	33.6	23.5	446
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	1.5	9.4	6.8	79.5	2.8	531
Jacksonville U	0.3	2.3	5.7	4.7	83.3	3.7	2,344
Lake City CC	0.3	0.8	9.3	1.5	88.1	0.0	1,893
Lake-Sumter CC	0.1	1.0	7.7	1.0	89.9	0.2	2,078
Liberty Christian C	0.0	0.4	3.5	0.4	93.7	2.1	284
Manatee CC	0.2	0.7	3.2	0.9	93.4	1.6	7,874
Miami Christian C	0.0	3.6	15.7	28.9	50.0	1.8	166
Miami-Dade CC	0.1	1.6	14.5	53.0	26.3	4.3	43,880
National Education Center Tampa Tech Inst	0.4	2.8	20.1	5.9	70.3	0.5	1,566
New England Inst of Tech Palm Beach	0.9	2.4	14.8	9.8	70.2	1.9	580
North Florida JC	0.2	0.3	28.2	1.1	70.1	0.2	1,220
Okaloosa-Walton JC	0.3	1.3	6.1	1.9	89.8	0.7	5,270
Orlando C	0.1	1.3	20.5	8.0	69.7	0.4	838
Palm Beach Atlantic C	0.3	0.8	6.1	3.2	89.0	0.6	1,139
Palm Beach JC	0.1	0.9	5.8	4.6	83.9	4.8	13,121
Pasco Hernando CC	0.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	94.4	0.1	3,973
Pensacola JC	1.8	3.1	9.6	0.9	84.2	0.3	10,866
Polk CC	0.1	0.8	7.7	1.8	88.3	1.3	5,879
Prospect Hall C	0.0	0.0	38.4	7.9	38.9	14.8	216
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	0.6	1.7	1.9	4.3	89.4	2.1	483
Rollins C	0.4	1.5	3.7	3.7	88.3	2.5	3,738
Saint John Vianney C Sem	0.0	0.0	1.6	64.1	29.7	4.7	64

FLORIDA—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Saint Johns River CC	0.2%	0.4%	5.6%	1.3%	92.0%	0.5%	2,453
Saint Leo C	1.2	1.5	14.8	3.3	78.6	0.5	5,772
Saint Petersburg JC	0.8	1.6	4.6	1.9	90.4	0.8	18,870
Saint Vincent De Paul Regional Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	66.7	1.0	99
Santa Fe CC	0.2	1.6	8.0	4.4	82.6	3.3	9,633
Seminole CC	0.2	2.0	4.6	4.6	87.9	0.7	6,996
South Florida CC	0.2	1.0	14.2	5.6	79.0	0.1	1,308
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	0.6	1.0	2.0	3.1	91.0	2.3	1,155
Spurgeon Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57
St U Sys of Florida							
Florida A&M U	0.0	0.6	85.5	1.3	10.8	1.9	6,396
Florida Atlantic U	0.0	2.7	5.0	5.3	82.9	4.1	11,325
Florida International U	0.1	2.5	8.8	40.1	42.8	5.8	18,128
Florida St U	0.2	0.9	6.3	3.6	86.2	2.9	25,907
U of Central Florida	0.2	2.9	3.8	4.5	86.6	2.0	18,342
U of Florida	0.1	2.8	5.8	5.1	81.6	4.5	33,282
U of North Florida	0.2	2.4	6.5	1.7	88.4	0.8	7,162
U of South Florida	0.1	2.2	3.9	5.2	86.3	2.2	29,912
U of West Florida	0.2	1.7	4.8	1.2	89.7	2.3	7,095
Stetson U	0.3	0.9	1.8	2.1	91.5	3.3	2,974
Tallahassee CC	0.3	0.7	14.8	2.7	79.2	2.2	7,264
Talmudic C of Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	94
United Electronics Inst of Florida	0.2	1.0	22.9	23.1	49.3	3.4	493
U of Miami	0.1	2.6	5.6	17.7	62.6	11.3	13,828
U of Tampa	0.1	1.0	3.1	4.7	85.6	5.4	2,401
Valencia CC	0.4	2.6	7.1	7.4	80.8	1.6	14,840
Warner Southern C	0.3	0.3	6.9	0.3	89.0	3.3	363
Webber C	0.0	0.8	7.5	2.6	77.4	11.7	365

GEORGIA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	0.1%	0.1%	8.5%	0.1%	89.8%	1.5%	1,893
Agnes Scott C	0.4	1.5	7.0	2.1	85.7	3.3	517
Albany St C	0.2	0.1	82.7	0.2	16.8	0.0	2,104
Andrew C	0.0	0.0	14.2	1.7	66.1	18.0	345
Armstrong St C	0.3	1.5	13.6	0.6	82.9	1.1	3,257
Art Inst of Atlanta	0.3	0.6	29.3	1.2	67.4	1.1	1,464
Atlanta Christian C	0.0	4.1	10.1	0.0	81.7	4.1	169
Atlanta C of Art	0.0	4.3	15.7	2.9	76.3	0.8	375
Atlanta Metropolitan C	0.0	0.2	90.9	0.1	1.5	7.3	1,425
Atlanta U	0.0	2.6	78.1	0.8	4.0	14.5	1,023
Augusta C	0.2	1.7	15.5	0.9	81.1	0.5	4,827
Bainbridge C	0.1	0.4	17.1	0.2	82.1	0.0	800
Ben Hill-Irwin Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	55.1	0.0	492
Berry C	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.4	96.1	1.0	1,820
Brenau C	0.0	0.4	8.6	0.3	89.8	0.8	1,921
Brewton-Parker C	0.0	1.1	20.4	0.4	78.1	0.0	1,470
Brunswick C	0.2	0.9	17.0	1.3	79.9	0.7	1,338
Chattahoochee Tech Inst	0.1	0.9	8.7	0.6	89.7	0.1	1,708
Clayton St C	0.2	1.1	11.4	1.1	85.7	0.5	3,661
Columbia Theol Sem	0.0	3.9	4.6	0.6	87.4	3.5	541
Columbus C	0.1	2.0	17.5	1.9	77.0	1.4	3,786
Columbus Tech Inst	1.2	1.5	29.7	2.6	64.9	0.0	3,465
Coosa Valley Tech Inst	0.1	0.3	8.7	0.2	90.7	0.0	943
Covenant C	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	93.8	3.2	533
Crandall JC	0.2	0.8	63.8	0.6	34.7	0.0	643
Dalton C	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	97.7	0.1	1,861
Darton C	0.2	0.6	19.8	0.4	78.9	0.2	1,887
Dekalb C	0.2	2.5	17.1	1.3	78.3	0.6	10,566
DeKalb Tech Inst	0.3	1.3	20.9	0.8	76.1	0.6	3,152
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.4	2.7	53.7	1.6	40.3	1.2	3,028
East Georgia C	0.0	0.3	13.9	0.2	85.6	0.0	617
Emmanuel C	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	91.7	0.0	336
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30
Emory U	0.1	2.9	6.9	1.4	82.8	5.9	9,285
Floyd JC	0.1	0.8	7.5	0.2	91.4	0.0	1,485
Fort Valley St C	0.1	0.2	92.1	0.2	5.7	1.8	1,915
Gainesville C	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.5	93.5	2.4	2,150
Georgia C	0.2	0.4	15.6	0.5	82.3	1.1	4,522
Georgia Inst of Tech	0.1	5.1	6.1	2.4	79.4	6.9	11,887
Georgia Military C	0.2	2.1	32.6	7.7	56.8	0.5	1,462
Georgia Southern C	0.1	0.5	12.2	0.3	86.2	0.8	9,843
Georgia Southwestern C	0.0	0.1	15.9	0.2	82.4	1.3	2,151
Georgia St U	0.2	2.0	16.4	1.6	76.2	3.6	22,176
Gordon C	0.4	0.6	17.6	0.2	80.8	0.4	1,389
Gupton Jones C of Funeral Services	0.0	0.8	14.8	2.5	80.2	1.6	243
Gwinnett Tech Inst	0.4	3.4	3.0	1.1	92.1	0.0	2,480
Heart of Georgia Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	76.8	0.0	289
Interdenominational Theol Center	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.4	2.3	8.5	260
Kennesaw St C	0.3	0.7	2.8	1.0	93.8	1.5	8,601
La Grange C	0.1	0.6	7.0	0.1	84.6	7.6	953
Lanier Tech Inst	0.2	4.0	7.0	0.4	87.9	0.4	445
Life C	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.8	91.2	2.4	1,369
Macon C	0.4	0.5	18.7	0.9	79.6	0.0	3,512
Macon Tech Inst	0.7	0.2	42.8	0.4	55.9	0.0	1,013
Massey Business C	0.0	0.0	69.0	1.7	29.0	0.2	465
Meadows JC	0.0	0.0	69.6	2.0	28.5	0.0	358
Medical C of Georgia	0.4	2.5	8.9	2.1	82.2	3.9	2,279
Mercer U							
Main	0.2	1.1	10.9	1.3	86.1	0.5	3,725
Atlanta	0.4	1.4	12.3	1.9	72.3	11.7	2,370
Middle Georgia C	0.3	0.8	14.7	0.5	83.4	0.3	1,464
Morehouse C	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	2,690
Morehouse Sch of Medicine	0.7	5.1	76.6	5.1	10.9	1.5	137
Moultrie Area Tech Inst	0.0	0.5	23.4	0.2	75.9	0.0	586
North Georgia C	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	97.0	0.5	2,181
Oglethorpe U	0.1	2.6	5.7	1.0	85.8	4.9	1,042
Paine C	0.0	0.2	91.9	0.2	5.1	2.6	606
Phillips C Augusta	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.0	41.6	0.0	586
Phillips C Columbus	0.0	0.0	51.0	1.0	47.9	0.0	574
Pickens Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	612
Piedmont C	0.0	0.9	6.7	0.0	86.1	6.3	555
Reinhardt C	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	95.1	2.2	597
Savannah C of Art and Design	0.0	0.9	6.4	1.6	88.8	2.2	1,397
Savannah St C	0.1	0.2	81.4	0.1	14.2	4.0	1,904
Shorter C	0.0	1.0	5.3	0.0	92.3	1.4	832
South C	0.0	0.2	58.7	0.0	41.1	0.0	579
South Georgia C	0.6	0.4	19.2	0.4	77.7	1.7	1,010
Southern C of Tech	0.1	2.5	12.8	1.2	80.9	2.4	3,767
Spelman C	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1,742
Thomas C	0.0	0.6	13.6	0.3	82.7	2.7	330
Toccoa Falls C	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	90.0	7.5	743
Truett McConnell C	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	86.1	0.0	1,488
U of Georgia	0.1	1.1	4.7	0.7	89.6	3.8	27,176
Upson Tech Inst	0.4	0.0	31.2	0.4	68.1	0.0	279
Valdosta St C	0.2	0.4	15.0	0.6	83.3	0.5	6,950
Valdosta Tech Inst	0.0	0.4	18.4	0.0	81.2	0.0	799
Watterson Career Centre	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	183
Waycross C	0.0	0.8	12.6	0.0	86.6	0.0	499
Wesleyan C	0.0	4.3	11.7	2.0	81.6	0.4	512
West Georgia C	0.1	0.4	14.5	0.6	83.9	0.6	6,705
Young Harris C	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	99.4	0.0	468

HAWAII

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Brigham Young U Hawaii	0.4%	18.6%	0.4%	1.3%	39.6%	39.8%	2,141
Chaminade U of Honolulu	0.3	31.6	6.0	2.6	56.1	3.5	2,537
Hawaii Loa C	2.3	24.2	4.8	4.1	43.2	21.5	484
Hawaii Pacific C	1.0	23.7	8.5	4.0	43.8	19.0	4,560
International C and Graduate Sch of Theology	0.0	32.6	4.3	0.0	41.3	21.7	46

Continued on Following Page

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1988 ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,100 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HAWAII—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of Hawaii							
Hilo	0.4%	60.8%	0.5%	1.8%	33.6%	2.8%	3,634
Manoa	0.2	65.5	0.6	0.7	25.6	7.3	18,424
Honolulu CC	0.4	79.7	1.2	1.5	15.1	2.0	4,292
Kapiolani CC	0.3	73.5	0.8	1.4	23.7	0.4	5,467
Kauai CC	0.2	67.3	0.3	2.4	28.8	1.0	1,231
Leeward CC	0.3	69.1	2.2	2.2	25.6	0.7	5,439
Maui CC	0.4	60.0	0.4	1.7	35.2	2.4	1,995
West Oahu C	0.2	55.5	1.8	1.8	40.0	0.6	492
Windward CC	0.4	52.5	1.2	1.4	43.6	1.0	1,555

IDAHO

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Boise Bible C	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	94.0%	0.0%	67
C of Southern Idaho	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	94.1	2.3	2,775
Idaho St U	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	92.4	1.8	7,121
Lewis-Clark St C	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	96.0	1.1	2,275
North Idaho C	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	95.7	1.1	2,565
Northwest Nazarene C	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.4	94.6	1.1	1,138
Ricks C	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	93.2	4.1	7,694
U of Idaho	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	91.5	4.4	9,450

ILLINOIS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alfred Adler Inst of Chicago	0.0%	1.4%	6.3%	3.5%	87.3%	1.4%	142
American Academy of Art	0.4	3.7	5.1	6.8	82.9	1.1	790
American Conservatory of Music	0.0	5.4	10.7	3.6	67.0	13.4	112
American Islamic C	0.0	2.9	32.4	0.0	20.6	44.1	34
Augustana C	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.7	92.5	2.9	2,241
Aurora U	0.4	1.5	11.7	4.3	81.4	0.8	2,066
Barat C	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	95.0	2.8	674
Belleville Area C	0.7	1.8	6.1	1.1	90.2	0.2	12,511
Bethany Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	82.0	14.8	122
Black Hawk C							
East	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	97.9	0.5	754
Quad-Cities	0.3	0.8	5.1	3.8	90.0	0.0	5,317
Blackburn C	0.2	0.6	6.7	0.6	89.0	2.9	480
Blessing-Rieman C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	0.0	106
Board of Governors of St C's and U's							
Chicago St U	0.1	1.0	82.8	2.7	12.2	1.3	6,134
Governors St U	0.1	0.8	17.5	1.8	79.3	0.5	5,089
Eastern Illinois U	0.1	0.5	4.6	0.7	93.4	0.7	11,159
Northeastern Illinois U	0.3	8.2	10.7	11.9	68.0	0.9	9,846
Western Illinois U	0.2	0.9	7.9	1.3	86.0	3.6	12,749
Bradley U	0.0	1.7	6.9	1.1	85.0	5.2	5,171
Brisk Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	12
Carl Sandburg C	0.4	0.8	5.0	1.8	91.4	0.6	2,826
Catholic Theol Union	0.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	78.1	17.5	315
Chicago C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.5	7.9	1.4	1.9	88.2	0.0	416
Chicago Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	95.6	1.5	136
Chicago Theol Sem	0.0	7.2	21.0	0.6	71.3	0.0	181
City C's of Chicago							
Chicago City-Wide C	0.5	4.7	45.6	21.4	27.8	0.0	12,994
Richard J Daley C	0.4	2.3	20.5	31.3	45.5	0.0	7,406
Harold Washington C	0.7	10.8	59.5	9.0	20.1	0.0	7,915
Kennedy-King C	0.5	2.0	68.8	22.7	6.0	0.0	8,650
Malcolm X C	0.4	16.6	49.3	26.8	6.9	0.0	9,853
Olive-Harvey C	0.8	1.4	76.0	18.3	3.5	0.0	8,080
Harry S Truman C	1.0	18.3	14.4	40.0	26.3	0.0	12,973
Wilbur Wright C	0.4	8.5	13.7	21.6	55.7	0.0	7,043
C of Automation	0.0	0.0	78.3	8.4	10.8	2.4	83
C of Du Page	0.1	6.1	2.2	3.9	87.6	0.1	26,489
C of Lake County	0.2	2.8	5.8	6.4	84.8	0.0	11,587
C of Saint Francis	0.3	0.8	3.3	1.1	94.3	0.1	4,075
Columbia C	0.7	2.5	26.2	6.8	62.9	0.9	6,062
Concordia C	0.1	1.5	4.2	1.0	92.4	0.8	1,121
Danville Area CC	0.8	1.1	8.6	1.8	87.6	0.1	2,925
De Paul U	0.2	5.3	9.8	4.9	78.3	1.5	14,699
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	0.4	11.3	28.3	15.8	41.8	2.3	3,163
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	0.2	5.1	7.8	3.7	82.7	0.4	2,370
Dr William Scholl C of Podiatric Medicine	0.2	3.3	6.0	2.3	85.2	3.1	487
Elgin CC	0.1	2.5	2.7	3.9	90.6	0.2	5,780
Elmhurst C	0.1	1.4	2.4	1.1	94.2	0.8	3,135
Eureka C	0.0	0.4	6.8	0.6	91.2	1.0	500
Forest Inst of Professional Psychology	0.4	2.4	2.8	1.2	93.3	0.0	252
Garrett-Evangelical Theol Sem	0.0	5.9	11.5	0.5	72.0	10.1	375
Gem City C	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	97.4	0.7	151
Greenville C	0.1	0.8	5.1	4.2	88.9	0.9	745
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	0.0	2.9	4.9	1.2	89.1	1.9	411
Hebrew Theol C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	235
Highland CC	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.0	95.9	0.1	2,878
Illinois Benedictine C	0.2	1.7	2.4	1.2	94.5	0.0	2,550
Illinois Central C	0.1	1.0	3.8	0.8	94.2	0.1	12,022
Illinois C	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	97.4	0.6	842
Illinois C of Optometry	0.0	8.4	2.9	3.4	81.8	3.4	583
Illinois Eastern CC	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	99.1	0.1	6,571
Illinois Inst of Tech	0.1	10.7	7.6	3.7	66.4	11.4	6,267
Ill Medical Training Center	0.0	2.1	84.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	487
Illinois Sch of Professional Psychology	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.8	94.0	0.4	448
Illinois St U	0.2	1.2	4.8	0.9	91.6	1.4	22,322
Illinois Tech C	0.0	4.8	67.7	10.2	15.6	1.6	186
Illinois Valley CC	0.2	0.9	2.3	1.1	95.5	0.0	3,850
Illinois Wesleyan U	0.4	1.9	1.8	0.7	92.4	2.8	1,750
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	3.8	5.4	5.9	84.9	0.0	186
John A Logan C	0.2	0.5	4.6	0.4	94.0	0.2	5,183
John Marshall Law Sch	0.0	1.0	5.3	2.7	90.7	0.2	1,273
John Wood CC	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.1	96.8	0.5	2,695
Joliet JC	0.2	1.2	8.3	4.7	85.4	0.2	9,454
Judson C	0.0	0.8	3.3	1.1	94.1	0.8	523
Kankakee CC	0.2	0.8	7.9	0.3	90.7	0.1	3,473
Kaskaskia C	0.4	0.7	5.8	1.1	91.9	0.1	2,806
Keller Graduate Sch of Management	0.0	2.3	5.4	1.3	88.6	2.4	1,120
Kendall C	0.0	0.8	20.6	1.6	74.5	2.6	384
Kishwaukee C	0.4	2.4	4.6	3.2	89.2	0.2	3,113
Knox C	0.2	3.9	4.3	1.3	84.0	6.3	1,024
Lake Forest C	0.0	2.3	5.2	1.2	90.3	0.9	1,149
Lake Forest Graduate Sch of Management	0.0	2.3	2.5	0.8	94.3	0.0	475
Lake Land C	0.5	0.6	3.6	0.6	94.6	0.2	3,952
Lewis and Clark CC	0.3	0.7	4.4	0.4	94.0	0.2	5,012
Lewis U	0.2	1.1	18.7	4.2	75.1	0.6	3,502
Lincoln Christian C and Sem	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	98.0	1.0	488
Lincoln Land CC	0.2	0.6	4.2	0.6	94.2	0.2	7,848
Lutheran Sch of Theology	0.0	0.5	4.4	1.5	81.5	12.1	390
MacCormac JC	0.0	0.8	7.3	48.6	41.9	1.4	504
MacMurray C	0.2	0.4	13.9	3.1	82.2	0.2	842
Mallinckrodt C of the North Shore	0.0	3.3	2.6	6.6	69.5	18.0	272
McCormick Theol Sem	0.2	5.9	5.5	8.5	76.3	3.7	544
McHenry County C	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	97.9	0.1	3,487
McKendree C	0.2	0.7	14.2	1.4	83.0	0.5	1,012
Meadville / Lombard Theol Sch	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	93.8	3.1	32
Mennonite C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	94.1	0.0	102
Metropolitan Business C	0.0	1.5	81.6	4.0	12.9	0.0	272
Metropolitan Skill Center	0.0	0.0	97.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100
Midstate C	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.2	91.0	0.0	420
Midwest C of Engineering	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	15
Millikin U	0.2	0.7	3.2	0.5	95.3	0.1	1,736

ILLINOIS—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Monmouth C	0.0%	5.5%	7.4%	0.4%	86.6%	0.0%	674
Montay C	0.0	8.2	16.3	16.7	57.1	1.7	233
Moody Bible Inst	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.4	87.0	9.2	1,484
Moraine Valley CC	0.1	0.9	3.9	2.1	92.8	0.2	12,914
Morrison Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.7	91.1	0.0	246
Morton C	0.2	2.4	0.4	17.6	78.4	0.9	3,625
Mundelein C	0.2	2.0	17.3	8.0	71.7	0.8	1,010
National C of Chiropractic	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.4	91.5	3.6	785
National C of Education	0.5	5.6	13.0	6.0	74.9	0.1	4,566
North Central C	0.1	3.0	5.9	1.8	89.0	0.2	2,335
North Park C and Theol Sem	0.7	4.9	5.9	11.2	76.2	1.1	1,218
Northern Baptist Theol Sem	0.0	2.1	15.2	19.4	46.6	16.8	191
Northern Illinois U	0.3	3.0	4.9	2.2	86.8	2.9	24,255
Northwestern U	0.2	7.3	5.8	1.6	78.1	7.0	16,592
Oakton CC	0.2	6.8	2.7	2.2	88.0	0.0	11,596
Olivet Nazarene U	0.2	1.3	4.4	1.0	90.9	2.2	1,823
Parkland C	0.7	2.2	6.6	1.2	88.4	0.9	7,911
Parks C of Saint Louis U	0.1	1.6	4.3	2.9	80.5	10.7	1,105
Prairie St C	0.3	0.9	20.2	4.4	74.2	0.0	4,831
Principia C	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	91.9	6.6	654
Quincy C	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.8	95.2	0.7	1,076
Ray C of Design	0.1	6.3	25.8	9.4	55.2	3.1	681
Rend Lake C	0.4	0.3	5.3	0.6	93.4	0.0	3,148
Richland CC	0.1	0.6	9.6	0.3	89.3	0.1	3,743
Rock Valley C	0.2	1.2	3.9	1.7	92.6	0.4	7,703
Rockford C	0.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	94.1	0.8	1,449
Roosevelt U	0.2	2.7	26.5	3.4	60.1	7.0	6,374
Rosary C	0.1	1.3	5.6	4.2	86.8	1.9	1,601
Rush U	0.3	9.8	4.9	2.1	80.3	2.6	1,123
Saint Augustine C	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	997
Saint Francis Med Ctr C of Nursing	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	93.6	0.0	125
Saint Xavier C	0.2	1.2	11.6	3.6	82.9	0.5	2,641
Sangamon St U	0.2	1.0	5.6	0.5	90.2	2.6	3,942
Sauk Valley CC	0.9	0.4	3.2	3.6	91.9	0.0	2,769
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	0.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	78.9	5.5	2,147
Seabury-Western Theol Sem	10.0	1.1	3.3	0.0	84.4	1.1	90
Shawnee CC	0.1	0.1	15.2	0.0	84.6	0.0	1,433
Shimer C	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.4	87.4	0.0	87
South Suburban C	1.3	1.0	23.0	3.7	71.0	0.0	8,263
Southeastern Illinois C	0.4	0.4	12.7	1.7	84.7	0.1	2,756
Southern Illinois U							
Carbondale	0.3	1.6	9.4	1.8	80.0	6.9	24,217
Edwardsville	0.2	1.1	11.2	0.8	84.7	2.0	11,352
Spertus C of Judaica	0.0	3.4	31.0	3.4	62.1	0.0	87
Spoon River C	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	97.2	0.6	1,723
Springfield C	0.3	0.5	5.5	0.3	92.7	0.8	385
State CC at East Saint Louis	0.1	0.3	97.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	1,184
Telshe Yeshiva Chicago	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	92.7	3.7	82
Trinity Christian C	0.0	1.1	9.3	2.0	86.0	1.6	550
Trinity C	0.3	2.2	6.5	1.4	88.6	1.0	630
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch	0.0	7.2	3.3	0.8	86.9	1.9	1,132
Triton C	0.3	3.4	14.0	10.6	71.4	0.3	17,691
U of Chicago	0.2	8.3	3.6	2.0	76.3	9.7	10,409
U of Health Sciences Chicago Med Sch	0.1	12.7	4.0	0.9	79.4	2.9	892
U of Illinois							
Chicago	0.2	12.5	9.1	8.5	64.4	5.3	23,986
Urbana-Champaign	0.2	6.8	4.8	2.5	78.7	7.0	38,337
U of Saint Mary of the Lake Mundelein Sem	0.0	2.1	0.7	6.2	89.7	1.4	291
VanderCook C of Music	0.0	0.0	13.9	4.9	79.2	2.1	144
Waubonsee CC	0.6	0.7	5.2	14.9	77.1	1.5	5,378
Wheaton C	0.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	91.7	2.4	2,529
William Rainey Harper C	0.1	4.4	1.4	4.3	89.0	0.8	16,121

INDIANA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Ancilla Domini C	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	97.8%	0.2%	456
Anderson U	0.9	0.3	3.5	0.2	94.0	1.0	2,050
Ball St U	0.2	0.6	3.4	0.5	94.2	1.1	18,732
Bethel C	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.4	96.5	0.6	539
Butler U	0.2	1.3	4.4	0.5	93.4	0.2	3,912
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	0.5	0.5	22.9	13.1	63.0	0.1	1,049
Christian Theological Sem	0.4	1.5	8.8	0.8	87.3	1.2	260
Concordia Theological Sem	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	96.0	0.5	424
Davenport C South Bend	0.0	0.0	26.5	2.1	71.4	0.0	238
Davenport C Merrillville	0.3	0.3	37.7	5.7	56.1	0.0	369
De Pauw U	0.1	1.0	2.4	0.5	94.7	1.3	2,480
Earlham C	0.2	1.4	3.9	0.6	92.3	1.7	1,249
Fort Wayne Bible C	0.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	94.9	0.5	371
Franklin C of Indiana	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.4	95.9	0.2	812
Goshen Biblical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	85.9	11.8	85
Goshen C	0.3	1.1	2.9	2.8	86.8	6.2	1,073
Grace C	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	95.6	1.8	769
Grace Theological Sem	0.3	3.1	2.8	0.9	90.6	2.2	319
Hanover C	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	98.0	0.8	1,075
Holy Cross JC	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.2	90.1	1.9	416
Huntington C	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	90.1	7.7	574
Indiana Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	28.0	1.1	47.6	23.3	464
Indiana St U	0.2	0.5	6.9	0.7	86.1	5.5	11,677
Indiana U Sys							
Bloomington	0.1	2.0	3.8	1.3	87.6	5.2	33,776
East	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.4	95.9	0.1	1,628
Kokomo	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.1	95.7	0.2	3,115
Northwest	0.1	0.7	22.4	6.6	70.0	0.2	4,812
Purdue U Indianapolis	0.2	2.0	7.3	0.9	88.8	0.8	24,808
Purdue U Fort Wayne	0.1	0.8	3.1	0.8	94.6	0.5	11,073
South Bend	0.1	0.7	4.2	0.9	93.4	0.6	6,447
Southeast	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	97.6	0.2	5,192
Ind Vocational Tech C							
Central Indiana	0.7	0.8	19.1	0.5	78.9	0.0	4,407
Columbus	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	97.7	0.0	2,255
Eastcentral	0.1	0.2	5.6	0.5	93.7	0.0	1,646
Kokomo	0.6	0.3	3.5	0.6	94.9	0.0	2,197
Lafayette	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.3	97.0	0.0	1,783
North Central	0.6	0.7	6.7	1.3	90.7	0.0	2,445
Northeast	0.1	0.5	3.9	0.8	94.7	0.0	2,895
Northwest	0.3	0.3	30.0	4.7	64.6	0.0	2,816
Southeast	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	99.3	0.0	750
Southcentral	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.1	96.8	0.0	1,455
Southwest	0.3	0.6	4.3	0.1	94.5	0.0	2,011
Wabash Valley	0.5	0.7	3.7	0.3	94.8	0.0	1,935
Whitewater	0.8	0.2	5.6	0.2	93.1	0.0	854
Indiana Wesleyan U	0.1	0.3	5.8	1.2	91.8	0.7	2,019
International Business C	0.0	0.4	3.9	1.1	94.7	0.0	567
Interstate Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	83.7	1.1	92
ITT Tech Inst Fort Wayne	0.1	0.7	15.7	2.0	81.5	0.0	1,034
ITT Tech Inst Indianapolis	0.2	0.6	8.7	1.1	89.5	0.0	1,236
ITT Tech Inst Evansville	0.0	0.2	6.3	0.4	93.1	0.0	448
Lockyear C Indianapolis	0.0	0.4	62.6	0.4	36.6	0.0	257
Lockyear C Evansville	0.9	0.3	13.8	0.0	85.1	0.0	348
Manchester C	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.2	93.9	2.3	1,028
Marian C	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.7	84.0	2.4	1,215
Martin Center C	0.0	0.0	78.7	0.9	20.1	0.3	328
Mennonite Biblical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	28.9	76
Mid American C of Funeral Service	1.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	86.9	0.0	99
Oakland City C	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	627
Purdue U							
Main	0.3	2.4	3.1	1.3	87.0	5.8	36,517
Calumet	0.2	1.1	8.4	7.0	83.3	0.1	7,393
North Central	0.2	0.4	2.8	0.9	95.6	0.0	3,065
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	0.4	3.1	0.6	0.4	95.5	0.0	1,424
Saint Francis C	0.2	1.0	4.3	1.1	93.0	0.3	960
Saint Joseph's C	0.1	0.3	4.4	1.5	92.8	0.9	1,003
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C	0.3	0.9	2.3	1.2	94.1	1.2	910
Saint Mary's C	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	95.5	1.3	1,782

INDIANA—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Saint Meinrad C	0.0%	2.3%	0.8%	3.1%	87.7%	6.2%	130
Saint Meinrad Sch of Theol	0.0	3.1	3.9	3.1	89.0	0.8	127
Taylor U	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	96.9	1.3	1,635
Tri-State U	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.9	82.0	14.2	1,037
U of Evansville	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.2	92.6	3.9	3,379
U of Indianapolis	0.3	0.7	5.5	0.6	91.3	1.5	3,274
U of Notre Dame	0.4	2.0	3.3	3.8	87.2	3.4	9,335
U of Southern Indiana	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.3	95.7	0.7	5,264
Valparaiso U	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.0	95.3	1.1	3,890
Vincennes U							
Main	0.1	0.3	7.3	2.0	88.3	2.0	7,556
Jasper	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	99.2	0.1	729
Wabash C	0.0	2.1	3.0	1.1	91.7	2.1	872

IOWA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American Inst of Business	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	97.9%	0.0%	1,120
Briar Cliff C	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	97.0	0.9	1,090
Buena Vista C	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	98.9	0.0	2,721
Central U of Iowa	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	95.4	2.4	1,507
Clarke C	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	97.5	0.7	830
Coe C	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	86.6	10.8	1,242
Cornell C	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.8	90.6	2.2	1,129
Des Moines Area CC	0.3	2.4	3.4	0.8	92.7	0.4	9,861
Divine Word C	0.0	56.1	0.0	1.5	28.8	13.6	66
Dordt C	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	85.0	12.3	987
Drake U	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.7	93.3	2.3	6,618
Emmaus Bible C	0.0	1.0	2.9	6.3	82.0	7.8	205
Faith Baptist Bible C and Sem	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	97.1	0.0	307
Graceland C	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	92.7	2.8	1,622
Grand View C	0.1	2.1	3.4	1.4	89.8	3.1	1,359
Grinnell C	0.1	3.0	4.3	0.8	85.5	6.3	1,302
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	95.9	0.1	1,885
Indian Hills CC	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	97.9	0.0	2,588
Iowa Central CC	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	96.4	0.0	2,036
Iowa Lakes CC	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	98.4	0.1	1,787
Iowa St U	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.9	87.7	7.9	26,475
Iowa Valley CC Dist							
Ellsworth CC	0.0	0.3	8.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	959
Marshalltown CC	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	94.8	0.9	1,229
Iowa Wesleyan C	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	94.7	2.5	679
Iowa Western CC	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	96.5	0.2	2,604
Kirkwood CC	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	96.0	0.7	7,053
Lincoln Tech Inst	0.0	0.7	4.2	2.1	93.0	0.0	143
Loras C	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	97.6	0.0	1,933
Luther C	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.2	93.0	3.0	2,160
Maharishi International U	0.6	2.4	1.2	0.9	58.8	36.1	782
Marycrest C	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.9	93.7	0.8	2,002
Morningside C	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.2	95.3	0.0	1,229
Mount Mercy C	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	97.0	0.6	1,568
Mount Saint Clare C	0.0	0.3	8.2	0.6	89.3	1.6	317
North Iowa Area CC	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.1	96.1	0.0	2,510
Northeast Iowa Tech Inst	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	99.5	0.0	1,153
Northwest Iowa Tech C	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	528
Northwestern C	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	95.4	3.3	965
Palmer C of Chiropractic	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	87.5	10.1	1,622
Saint Ambrose U	0.3	0.8	3.2	2.4	92.9	0.4	2,110
Simpson C	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	98.1	0.2	1,710
Southeastern CC	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.8	95.9	0.0	2,341
Southwestern CC	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	97.8	0.7	907
U of Dubuque	0.5	0.8	5.1	0.6	86.3	6.8	1,187
U of Iowa	0.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	87.6	6.5	30,001
U of Northern Iowa	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.4	96.4	1.2	12,396
U of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	0.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	85.3	2.5	1,150
Upper Iowa U	0.2	0.7	6.3	1.0	91.5	0.2	1,725
Vennard C	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	95.8	2.8	144
Waldorf C	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	94.0	3.0	529
Wartburg C	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	93.9	4.3	1,358
Wartburg Theological Sem	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	91.0	6.6	211
Western Iowa Tech CC	4.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	90.8	0.1	1,576
Westmar C	0.0	0.4	4.6	1.0	93.7	0.4	505
William Penn C	0.1	0.6	2.7	0.3	95.4	0.9	675

KANSAS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Allen County CC	1.4%	0.6%	2.7%	0.8%	94.2%	0.3%	1,267
Baker U	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.6	93.9	1.8	873
Barton County CC	0.4	0.5	5.0	1.4	92.7	0.1	3,531
Benedictine C	0.4	0.5	3.1	3.3	90.9	1.8	735
Bethany C	0.3	0.3	3.2	1.4	92.4	2.4	715
Bethel C	0.2	1.1	5.6	1.1	87.2	4.8	623
Butler County CC	1.2	2.0	6.2	2.3	87.0	1.4	4,048
Central Baptist Theological Sem	2.1	0.7	25.5	1.4	69.5	0.7	141
Central C	0.8	1.5	12.5	5.3	79.6	0.4	265
Cloud County CC	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	96.2	0.1	2,128
Coffeyville CC	0.2	0.9	8.0	0.7	87.1	3.0	1,938
Colby CC	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	97.8	0.2	1,624
Cowley County CC	2.1	0.5	3.3	2.1	92.0	0.0	2,191
Dodge City CC	0.1	0.7	1.9	4.2	92.9	0.2	2,213
Donnelly C	0.9	4.9	51.7	7.9	16.2	18.4	445
Emporia St U	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.1	93.9	2.1	5,763
Fort Hays St U	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	95.9	0.0	5,005
Fort Scott CC	0.9	0.4	3.7	0.3	94.7	0.1	1,379
Friends Bible C	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	89.4	3.8	104
Friends U	0.3	0.7	4.6	1.3	90.0	3.3	1,185
Garden City CC	0.6	2.8	5.4	9.3	81.6	0.4	1,117
Haskell Indian JC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	842
Hesston C	0.4	1.5	2.9	1.7	86.2	7.3	521
Highland CC	1.6	0.2	3.3	0.9	94.0	0.0	1,861
Hutchinson CC	0.7	0.5	3.8	2.1	92.0	0.9	3,456
Independence CC	0.6	0.5	5.4	1.2	92.3	0.1	1,471
Johnson County CC	0.4	1.8	2.6	1.7	93.2	0.3	11,161
Kansas City C and Bible Sch	0.0	2.2	11.1	4.4	82.2	0.0	90
Kansas City Kansas CC	0.6	1.3	18.3	3.6	76.1	0.0	4,167
Kansas C of Tech	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.1	96.9	0.1	737
Kansas Newman C	1.0	0.9	4.8	5.5	85.7	2.2	691
Kansas St U	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.8	88.0	6.1	19,301
Kansas Wesleyan	0.8	0.2	14.6	3.8	79.3	1.3	474
Labette CC	2.4	0.4	3.9	1.1	91.6	0.7	2,667
Marymount C	0.0	0.8	3.7	1.7	93.3	0.6	653
McPherson C	0.4	1.0	4.6	2.1	88.8	3.1	482
MidAmerica Nazarene C	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	91.7	3.9	1,112
National C	1.6	0.0	81.1	1.6	15.6	0.0	122
Neosho County CC	1.0	0.3	2.3	1.9	94.2	0.3	1,180
Ottawa U	1.5	0.8	7.3	2.9	79.1	8.4	521
Pittsburg St U	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	93.4	3.2	5,637
Pratt CC	0.1	0.0	3.2	1.5	94.9	0.3	984
Saint Mary C	3.4	1.0	24.9	5.2	63.7	1.9	1,066
Saint Mary of the Plains C	0.3	0.0	2.7	4.4	90.4	2.2	930
Seward County CC	0.7	1.2	2.2	3.4	92.5	0.1	1,370
Southwestern C	0.6	0.8	10.9	2.6	84.2	1.1	663
Tabor C	0.6	0.6	3.2	1.1	92.4	2.1	476
U of Kansas							
Main	0.6	1.6	2.6	1.4	86.9	7.0	26,020
Medical Center	0.4	4.7	1.8	2.4	89.6	1.2	2,383
Washburn U of Topeka	0.9	1.1	4.9	3.4	88.9	0.8	6,586
Wichita St U	0.9	3.4	4.7	2.2	84.0	4.7	16,673

KENTUCKY

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alice Lloyd C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	507
Asbury C	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	95.6	1.4	988
Asbury Theological Sem	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	92.9	5.3	717
Bellarmine C	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	97.6	0.4	2,343
Berea C	0.1	0.7	8.6	0.3	84.7	5.6	[illegible]
Brescia C	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	97.1	0.8	666
Campbellsville C	0.1	0.7	5.3	0.0	92.8	1.1	732
Centre C	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	96.9	0.6	860

KENTUCKY—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Clear Creek Baptist Bible C	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	98.2%	0.0%	168
Cumberland C	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.3	90.4	3.5	1,904
Eastern Kentucky U	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.2	92.4	1.0	13,635
Georgetown C	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.3	96.1	0.5	1,471
Inst of Electronic Tech	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	89.7	0.9	224
Kentucky Christian C	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	98.7	0.2	548
Kentucky St U	0.1	0.3	41.6	0.3	56.4	1.3	2,218
Kentucky Wesleyan C	0.0	0.4	4.3	0.0	94.4	0.9	765
Lees C	0.0	1.9	7.2	0.0	91.0	0.0	432
Lexington Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	92.2	2.3	128
Lindsey Wilson C	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.3	0.5	1,059
Louisville Tech Inst	0.0	0.2	6.9	0.8	92.1	0.0	505
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	95.1	2.9	102
Midway C	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	93.7	3.8	396
Morehead St U	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	95.7	0.9	7,360
Murray St U	0.3	0.4	5.0	0.3	92.7	1.4	7,593
National Education Center							
Kentucky C of Tech	0.2	0.2	14.7	0.2	84.4	0.2	475
Northern Kentucky U	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	97.5	0.7	9,490
Owensboro JC of Business	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	318
Pikeville C	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.0	0.1	915
RETS Electronic Inst	1.4	0.1	10.3	0.1	88.0	0.1	740
Saint Catharine C	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	86.1	3.8	266
Spalding U	0.1	0.6	8.7	0.1	90.6	0.0	1,196
Sue Bennett C	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	97.8	0.2	551
Sullivan JC of Business	0.1	0.1	15.0	0.4	83.6	0.9	1,989
Thomas More C	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	97.1	0.3	1,097
Transylvania U	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	97.4	1.3	1,041
Union C	0.0	0.5	4.7	0.3	94.3	0.3	1,048
U of Kentucky	0.4	1.1	3.2	0.7	93.1	1.6	22,230
Ashland CC	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	98.0	0.0	2,609
Elizabethtown CC	0.7	1.1	6.0	1.4	90.7	0.1	2,710
Hazard CC	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	96.6	0.0	1,038
Henderson CC	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.2	95.0	0.0	1,239
Hopkinsville CC	0.6	1.6	13.7	2.9	81.2	0.0	1,741
Jefferson CC	0.4	0.6	12.7	0.3	85.7	0.3	8,197
Lexington CC	0.9	0.7	6.1	0.6	91.6	0.1	3,401
Madisonville CC	0.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	94.8	0.1	1,819
Maysville CC	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.1	97.6	0.0	870
Paducah CC	0.4	0.2	3.8	0.2	95.3	0.2	2,437
Prestonsburg CC	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	98.2	0.1	2,085
Somerset CC	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	97.5	0.1	1,583
Southeast CC	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	97.6	0.0	1,601
U of Louisville	0.3	1.8	8.4	0.9	87.1	1.6	21,313
Western Kentucky U	0.2	0.3	5.8	0.2	92.5	1.0	14,056

LOUISIANA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Bossier Parish CC	0.0%	0.6%	11.1%	1.6%	86.7%	0.0%	2,221
Centenary C of Louisiana	0.3	0.5	6.3	0.5	91.4	1.1	1,110
Delgado CC	1.0	2.6	30.9	5.3	58.4	1.8	7,315
Dillard U	0.0	0.1	98.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	1,400
Grambling St U	0.0	0.1	94.1	0.1	3.8	1.9	6,003
Louisiana C	1.3	1.0	4.6	0.6	91.2	1.3	985
Louisiana St U Sys							
Louisiana St U and A&M C	0.3	2.1	7.1	1.5	84.4	4.6	27,348
Alexandria	0.5	0.6	9.7	0.7	88.5	0.0	2,203
Eunice	0.3	0.2	13.6	0.5	85.2	0.2	1,723
Medical Center	0.2	4.2	8.4	2.5	82.2	2.4	2,415
Shreveport	0.6	1.4	8.5	0.7	88.7	0.2	4,499
U of New Orleans	0.2	2.5	15.2	4.7	75.3	2.0	16,076
Louisiana Tech U	0.2	0.8	12.3	0.9	83.1	2.7	10,044
Loyola U	0.4	1.9	11.6	5.7	77.9	2.5	4,961
McNeese St U	0.6	0.5	13.6	0.8	83.1	1.5	7,378
New Orleans Baptist Theological Sem	0.1	0.4	3.4	4.8	90.7	0.4	1,351
Nicholls St U	0.5	0.1	11.4	1.3	86.3	0.4	7,159
Northeast Louisiana U	0.6	1.0	14.7	0.2	80.6	2.9	10,498
Northwest St U	1.1	1.3	20.4	2.2	74.4	0.6	6,455
Notre Dame Sem	0.0	24.2	4.2	3.2	68.4	0.0	95
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	0.8	1.5	26.2	2.5	68.8	0.2	848
Phillips JC	0.2	1.7	24.0	7.6	66.2	0.3	1,099
Saint Bernard Parish CC	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.7	93.6	0.0	828
Saint Joseph Sem C	0.0	9.6	2.6	6.1	81.6	0.0	114
Southeastern Louisiana U	0.3	0.5	6.6	0.7	91.0	0.9	8,520
Southern Tech C Lafayette	0.0	1.0	35.1	2.8	55.6	5.6	502
Southern Tech C Monroe	0.0	0.0	47.5	0.0	52.1	0.4	259
Southern U and A&M C Sys							
Baton Rouge	0.0	0.2	92.5	0.4	3.5	3.5	8,968
New Orleans	0.1	0.5	89.8	0.4	6.5	2.7	3,434
Shreveport	0.0	0.2	90.2	0.2	9.5	0.0	1,229
Tulane U	0.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	80.3	5.5	10,778
U of Southwestern Louisiana	0.2	1.2	16.4	0.7	74.8	6.7	15,033
Xavier U	0.1	0.4	90.5	0.5	4.9	3.5	2,528

MAINE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Andover C	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	97.8%	0.0%	464
Bangor Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	104
Bates C	0.1	2.4	2.1	1.0	92.0	2.5	1,557
Beal C	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	1.1	279
Bowdoin C	0.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	91.2	1.5	1,426
Casco Bay C	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	253
Central Maine Medical Center Sch of Nursing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	74
Central Maine Tech C	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.2	0.0	906
Colby C	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	94.6	2.0	1,736
C of the Atlantic	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	97.0	2.5	197
Husson C	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	95.6	1.3	1,789
Kennebec Valley Tech C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	977
Maine Maritime Academy	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	89.2	7.3	507
Northern Maine Tech C	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	96.4	0.0	828
Portland Sch of Art	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	98.0	0.3	300
Saint Joseph's C	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	97.7	0.5	572
Southern Maine Tech C	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	98.5	0.0	1,907
Thomas C	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.2	0.5	1,013
Unity C	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	97.7	1.0	395
U of Maine Sys							
U of Maine	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	97.5	0.3	10,967
Augusta	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.7	0.1	3,853
Farmington	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.0	1,931
Fort Kent	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	98.7	0.0	620
Machias	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	94.9	1.6	851
Presque Isle	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	93.6	1.9	1,398
U of Southern Maine	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.4	0.0	10,071
U of New England	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	96.6	0.4	1,071
Westbrook C	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	97.0	0.6	677

MARYLAND

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Allegany CC	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	97.6%	0.0%	2,220
Anne Arundel CC	0.4	1.4	7.8	1.2	88.8	0.4	11,664
Baltimore Hebrew U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	231
Baltimore's International Culinary Arts Inst	0.3	2.7	18.4	3.6	75.0	0.0	332
Capitol C	0.1	11.7	15.6	2.3	66.6	3.7	778
Catonsville CC	0.2	2.1	14.0	0.7	82.7	0.3	11,444
Cecil CC	0.7	0.6	3.5	0.3	94.5	0.3	1,447
Charles County CC	0.4	0.9	8.2	0.9	89.5	0.1	4,966
Chesapeake C	0.0	0.4	11.1	0.3	88.2	0.0	2,247
C of Notre Dame of Maryland	0.0	0.9	13.4	1.9	82.5	1.4	2,461
Columbia Union C	0.1	6.3	33.5	4.3	55.8	0.0	1,096
CC of Baltimore	0.6	1.3	71.0	1.0	24.1	2.0	4,487
Dundalk CC	0.4	1.4	10.8	0.7	86.7	0.0	3,206
Eastern Christian C	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	89.2	2.7	37
Essex CC	0.4	1.4	6.5	0.7	91.0	0.0	10,218
Frederick CC	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.8	93.9	0.9	3,470
Garrett CC	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	98.0	0.0	612
Goucher C	0.2	4.5	4.3	2.7	86.9	1.4	974
Hagerstown Business C	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	463

MARYLAND—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Hagerstown JC	0.4%	0.5%	6.4%	0.8%	92.0%	0.0%	2,641
Harford CC	0.6	1.5	6.5	0.8	90.6	0.0	4,454
Hood C	0.1	2.2	5.5	3.2	86.8	2.2	1,859
Howard CC	0.2	3.2	13.1	1.1	81.8	0.5	3,925
Johns Hopkins U	0.2	5.9	4.7	1.4	80.8	7.0	12,647
Loyola C	0.1	2.0	3.1	1.1	92.6	1.1	5,821
Maryland C of Art and Design	1.2	3.7	20.0	5.0	70.0	0.0	80
Maryland Inst C of Art	0.4	3.5	6.5	2.1	85.0	2.5	1,285
Montgomery C							
Germantown	0.4	4.3	5.8	2.3	86.8	0.5	3,124
Rockville	0.4	9.8	9.0	5.8	72.3	2.8	14,113
Takoma Park	0.3	8.2	33.9	5.6	47.9	4.1	4,328
Morgan St U	0.2	0.4	91.7	0.4	3.0	4.4	4,066
Mount Saint Mary's C	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.7	95.4	0.1	1,783
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	4.8	352
Peabody Inst of Johns Hopkins U	0.0	4.8	4.5	1.3	73.7	15.8	463
Prince Georges CC	0.4	4.1	44.1	2.0	48.4	1.0	13,443
Saint John's C	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	93.4	1.5	467
Saint Mary's C of Maryland	0.3	1.5	5.6	1.8	90.5	0.4	1,585
Saint Mary's Sem and U	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.0	0.3	297
Sojourner-Douglass C	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	353
Uniformed Services U of the Health Sciences	0.3	7.7	2.7	1.8	84.8	2.7	943
U S Naval Academy	0.6	4.5	5.5	5.4	83.3	0.7	4,557
U of Maryland Sys							
Baltimore	0.3	6.7	10.6	1.7	78.1	2.7	4,563
Baltimore County	0.2	7.2	12.0	1.2	77.2	2.3	9,868
C Park	0.2	7.4	8.6	2.4	75.1	6.3	36,681
Eastern Shore	0.3	1.2	71.4	0.7	21.4	5.1	1,559
U C	0.6	6.3	18.3	2.9	71.6	0.4	14,263
Bowie St U	0.2	1.9	64.0	0.5	32.2	1.1	3,325
Coppin St C	0.3	2.0	90.0	0.1	4.7	2.9	2,246
Frostburg St U	0.2	0.6	6.5	0.6	92.0	0.1	4,525
Salisbury St U	0.1	0.8	6.8	0.4	91.6	0.4	5,260
Towson St U	0.2	1.7	8.2	0.9	87.5	1.4	15,169
U of Baltimore	0.2	1.6	14.5	0.9	80.9	1.9	5,228
Villa Julie C	0.0	0.8	15.9	0.6	82.7	0.0	1,271
Washington Bible C	0.0	9.6	24.9	1.6	54.9	8.9	437
Washington C	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	95.2	1.7	988
Washington Theological Union	0.0	1.4	1.8	3.9	92.9	0.0	280
Western Maryland C	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.6	95.2	1.1	2,002
Wor-Wic Tech CC	0.0	0.2	20.8	0.4	78.6	0.0	1,032

MASSACHUSETTS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American International C	0.0%	1.1%	9.3%	1.7%	84.3%	3.7%	1,869
Amherst C	0.2	6.8	5.3	4.4	81.0	2.3	1,592
Andover Newton Theological Sch	0.0	0.2	4.8	2.1	88.6	4.3	421
Anna Maria C	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	94.1	2.7	1,180
Aquinas JC							
Milton	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	97.8	0.0	359
Newton	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	262
Arthur D Little Management Education Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.8	92.3	52
Assumption C	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	96.0	0.6	2,904
Atlantic Union C	0.1	0.3	18.4	12.6	52.8	15.8	795
Babson C	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	91.7	5.0	2,971
Bay Path JC	0.5	1.2	2.8	2.8	92.6	0.2	579
Bay St JC of Business	0.0	0.5	7.0	2.4	89.4	0.8	631
Becker JC							
Leicester	0.0	4.0	1.5	1.5	90.9	2.1	529
Worcester	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.3	95.4	0.9	965
Bentley C	0.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	90.9	3.3	7,151
Berklee C of Music	0.1	1.6	4.7	3.1	68.7	21.8	2,830
Boston Architectural Center	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.3	92.0	0.0	661
Boston C	0.2	4.7	3.2	4.2	84.4	3.3	14,594
Boston Conservatory	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.3	89.0	4.8	435
Boston U	0.2	6.4	3.0	2.7	75.2	12.6	28,555
Bradford C	0.5	0.5	3.5	2.3	86.0	7.2	428
Brandeis U	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.9	82.2	9.0	3,755
Cambridge C	0.4	0.6	20.1	5.7	72.7	0.4	472
Catherine Laboure C	0.0	1.0	14.9	1.0	83.1	0.0	302
Central New England C of Tech	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	96.1	0.7	562
Clark U	0.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	83.2	9.6	3,350
C of the Holy Cross	0.0	0.8	3.6	1.9	93.5	0.2	2,647
C of Our Lady of the [illegible]	0.0	1.3	3.8	3.4	91.0	0.6	1,065
Conway Sch of Landsc[illegible] Design	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	17
Curry C	0.1	0.2	3.1	1.3	94.2	1.2	1,270
Dean JC	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	98.3	0.7	2,538
Eastern Nazarene C	0.3	1.0	6.0	3.8	86.5	2.3	979
Emerson C	0.2	1.0	3.0	1.6	91.9	2.2	2,668
Emmanuel C	0.1	1.0	7.5	3.9	83.6	3.9	977
Endicott C	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	90.3	6.8	843
Episcopal Divinity Sch	0.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	81.7	10.8	120
Fisher C	0.4	1.0	7.5	1.7	88.5	0.9	2,115
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	0.0	5.1	1.7	0.8	91.5	0.8	118
Franklin Inst of Boston	0.2	7.1	10.7	4.2	77.0	0.9	553
Gordon C	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.7	93.7	2.1	1,184
Gordon-Conwell Theol Sem	0.0	2.6	17.3	9.1	68.1	2.9	717
Hampshire C	0.1	2.1	2.6	1.7	88.2	5.3	1,282
Harvard U	0.4	6.1	4.9	3.7	75.0	9.8	24,194
Hebrew C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	11.5	78
Hellenic C-Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Sch of Theology	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	81.1	18.2	132
Lasell JC	0.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	89.8	5.0	441
Lesley C	0.2	1.0	3.0	1.9	92.1	1.7	4,460
Marian Court JC	0.0	0.6	1.8	3.0	94.5	0.0	165
Mass Bd of Regents Sys							
Southeastern Mass U	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.8	94.0	1.8	7,589
U of Lowell	0.2	4.7	1.9	1.2	88.4	3.6	14,493
U of Mass Amherst	0.3	2.1	3.1	2.8	85.0	6.7	27,918
U of Mass Boston	0.4	4.4	8.6	2.9	81.0	2.7	13,666
U of Mass Medical Sch Worcester	0.7	5.6	2.9	2.7	88.2	0.0	449
Bridgewater St C	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.6	97.2	0.2	8,962
Fitchburg St C	0.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	95.3	0.1	6,224
Framingham St C	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.0	95.8	0.5	6,677
Massachusetts C of Art	0.3	2.4	2.3	1.5	90.7	2.7	2,371
Mass Maritime Acad	0.2	0.7	2.7	6.6	89.9	0.0	602
North Adams St C	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	96.5	0.3	2,743
Salem St C	0.4	0.7	2.5	1.3	94.4	0.7	9,565
Westfield St C	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.1	95.9	0.1	5,106
Worcester St C	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	95.1	1.2	6,435
Berkshire CC	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	96.5	1.8	3,158
Bristol CC	0.7	1.1	2.7	1.0	93.7	0.8	4,699
Bunker Hill CC	0.4	11.6	13.9	6.8	62.3	4.9	6,456
Cape Cod CC	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	97.5	0.1	4,991
Greenfield CC	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	95.9	0.9	2,231
Holyoke CC	0.5	0.3	2.3	5.1	91.2	0.5	5,283
Massachusetts Bay CC	0.2	1.8	5.6	2.2	87.8	2.3	4,125
Massasoit CC	0.3	1.1	4.6	1.0	92.8	0.3	6,591
Middlesex CC	0.6	3.8	1.3	3.1	91.0	0.2	6,469
Mount Wachusett CC	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.8	95.8	0.5	3,793
North Shore CC	0.2	2.1	4.9	4.8	87.1	0.9	5,810
Northern Essex CC	0.5	1.4	0.3	11.6	85.6	0.6	6,349
Quinsigamond CC	0.5	1.7	3.2	5.7	88.8	0.2	4,411
Roxbury CC	0.2	7.1	62.8	12.3	17.1	0.5	2,467
Springfield Tech CC	0.2	0.8	9.8	6.3	82.3	0.6	5,941
Mass C of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sciences	0.9	6.9	3.7	5.5	70.4	12.6	1,073
MGH Inst of Health Professions	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	94.9	0.5	197
Mass Inst of Tech	0.3	9.7	3.5	3.7	62.0	20.9	9,500

MASS.—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Massachusetts Sch of Professional Psychology	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	97.6%	1.2%	169
Merrimack C	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	92.3	2.9	3,483
Montserrat C of Art	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	96.7	0.0	215
Mount Holyoke C	0.2	4.8	4.2	1.9	81.6	7.2	1,987
Mount Ida C	1.0	1.4	6.4	2.5	79.6	9.0	1,537
New England C of Optometry	0.0	6.4	3.5	4.8	77.6	7.7	375
New England Conservatory of Music	0.4	2.9	2.4	4.0	69.0	21.3	755
New England Inst of Applied Arts and Sciences	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	96.9	1.0	98
New England Sch of Law	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.4	96.6	0.0	1,192
Newbury C	0.0	3.4	20.3	18.7	54.9	2.8	3,385
Nichols C	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	98.2	0.6	1,489
Northeastern U	0.5	3.7	5.6	1.7	85.1	3.4	32,385
Pine Manor C	0.0	2.6	2.2	4.5	79.1	11.6	646
Quincy JC	0.3	1.9	4.9	0.8	88.3	3.8	2,644
Radcliffe C	0.3	12.2	9.6	5.4	66.7	5.8	2,691
Regis C	0.2	0.5	1.0	4.5	89.3	4.6	1,005
Saint Hyacinth C and Sem	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	90.0	6.7	30
Saint John's Sem	0.0	6.0	1.3	3.3	84.1	5.3	151
Sch of the Museum of Fine Arts Boston	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.9	91.7	3.2	1,371
Simmons C	0.1	1.6	2.9	1.6	90.2	3.6	2,878
Simon's Rock of Bard C	0.0	6.3	6.3	2.5	81.9	2.9	315
Smith C	0.2	7.0	3.2	2.0	80.7	6.9	3,039
Springfield C	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.7	94.6	2.2	3,204
Stonehill C	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	98.6	0.4	3,054
Suffolk U	0.1	1.7	3.6	1.3	89.2	4.1	5,390
Tufts U	0.1	5.9	2.9	2.4	80.3	8.4	8,013
Wellesley C	0.3	14.6	6.1	3.8	71.3	4.0	2,237
Wentworth Inst of Tech	0.2	4.1	6.1	2.0	81.4	6.2	3,861
Western New England C	0.2	0.7	2.7	1.3	93.8	1.3	5,182
Weston Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.7	186
Wheaton C	0.2	1.7	3.1	1.6	87.5	5.9	1,161
Wheelock C	0.4	0.6	7.4	2.6	88.1	0.8	1,648
Williams C	0.0	6.6	6.6	3.5	79.9	3.4	2,076
Worcester Polytechnic Inst	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.6	86.5	8.8	3,767
Worcester JC	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	94.9	1.0	1,325

MICHIGAN

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Adrian C	0.6%	1.1%	3.5%	1.3%	91.7%	1.9%	1,229
Albion C	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.2	94.9	0.8	1,652
Alma C	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	97.2	0.4	1,198
Alpena CC	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.5	96.5	0.2	2,281
Andrews U	0.6	5.4	15.1	6.4	57.2	15.4	2,858
Aquinas C	0.3	1.0	4.1	1.1	92.7	0.8	2,532
Baker C Owosso	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	97.0	0.0	900
Baker C Flint	0.6	1.3	13.5	0.6	84.1	0.0	2,654
Bay De Noc CC	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.1	0.0	2,171
Calvin C	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	89.1	8.4	4,448
Calvin Theological Sem	1.3	7.1	1.3	3.4	56.7	30.3	238
Center for Creative Studies C of Art and Design	0.2	1.4	6.4	1.1	89.2	1.7	1,114
Center for Humanistic Studies	1.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	93.0	0.0	71
Central Michigan U	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.8	95.1	1.1	19,024
Charles S Mott CC	1.2	0.4	14.3	1.9	82.1	0.1	10,516
Cleary C	0.2	1.9	5.3	2.1	89.9	0.6	1,003
Concordia C	0.2	0.9	6.9	0.0	90.6	1.3	533
Cranbrook Academy of Art	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	91.0	5.2	134
Davenport C Grand Rapids	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.7	94.8	0.0	3,232
Davenport C Kalamazoo	0.3	0.6	9.5	0.8	88.8	0.0	1,009
Davenport C Lansing	0.7	2.6	13.4	15.0	68.3	0.0	1,287
Delta C	0.3	0.5	5.7	3.1	90.3	0.1	9,651
Detroit C of Business Dearborn	0.4	0.6	45.8	3.0	50.1	0.2	2,331
Detroit C of Business Madison Heights	0.0	0.3	30.3	0.6	68.7	0.0	630
Detroit C of Business Flint	0.0	0.1	47.5	0.1	52.3	0.0	1,100
Detroit C of Law	0.3	1.4	11.3	0.8	85.2	1.0	711
Eastern Michigan U	0.3	1.1	[illegible]	1.3	86.5	4.0	23,060
Ferris St U	0.4	0.5	[illegible]	0.7	93.1	1.5	11,762
GMI Engineering and Management Inst	0.3	5.0	5.5	1.3	79.9	8.0	3,068
Glen Oaks CC	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	97.5	0.1	1,370
Gogebic CC	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	97.5	0.0	1,178
Grace Bible C	1.5	0.0	2.3	3.1	89.3	3.8	131
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	97.1	1.1	929
Grand Rapids JC	0.9	1.3	6.4	1.6	89.6	0.2	10,634
Grand Valley St U	0.3	0.8	2.9	1.1	94.7	0.3	9,768
Great Lakes Bible C	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	123
Great Lakes JC of Business	0.3	0.3	12.6	4.8	81.9	0.0	1,756
Henry Ford CC	0.5	1.4	13.3	2.1	82.6	0.1	15,791
Highland Park CC	1.6	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2,342
Hillsdale C	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	97.4	1.5	1,071
Hope C	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	94.4	2.5	2,781
Jackson CC	0.6	0.7	11.3	1.5	85.6	0.2	5,782
Jordan C	0.4	0.2	58.3	0.7	40.3	0.0	2,271
Kalamazoo C	0.2	4.7	1.8	0.7	87.8	4.9	1,255
Kalamazoo Valley CC	1.0	0.8	7.4	1.2	88.2	1.5	9,161
Kellogg CC	0.4	0.8	6.7	1.0	90.1	1.0	4,478
Kendall C of Art and Design	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.0	91.8	2.2	744
Kirtland CC	0.6	0.2	5.1	0.4	93.6	0.0	1,146
Lake Michigan C	0.7	0.9	12.7	0.9	84.7	0.2	3,020
Lake Superior St U	4.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	70.9	22.3	3,155
Lansing CC	0.7	1.5	6.2	2.3	88.4	0.9	21,470
Lawrence Tech U	0.6	1.7	7.3	1.3	86.8	2.3	5,443
Lewis C of Business	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	291
Macomb CC	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	96.3	0.3	31,462
Madonna C	0.4	0.6	7.6	1.5	88.1	1.8	3,950
Marygrove C	0.4	0.0	70.7	0.5	26.6	1.8	1,205
Mercy C of Detroit	0.2	1.3	37.5	1.3	59.4	0.4	2,362
Michigan Christian C	0.4	0.8	19.2	1.9	74.1	3.8	266
Michigan St U	0.3	1.8	6.1	1.4	85.3	5.1	44,480
Michigan Tech U	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	92.2	4.8	6,502
Mid Michigan CC	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	97.4	0.8	1,910
Monroe County CC	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	97.2	0.2	3,083
Montcalm CC	0.7	0.6	10.0	2.4	86.3	0.0	1,918
Muskegon C	0.1	0.1	8.0	1.6	90.2	0.0	1,741
Muskegon CC	2.9	0.3	7.4	1.8	87.5	0.1	4,941
Nazareth C	0.0	1.0	5.6	1.2	92.2	0.0	730
Northern Michigan U	1.6	0.4	2.2	0.6	94.7	0.5	8,185
Northwestern Michigan C	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	96.9	0.1	4,307
Northwood Inst	0.7	0.2	7.4	0.0	76.6	15.1	1,809
Oakland U	0.2	1.9	5.2	1.0	90.9	0.9	12,254
Olivet C	0.0	0.6	9.1	0.8	89.5	0.0	783
Reformed Bible C	1.1	3.7	0.0	2.1	61.7	31.4	188
Sacred Heart Major Sem	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.6	86.3	0.0	197
Saginaw Valley St U	0.5	0.7	5.5	2.7	90.1	0.6	5,850
Saint Clair County CC	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.2	96.3	0.7	4,064
Saint Mary's C	0.4	5.8	3.9	1.5	85.7	2.7	259
Schoolcraft C	0.2	0.9	3.5	0.6	94.2	0.6	8,499
Siena Heights C	0.1	0.5	6.5	4.0	87.6	1.3	1,667
Southwestern Michigan C	0.7	0.5	6.3	1.0	89.3	2.2	2,492
Spring Arbor C	0.2	0.7	14.4	0.8	82.3	1.7	1,319
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch	0.0	1.4	3.7	3.0	91.2	0.6	1,254
U of Detroit	0.4	1.8	18.3	1.1	73.1	5.3	6,021
U of Michigan							
Ann Arbor	0.4	5.8	5.8	2.3	78.8	6.9	36,001
Dearborn	0.6	3.3	5.7	1.9	88.1	0.5	7,494
Flint	1.0	1.1	8.3	1.2	88.4	0.0	6,310
Walsh C of Accountancy and Business Admin	0.3	1.7	4.3	0.5	92.9	0.3	2,663
Washtenaw CC	0.9	2.8	11.4	1.2	83.4	0.3	9,523
Wayne County CC	0.8	1.2	64.7	2.1	29.6	1.6	12,098

Continued on Following Page

1988 ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,100 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MICHIGAN—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Wayne St U	0.6%	3.5%	21.9%	1.6%	67.8%	4.6%	30,751
West Shore CC	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.1	96.8	0.0	1,186
Western Michigan U	0.3	0.6	4.6	0.7	90.1	3.7	24,861
Western Theological Sem	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	91.4	5.7	140
William Tyndale C	0.2	1.2	30.4	0.5	67.2	0.5	418
Yeshiva Gedolah Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	43

MINNESOTA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alexandria Tech Inst	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	98.8%	0.1%	1,674
Augsburg C	1.7	1.9	3.3	0.4	89.9	2.7	2,506
Bethany Lutheran C	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.0	95.5	1.6	312
Bethel C	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	98.1	0.0	1,800
Bethel Theological Sem	0.4	2.8	3.0	0.6	90.0	3.2	501
Carleton C	0.4	5.6	3.3	2.5	87.5	0.7	1,897
C of Saint Benedict	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	96.8	1.3	1,961
C of Saint Catherine	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	93.4	2.5	2,727
C of Saint Catherine Saint Mary's campus	1.1	0.6	6.3	0.7	90.9	0.4	536
C of Saint Scholastica	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	96.6	0.6	1,849
C of Saint Teresa	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	96.0	0.0	249
C of Saint Thomas	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	96.3	0.8	8,810
Concordia C Moorhead	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	95.2	2.8	2,880
Concordia C Saint Paul	0.3	4.2	3.2	0.0	91.5	0.8	1,133
Dakota County Tech Inst	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	97.8	0.0	1,613
Dr Martin Luther C	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.2	0.0	447
Gustavus Adolphus C	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	96.5	1.8	2,451
Hamline U	0.1	1.8	2.1	0.6	94.2	1.3	2,223
Luther Northwestern Theological Sem	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	94.5	1.9	724
Macalester C	0.9	2.2	3.2	1.5	84.1	8.1	1,847
Mayo Foundation							
Grad Sch of Medicine	0.4	3.7	2.4	1.4	75.2	16.9	1,105
Medical Sch	1.9	7.0	1.3	1.9	87.9	0.0	157
Medical Inst of Minnesota	0.8	5.0	3.7	1.7	88.7	0.0	240
Minneapolis C of Art and Design	0.7	2.8	2.1	1.3	92.1	1.0	713
Minnesota Bible C	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	94.4	3.3	90
Minnesota CC Sys							
Anoka-Ramsey CC	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	98.3	0.1	5,844
Arrowhead CC Region							
Hibbing CC	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.3	0.0	1,345
Itasca CC	7.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	91.2	0.2	1,245
Mesabi CC	4.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	93.8	0.3	1,481
Rainy River CC	15.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	82.7	1.1	613
Vermilion CC	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	97.4	0.0	576
Austin CC	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	98.2	0.9	1,196
Brainerd CC	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	96.0	0.3	1,526
Fergus Falls CC	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	99.0	0.4	1,090
Inver Hills CC	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	96.6	0.1	4,853
Lakewood CC	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.7	96.0	0.1	5,277
Normandale CC	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	96.9	0.6	8,560
North Hennepin CC	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	96.1	1.7	5,498
Northland CC	7.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	91.4	0.0	1,033
Rochester CC	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.4	95.8	0.6	3,839
Willmar CC	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	98.4	0.1	1,325
Worthington CC	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.2	96.4	0.8	854
National C at Saint Paul	1.5	12.3	4.5	6.3	68.8	6.6	333
National Education Center Brown Inst	1.3	5.2	4.1	1.0	87.7	0.7	1,655
North Central Bible C	0.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	92.6	2.4	1,146
Northwestern C	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	96.4	0.7	973
Northwestern C of Chiropractic	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	93.3	4.9	569
Oak Hills Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.0	129
Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.8	94.9	1.5	391
Rasmussen Business C	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	97.7	0.2	427
Saint John's U	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	95.1	2.2	1,998
Saint Mary's C	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	95.2	1.4	1,938
Saint Olaf C	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	95.5	1.6	3,118
Saint Paul Bible C	0.2	7.4	0.4	0.2	91.1	0.8	526
Saint Paul Tech Inst	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	95.1	0.5	1,678
Sch of the Associated Arts	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.0	96.3	0.0	134
St U Sys							
Bemidji St U	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	94.6	0.9	4,996
Mankato St U	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	95.9	1.9	15,944
Metropolitan St U	0.7	0.9	3.3	0.9	94.2	0.0	5,799
Moorhead St U	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	97.1	1.2	8,103
Saint Cloud St U	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	97.3	0.7	16,252
Southwest St U	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	97.4	1.0	2,475
Winona St U	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	95.1	2.5	7,079
U of Minnesota							
Crookston	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	97.4	0.7	1,221
Duluth	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	96.2	1.2	9,523
Morris	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	92.9	0.5	2,178
Twin Cities	0.5	3.0	1.6	1.0	90.0	4.1	61,556
Waseca	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	99.1	0.4	1,169
United Theological Sem of the Twin Cities	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	93.7	1.4	207
William Mitchell C of Law	0.6	1.2	2.2	1.2	94.8	0.0	1,089

MISSISSIPPI

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alcorn St U	0.0%	0.4%	91.6%	0.2%	7.8%	0.0%	2,757
Belhaven C	0.1	0.3	7.1	1.0	88.2	3.3	693
Blue Mountain C	0.0	0.3	7.5	0.3	91.6	0.3	332
Clarke C	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	77.6	0.0	116
Coahoma CC	0.0	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1,407
Copiah-Lincoln CC	0.4	0.4	25.2	0.4	73.6	0.1	1,382
Delta St U	0.1	0.5	19.5	0.1	79.8	0.0	3,672
East Central JC	2.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	91.6	0.0	3,624
East Mississippi CC	0.1	0.1	36.5	0.1	63.2	0.0	896
Holmes JC	0.0	0.1	19.9	0.1	79.7	0.2	1,827
Itawamba CC	0.0	0.1	16.1	0.0	83.6	0.2	2,633
Jackson St U	0.1	0.4	93.0	0.1	3.5	2.9	6,777
Jones County JC	0.3	0.1	18.5	0.2	80.9	0.0	3,252
Mary Holmes C	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	519
Meridian CC	1.5	0.8	25.3	0.6	71.6	0.1	2,844
Millsaps C	0.0	1.8	4.8	0.6	91.9	0.8	1,445
Mississippi C	0.1	0.5	11.8	0.4	86.9	0.3	3,540
Mississippi Delta JC	0.1	0.4	41.9	0.2	57.5	0.0	1,712
Mississippi Gulf Coast JC	0.8	1.0	13.7	0.9	82.7	0.9	8,393
Mississippi St U	0.2	1.2	11.1	0.2	82.8	4.5	12,407
Mississippi U for Women	0.3	0.3	17.8	0.2	81.3	0.0	2,063
Mississippi Valley St U	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1,756
Northeast Mississippi JC	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	88.7	0.0	2,735
Northwest Mississippi JC	0.0	0.1	24.2	0.1	75.6	0.0	3,619
Pearl River JC	0.2	0.1	16.1	0.1	83.5	0.0	2,336
Phillips JC Gulfport	0.0	0.5	21.6	0.1	77.7	0.0	772
Phillips JC Jackson	0.1	0.0	43.4	0.0	56.4	0.0	677
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Inst	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Reformed Theological Sem	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	86.0	11.3	363
Rust C	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.0	2.8	1.1	925
Southeastern Baptist C	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	94.9	0.0	79
Southwest Mississippi JC	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	79.1	0.0	1,353
Tougaloo C	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	794
U of Mississippi Medical Ctr	0.1	2.0	10.8	0.5	83.5	3.1	1,404
U of Southern Mississippi	0.3	0.7	13.4	0.4	83.2	2.1	12,581
Wesley Biblical Sem	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	83.9	5.4	56
Wesley C	1.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	92.9	0.0	56
William Carey C	0.2	0.2	18.7	0.6	79.1	1.2	1,931
Wood JC	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	88.3	1.2	486

MISSOURI

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Aquinas Inst of Theology	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	98.1%	0.0%	107
Assemblies of God Theol Sem	0.3	1.3	1.7	2.7	91.6	2.3	298

MISSOURI—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Avila C	0.7%	1.5%	8.5%	2.0%	87.4%	0.0%	1,585
Baptist Bible C	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	97.3	1.0	781
Calvary Bible C	0.0	1.6	4.7	0.6	90.5	2.5	317
Central Bible C	0.9	2.0	1.1	2.4	92.7	0.8	881
Central Christian C of the Bible	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	96.4	2.4	83
Central Methodist C	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.4	89.4	2.5	710
Central Missouri St U	0.0	0.4	7.5	0.3	88.8	2.9	10,104
Cleveland Chiropractic C	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.3	90.3	4.9	308
Columbia C	1.5	1.7	13.7	2.3	79.9	0.8	3,566
Conception Sem C	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.4	88.5	2.6	78
Concordia Sem	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	95.3	3.2	493
Cottey C	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.7	91.4	5.1	350
Covenant Theological Sem	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	88.9	4.6	153
Crowder C	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	97.2	0.1	1,487
Culver-Stockton C	0.0	0.9	5.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	1,032
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.5	4.2	9.8	1.1	83.9	0.7	1,692
Drury C	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.4	95.8	0.7	3,156
East Central C	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.3	0.1	2,509
Eden Theological Sem	0.0	3.0	5.6	0.0	89.4	2.0	198
Evangel C	0.4	0.4	3.4	1.2	94.4	0.3	1,564
Fontbonne C	0.0	1.2	10.6	0.4	82.0	5.8	1,036
Forest Inst of Professional Psychology	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.3	91.1	1.3	79
Hannibal-La Grange C	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	97.4	0.4	763
Harris-Stowe St C	0.2	0.2	78.3	0.4	20.2	0.8	1,725
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	0.2	21.2	0.0	78.6	0.0	617
Jefferson C	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	98.4	0.1	3,294
Kemper Military Sch and C	1.0	5.8	28.8	2.6	60.2	1.6	191
Kenrick-Glennon Sem	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	97.1	0.0	68
Kirksville C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.8	4.5	0.2	3.4	90.6	0.6	531
Lincoln U	0.5	0.4	26.8	0.2	69.5	2.7	2,743
Lindenwood C	0.1	1.4	11.0	0.5	86.7	0.3	1,771
Logan C of Chiropractic	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.4	92.3	4.0	699
Maryville C	0.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	92.8	2.6	2,934
Metropolitan CC Sys							
Longview CC	0.2	0.6	5.4	0.8	92.8	0.2	7,684
Maple Woods CC	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	97.2	0.1	3,848
Penn Valley CC	0.4	2.4	34.8	3.1	55.9	3.5	5,481
Mineral Area C	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	99.5	0.0	2,205
Missouri Baptist C	0.4	1.2	14.0	0.5	79.9	4.1	849
Missouri Southern St C	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	96.7	0.1	5,404
Missouri Valley C	1.3	1.6	26.1	2.2	68.4	0.3	1,175
Missouri Western St C	1.8	0.4	3.0	0.6	94.2	0.0	4,083
Moberly Area JC	0.4	0.3	9.5	0.5	88.0	1.3	1,317
National Education Ctr Kansas City	2.8	0.6	42.5	4.4	48.6	1.1	181
Nazarene Theological Sem	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	85.8	8.6	409
North Central Missouri C	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	98.0	0.0	737
Northeast Missouri St U	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	93.8	2.5	6,419
Northwest Missouri St U	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	93.7	2.5	5,306
Ozark Christian C	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	96.3	1.8	514
Platt JC	1.5	1.1	4.6	1.5	91.2	0.0	262
Research C of Nursing	0.0	0.9	3.6	0.9	94.6	0.0	112
Rockhurst C	0.1	1.9	7.5	2.0	87.6	1.0	3,125
Saint Louis Christian C	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	89.8	7.6	118
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy	0.0	2.6	3.2	0.3	92.7	1.2	772
Saint Louis CC	0.1	0.8	15.0	0.8	83.2	0.2	30,291
Saint Louis Conservatory of Music	0.0	4.4	2.6	3.5	67.5	21.9	114
Saint Louis U	0.2	3.7	6.0	1.6	85.2	3.3	12,935
Saint Paul Sch of Theology	0.0	0.8	5.1	0.4	92.0	1.7	237
Sch of the Ozarks	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	95.6	2.4	1,310
Southeast Missouri St U	0.1	0.3	7.6	0.2	88.9	2.9	8,778
Southwest Baptist U	0.3	2.6	3.5	0.4	93.2	0.1	1,834
Southwest Missouri St U	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	96.4	0.6	17,006
State Fair CC	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.7	95.7	0.0	1,750
Stephens C	0.2	0.8	3.7	0.7	94.7	0.0	1,256
TAD Tech Inst	0.0	5.1	8.6	1.7	84.6	0.0	175
Tarkio C	0.0	0.4	13.7	7.5	78.0	0.3	2,063
Three Rivers CC	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	97.6	0.0	1,776
U of Missouri							
Columbia	0.3	1.3	3.4	0.8	88.5	5.7	23,568
Kansas City	0.6	3.1	6.7	1.8	84.3	3.6	11,628
Rolla	0.4	4.8	2.4	0.9	85.4	6.2	5,724
Saint Louis	0.2	2.2	9.5	0.8	86.9	0.4	13,932
Washington U	0.1	5.6	4.5	1.5	82.0	6.4	11,498
Webster U	0.4	1.2	11.7	2.9	82.6	1.3	8,120
Wentworth Military Academy and JC	0.5	0.5	4.4	1.1	92.1	1.4	366
Westminster C	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.1	96.7	0.1	689
William Jewell C	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	97.9	0.1	1,984
William Woods C	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	99.3	0.0	760

MONTANA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Blackfeet CC	91.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	297
Carroll C	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	96.1	2.0	1,413
C of Great Falls	5.0	0.8	2.4	1.7	88.2	1.9	1,187
Dawson CC	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	94.5	0.6	531
Dull Knife Memorial C	84.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	14.5	0.0	179
Flathead Valley CC	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	95.4	0.3	1,900
Fort Peck CC	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.0	0.0	234
Miles CC	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	95.3	0.8	593
Montana U Sys							
Eastern Montana C	5.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	92.9	0.2	3,992
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	92.8	5.5	1,818
Montana St U	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	94.7	2.1	10,024
Northern Montana C	8.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	89.3	0.8	1,593
U of Montana	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	93.2	3.0	8,879
Western Montana C	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	98.3	0.0	1,097
Rocky Mountain C	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.4	91.1	3.5	705
Salish Kootenai CC	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	704

NEBRASKA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Bellevue C	1.5%	0.5%	5.4%	2.0%	90.0%	0.5%	1,862
Bishop Clarkson C	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.7	96.6	0.0	565
Chadron St C	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	98.6	0.0	2,450
C of Saint Mary	0.3	0.4	4.0	1.1	94.1	0.2	1,133
Concordia Teachers C	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	96.8	1.4	779
Creighton U	0.3	4.3	2.5	2.6	87.4	3.0	5,958
Dana C	0.6	1.2	5.6	0.6	89.1	2.8	496
Doane C	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.5	93.4	3.5	935
Gateway Electronics Inst	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	97.9	0.0	188
Grace C of the Bible	1.9	1.5	2.2	0.4	90.0	4.1	269
Hastings C	0.2	0.5	4.6	1.0	93.4	0.3	935
Kearney St C	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	97.9	0.9	9,094
McCook CC	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	97.6	0.4	922
Metropolitan CC	2.4	1.8	11.1	2.2	82.5	0.0	6,629
Mid Plains CC	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	98.0	0.0	1,983
Midland Lutheran C	0.4	0.7	4.3	1.1	92.7	0.8	910
Nebraska Christian C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	98.6	0.7	148
Neb C of Tech Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	208
Nebraska Methodist C of Nursing and Allied Health	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.8	94.1	0.8	238
Nebraska Wesleyan U	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	96.8	0.7	1,527
Northeast CC	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	99.2	0.0	2,687
Peru St C	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.4	95.1	0.3	1,441
Southeast CC							
Beatrice	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	98.1	0.2	569
Lincoln	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	96.3	0.2	4,409
Milford	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	98.9	0.5	883
Union C	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.9	84.9	8.5	615
U of Nebraska							
Lincoln	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.9	92.4	4.1	23,985
Medical Center	0.4	2.6	2.3	1.6	90.6	2.5	2,278
Omaha	0.2	1.0	4.1	1.4	92.2	1.1	14,985

NEBRASKA—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Wayne St C	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%	97.6%	0.4%	2,874
Western Nebraska CC	1.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	94.2	0.2	2,508
York C	1.8	0.0	3.3	1.1	91.3	2.5	276

NEVADA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Sierra Nevada C	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.9%	3.1%	161
U of Nevada Sys							
Las Vegas	0.5	3.6	5.5	5.0	84.1	1.2	14,673
Reno	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.5	88.5	3.6	10,506
Clark County CC	1.3	3.9	9.6	6.8	78.4	0.0	10,519
Northern Nevada CC	5.6	1.3	0.4	6.6	86.2	0.0	1,596
Truckee Meadows CC	2.1	3.4	1.4	4.0	87.9	1.3	9,006
Western Nevada CC	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.0	83.4	0.5	2,346

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Antioch New England Graduate Sch	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	96.7%	1.7%	645
Castle JC	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	97.9	0.7	146
Colby-Sawyer C	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	98.7	0.2	446
Daniel Webster C	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	96.0	1.2	1,088
Dartmouth C	1.7	5.3	5.6	2.3	78.7	6.3	4,777
Franklin Pierce C	0.1	0.6	2.2	1.5	95.1	0.5	3,568
Franklin Pierce Law Center	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	97.4	0.0	341
Magdalen C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	52
New England C	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	97.2	2.5	1,128
New Hampshire C	0.0	1.2	1.0	4.6	89.1	4.1	6,308
NH Tech C Berlin	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	496
NH Tech C Claremont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	460
NH Tech C Laconia	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	97.4	0.0	539
NH Tech C Manchester	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	1,190
NH Tech C Nashua	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	96.3	0.0	1,045
NH Tech C Stratham	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	96.0	0.2	849
New Hampshire Tech Inst	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	99.2	0.0	2,098
Notre Dame C	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	98.9	0.1	842
Rivier C	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.5	94.4	1.4	2,427
Saint Anselm C	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.2	0.5	1,934
U Sys of New Hampshire							
U of New Hampshire	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	97.2	1.2	12,984
Plymouth St C	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	98.3	0.3	3,936
Sch For Lifelong Learning	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.1	97.0	0.3	1,592
U of NH Manchester	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	98.0	0.1	1,564
White Pines C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	48

NEW JERSEY

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Assumption C for Sisters	0.0%	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%	59.3%	0.0%	27
Atlantic CC	0.5	2.5	10.0	3.3	82.1	1.6	4,303
Bergen CC	0.1	4.8	4.2	7.5	79.5	3.8	10,923
Berkeley Sch C of Business	0.0	0.1	9.4	11.4	79.1	0.0	731
Beth Medrash Govoha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	93.6	5.4	1,161
Bloomfield C	0.1	2.1	36.8	6.9	53.4	0.7	1,484
Brookdale CC	0.1	2.9	6.1	2.4	88.2	0.3	10,633
Burlington County C	0.3	2.0	14.3	2.3	80.3	0.8	6,252
Caldwell C	0.0	1.8	10.1	3.1	83.1	2.0	945
Camden County C	0.1	2.4	11.6	2.2	83.7	0.1	9,358
Centenary C	0.0	1.1	9.5	2.8	83.4	3.3	613
C of Saint Elizabeth	0.1	2.7	7.5	6.9	80.5	2.3	1,039
County C of Morris	0.2	3.2	2.5	3.0	89.2	1.9	8,401
Cumberland County C	1.3	0.1	10.7	7.2	79.1	1.5	2,246
Don Bosco C	0.0	17.1	0.0	7.3	75.6	0.0	41
Drew U	0.2	2.9	5.8	2.2	83.4	5.5	2,346
Essex County C	0.2	1.6	55.2	17.2	20.0	5.7	5,664
Fairleigh Dickinson U							
Main	0.8	4.6	6.7	4.2	77.4	6.3	4,972
Edward Williams C	0.1	3.9	14.9	8.2	70.8	2.1	1,549
Madison	0.2	2.4	6.6	1.2	89.0	0.7	3,709
Rutherford	0.2	2.5	6.7	4.1	80.7	5.9	2,447
Felician C	0.2	4.2	7.3	5.7	80.5	2.3	619
Georgian Court C	0.1	0.6	2.9	2.5	93.6	0.3	2,054
Glassboro St C	0.5	1.2	8.2	2.5	86.0	1.7	9,495
Gloucester County C	0.1	0.6	7.0	1.0	87.5	3.8	3,672
Hudson County CC	0.6	10.0	14.5	46.6	23.9	4.4	2,736
Jersey City St C	0.1	5.2	13.7	14.9	52.8	13.3	7,482
Katharine Gibbs Sch	0.3	1.5	18.3	10.7	69.1	0.0	327
Kean C of New Jersey	0.1	2.6	12.3	9.0	74.3	1.7	12,404
Mercer County CC	0.3	2.2	12.9	4.2	78.5	1.9	8,643
Middlesex County C	0.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	75.7	1.2	11,220
Monmouth C	0.1	2.3	3.8	1.9	87.2	4.7	4,430
Montclair St C	0.7	1.9	7.3	7.9	80.4	1.8	12,657
New Brunswick Theol Sem	0.0	7.4	31.9	5.2	53.3	2.2	135
Northeastern Bible C	0.5	2.6	13.8	5.6	74.4	3.1	195
Ocean County C	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.7	94.3	0.0	6,214
Passaic County CC	0.1	5.2	20.9	45.3	23.3	5.1	2,837
Princeton Theological Sem	0.1	5.7	7.4	1.2	77.1	8.5	767
Princeton U	0.2	6.4	4.7	3.2	70.5	15.0	6,338
Ramapo C of New Jersey	0.1	1.5	7.6	2.6	85.6	2.7	4,046
Raritan Valley CC	0.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	90.6	0.0	4,841
Rider C	0.7	0.8	4.6	3.2	89.4	1.3	5,415
Rutgers U							
Camden	0.4	2.7	8.7	2.7	85.1	0.4	5,187
New Brunswick	0.1	7.3	7.6	4.9	74.6	5.4	32,901
Newark	0.1	6.9	18.0	9.2	61.5	4.3	9,694
Saint Peter's C	0.1	5.7	7.0	13.0	72.6	1.6	3,346
Salem CC	0.4	1.2	13.6	3.2	81.6	0.0	1,202
Seton Hall U	0.1	2.1	7.3	4.6	84.6	1.3	9,284
Stevens Inst of Tech	0.2	12.1	3.3	5.1	52.6	26.7	2,859
Stockton St C	0.4	1.4	10.7	2.5	84.5	0.6	5,287
Sussex Co CC Commission	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	99.3	0.0	1,759
Thomas A Edison St C	0.5	0.8	8.3	2.9	83.6	4.0	6,842
Trenton St C	0.2	1.7	8.4	2.8	86.0	0.8	7,416
Union County C	0.0	1.1	15.7	5.7	64.0	13.4	8,741
U of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	0.1	7.8	7.4	4.9	72.6	7.2	2,901
Upsala C							
Main	0.0	2.3	36.9	4.8	54.4	1.6	1,093
Wirths	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	97.9	0.0	329
Warren Co CC Commission	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	96.7	1.4	999
Westminster Choir C	0.3	3.7	8.6	2.6	82.7	2.0	347
William Paterson C	0.2	1.2	5.8	4.8	87.3	0.7	9,222

NEW MEXICO

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Albuquerque Tech-Voc Inst	8.5%	1.6%	3.4%	35.1%	51.3%	0.0%	7,778
C of Santa Fe	10.1	0.9	3.9	28.2	56.8	0.2	1,289
C of the Southwest	0.0	1.0	1.9	13.8	79.0	4.3	210
Eastern New Mexico U							
Main	1.3	1.0	4.7	15.4	75.5	2.0	3,765
Roswell	1.1	0.1	1.7	24.8	72.3	0.1	1,595
Clovis	0.9	1.3	6.1	13.0	77.8	0.9	2,806
Inst of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	119
National C Albuquerque	5.5	2.4	1.6	48.8	41.7	0.0	127
New Mexico Highlands U	3.7	0.3	2.3	70.8	22.0	0.8	2,017
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	3.0	1.6	0.3	9.7	74.0	11.4	1,222
New Mexico JC	0.6	0.3	4.4	12.5	81.5	0.7	2,513
New Mexico Military Inst	0.7	5.1	5.6	16.0	69.3	3.3	449
New Mexico St U							
Main	2.1	0.5	1.4	24.0	68.6	3.4	14,279
Alamogordo	2.9	1.5	4.6	15.2	75.8	0.0	1,680
Carlsbad	1.2	0.7	0.6	19.7	77.7	0.0	964
Dona Ana	2.9	0.3	1.9	42.1	51.4	1.5	1,366
Grants	16.9	0.4	0.2	28.0	54.4	0.0	485
Northern New Mexico CC	10.0	0.6	0.4	73.0	16.1	0.0	1,445
Saint John's C	0.2	1.4	0.9	2.1	95.1	0.2	430
San Juan C	27.5	0.2	0.1	10.1	61.6	0.4	2,851
Santa Fe CC	1.7	0.6	0.5	49.0	48.1	0.2	2,351
U of New Mexico							
Main	3.2	2.0	1.6	21.3	69.6	2.4	24,433

NEW MEXICO—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of New Mexico							
Gallup	68.8%	0.5%	0.6%	8.3%	21.7%	0.1%	1,610
Los Alamos	1.5	1.7	0.4	18.2	76.6	1.5	920
Valencia	2.0	0.1	0.7	49.7	47.6	0.0	1,066
Western New Mexico U	1.9	0.5	2.1	38.2	56.0	1.4	1,680

NEW YORK

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Adelphi U	0.1%	2.3%	8.6%	3.8%	85.0%	0.3%	9,068
Albany Business C	0.3	0.6	26.6	0.3	70.3	2.0	357
Albany C of Pharmacy	0.3	3.8	1.5	1.1	91.6	1.7	653
Albany Law Sch	0.3	2.1	3.8	1.6	91.6	0.7	765
Albany Medical C	0.0	13.6	2.1	2.2	80.3	1.7	631
Alfred U	0.2	1.2	3.5	1.4	92.2	1.6	1,736
American Academy of Dramatic Arts	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.0	76.7	15.3	202
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	0.0	0.0	28.6	10.7	60.7	0.0	112
Bank Street C of Education	0.3	1.6	8.1	9.4	80.6	0.0	639
Bard C	0.0	1.5	3.2	2.6	90.2	2.5	929
Barnard C	0.0	16.2	3.4	3.3	74.1	2.8	2,192
Berkeley Sch of Long Island	0.0	1.5	17.0	7.3	73.3	1.0	206
Berkeley Sch of Westchester	0.0	1.2	10.2	7.2	81.3	0.0	566
Beth Jacob Hebrew Teachers C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	539
Bramson ORT Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	98.1	0.0	471
Briarcliffe Sch	0.4	0.4	12.8	13.6	68.8	4.0	522
Brooklyn Law Sch	0.0	3.2	3.9	5.2	87.3	0.4	1,335
Canisius C	0.2	0.6	5.3	1.2	92.0	0.7	4,514
Cathedral C of the Immaculate Conception	0.0	5.9	0.0	11.8	82.4	0.0	17
Cazenovia C	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.5	94.6	0.5	914
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	448
Christ the King Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99
City U of New York							
Bernard Baruch C	0.4	19.0	17.7	13.5	46.1	3.3	16,463
Borough of Manhattan CC	0.1	7.0	54.1	29.5	7.4	1.9	12,651
Bronx CC	0.8	4.2	48.4	42.3	2.7	1.7	5,725
Brooklyn C	0.1	9.5	18.8	12.6	56.7	2.3	15,933
City C	0.4	12.4	32.0	22.7	25.1	7.5	12,778
C of Staten Island	0.7	4.2	8.2	5.7	77.3	3.8	10,678
Graduate Sch and U Center	0.5	5.7	13.2	8.2	68.4	4.1	4,139
Hostos CC	0.1	1.0	12.1	83.4	1.6	1.8	4,024
Hunter C	0.5	8.1	19.0	16.6	52.5	3.3	20,755
John Jay C of Criminal Justice	0.3	2.3	35.3	27.6	33.7	0.8	7,308
Kingsborough CC	0.3	4.6	22.3	10.6	61.5	0.7	12,817
La Guardia CC	0.4	10.8	33.1	42.0	13.6	0.0	8,994
Lehman C	7.4	4.9	24.7	26.4	35.6	1.0	9,494
Medgar Evers C	0.3	0.6	91.0	3.7	0.3	4.2	2,431
New York City Tech C	0.1	7.9	55.7	21.4	12.8	2.1	10,324
Queens C	0.2	9.1	10.6	10.6	65.0	4.5	16,944
Queensborough CC	0.6	10.1	20.8	15.2	53.2	0.0	11,644
Sch of Law Queens C	0.4	5.3	13.7	8.2	68.6	3.8	452
York C	0.3	6.2	60.0	15.7	7.1	10.6	4,832
Clarkson U	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	89.1	8.9	3,602
Cochran Sch of Nursing	0.0	3.5	39.5	12.8	44.2	0.0	86
Colgate Rochester-Bexley Hall-Crozer Divinity Sch	1.0	2.5	14.6	1.0	79.9	1.0	199
Colgate U	0.2	5.5	3.7	2.1	85.1	3.4	2,750
C for Human Services	1.4	0.4	71.1	18.3	8.7	0.0	703
C of Aeronautics	0.4	10.9	26.2	30.0	29.4	3.1	1,255
C of Insurance	0.0	7.7	11.8	7.0	69.4	4.1	712
C of Mount Saint Vincent	0.0	4.3	7.0	8.7	78.6	1.4	1,007
C of New Rochelle	0.1	0.8	45.5	8.9	44.4	0.2	4,491
C of Saint Rose	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	97.1	0.9	3,231
Columbia U	0.1	8.7	4.2	3.2	78.3	5.4	17,296
Columbia U Teachers C	0.1	3.4	10.8	5.4	69.5	10.8	4,143
Concordia C	0.6	2.3	11.2	2.7	73.2	10.1	526
Cooper Union	0.0	23.9	4.1	3.5	62.0	6.5	1,001
Cornell U Endowed C's	0.3	10.8	3.7	3.7	70.3	11.2	11,525
Cornell U Medical Center	0.0	9.4	6.8	5.2	68.4	10.1	572
Culinary Inst of America	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	96.2	1.5	1,835
Daemen C	0.4	1.3	15.3	3.4	79.4	0.1	1,630
Dominican C of Blauvelt	0.0	1.3	5.1	3.5	90.1	0.0	1,443
Dowling C	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.8	94.8	0.3	3,977
D'Youville C	0.8	0.7	9.9	3.8	79.5	5.4	1,061
Edna McConnell Clark Sch of Nursing	0.0	2.1	64.9	10.3	22.7	0.0	97
Elizabeth Seton C	0.7	2.3	42.8	14.9	39.0	0.2	979
Elmira C	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.6	96.6	0.0	1,880
Five Towns C	0.0	0.0	17.1	6.7	75.3	0.9	461
Fordham U	0.1	1.7	3.5	5.1	87.2	2.4	13,036
Friends World C	0.0	3.1	6.2	2.6	79.9	8.2	194
Hamilton C	0.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	88.7	4.1	1,643
Hartwick C	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	96.8	1.2	1,543
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	0.0	1.2	82.6	4.1	12.2	0.0	172
Hilbert C	0.6	0.0	4.6	0.9	93.7	0.2	653
Hobart and William Smith C's	0.3	0.6	3.4	1.2	93.0	1.6	1,964
Hofstra U	0.2	2.1	5.5	2.8	88.3	1.0	12,329
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	47.1	50.0	34
Inst of Design and Construction	0.0	4.1	31.7	9.9	53.1	1.2	243
Iona C	0.2	1.1	5.1	3.7	89.4	0.5	5,987
Ithaca C	0.1	0.5	2.1	1.2	95.1	1.0	6,105
Jamestown Business C	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	97.1	0.0	309
Jewish Theological Sem of America	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	96.4	3.4	494
Juilliard Sch	0.0	12.0	4.1	3.5	53.7	26.8	1,084
Katharine Gibbs Sch Melville	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.4	93.7	0.0	347
Katharine Gibbs Sch New York City	0.0	1.5	22.1	21.9	52.8	1.7	411
Keuka C	0.5	0.5	7.7	2.3	88.8	0.2	596
King's C	0.0	3.8	6.0	3.4	84.0	2.8	501
Kol Yaakov Torah Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	39
Laboratory Inst of Merchandising	0.0	3.1	7.7	8.7	79.5	1.0	195
Le Moyne C	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.6	95.8	0.2	2,270
Long Island C Hospital Sch of Nursing	0.0	1.4	57.2	6.5	34.8	0.0	138
Long Island U							
Administration	0.5	0.8	4.5	3.0	91.0	0.2	1,003
Brooklyn	0.3	6.2	42.6	12.6	34.7	3.7	5,960
C W Post	0.1	1.5	6.8	3.2	81.4	7.0	8,947
Rockland	0.0	0.6	5.0	2.1	92.1	0.2	483
Southhampton C	0.9	0.8	6.0	2.8	87.9	1.7	1,262
Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	119
Manhattan Sch of Music	0.0	6.5	4.0	2.6	62.5	24.4	774
Manhattanville C	0.1	2.3	4.1	4.9	81.6	7.0	1,518
Mannes C of Music	0.2	11.9	5.8	4.7	69.4	8.0	536
Maria C	0.0	0.6	4.6	1.1	93.3	0.3	927
Maria Regina C	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	10
Marist C	0.2	0.6	8.2	5.4	85.1	0.5	4,545
Maryknoll Sch of Theology	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	78.7	18.8	80
Marymount C	0.0	1.6	13.0	9.5	74.2	1.7	1,248
Marymount Manhattan C	0.2	2.7	14.6	9.9	70.0	2.6	1,277
Mater Dei C	15.4	0.6	3.0	1.7	79.0	0.2	525
Medaille C	0.5	0.2	31.1	3.9	64.4	0.0	1,053
Mesivta Eastern Parkway Rabbinical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55
Mesivta Torah Vodaath Rabbinical Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	435
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	235
Molloy C	0.4	0.9	7.9	3.3	87.3	0.3	1,384
Mount Saint Mary C	0.1	0.4	8.2	3.2	86.1	2.0	1,226
Mount Sinai Sch of Medicine	0.0	11.4	3.9	6.7	77.8	0.2	492
Nazareth C of Rochester	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.9	95.2	0.4	2,935

NEW YORK—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
New Sch for Social Research	0.4%	5.6%	7.0%	5.3%	69.8%	11.8%	6,381
New York Chiropractic C	0.1	0.9	1.6	4.2	92.6	0.5	758
New York C of Podiatric Medicine	0.0	3.1	12.8	4.7	78.8	0.6	486
New York Inst of Tech							
Main	0.1	2.7	5.0	3.1	75.2	14.0	7,566
Central Islip	0.1	0.4	7.4	2.0	79.7	10.4	2,057
Metro	0.1	4.0	13.8	9.7	32.4	40.2	2,952
New York Law Sch	0.1	3.6	4.1	3.9	88.0	0.3	1,246
New York Medical C	0.1	9.9	9.6	3.9	75.7	0.8	1,248
New York Sch of Interior Design	0.0	8.9	8.2	19.9	58.9	4.1	637
New York Theological Sem	0.0	19.2	40.1	14.5	25.2	0.9	317
New York U	0.2	10.5	5.5	5.6	70.7	7.5	30,750
Niagara U	0.4	0.5	5.5	0.6	80.4	12.7	3,048
Nyack C	0.1	12.7	5.3	4.8	73.8	3.4	861
Ohr Somayach Insts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	51
Olean Business Inst	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	96.1	0.0	154
Pace U							
New York	0.6	8.9	15.1	10.6	55.2	9.7	9,780
Pleasantville-Briarcliff	0.6	1.5	3.7	4.1	88.0	2.2	4,342
White Plains	0.8	4.3	5.3	3.3	84.6	1.7	4,254
Paul Smith's C of Arts and Sciences	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	93.4	4.8	813
Phillip Beth Israel Sch of Nursing	0.0	6.3	48.3	8.0	35.8	1.7	176
Plaza Business Inst	0.0	12.0	30.4	28.2	29.0	0.4	493
Polytechnic U	0.0	27.4	4.9	4.5	53.2	10.0	4,219
Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	319
Rabbinical C Bobover Yeshiva B'nei Zion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	293
Rabbinical Sem M'kor Chaim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	112
Rabbinical Sem of America	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	203
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst	0.2	8.0	2.3	2.8	76.8	9.9	6,706
Roberts Wesleyan C	0.9	0.4	5.7	2.7	82.4	7.9	820
Rochester Business Inst	0.4	0.0	32.8	1.7	65.1	0.0	241
Rochester Inst of Tech	0.3	2.4	3.1	1.4	90.1	2.6	12,346
Rockefeller U	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.9	54.7	40.2	117
Saint Bernard's Inst	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	95.0	0.0	100
Saint Bonaventure U	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	97.2	0.5	2,853
Saint Elizabeth Hospital Sch of Nursing	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	97.8	0.0	136
Saint Francis C	0.4	1.6	22.9	10.4	61.1	3.7	1,929
Saint John Fisher C	0.2	0.7	3.5	1.2	93.8	0.6	2,359
Saint John's U	0.1	5.3	7.2	6.7	76.2	4.5	19,143
Saint Joseph's C							
Main	0.0	7.9	37.3	7.6	47.2	0.0	794
Suffolk	0.0	0.1	3.7	6.2	90.0	0.0	1,766
Saint Joseph's Sem & C	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	94.6	1.5	259
Saint Lawrence U	1.2	0.4	2.7	0.4	92.2	3.3	2,232
Saint Thomas Aquinas C	0.0	0.9	2.7	2.8	93.3	0.2	2,038
Sarah Lawrence C	0.0	3.4	5.2	2.7	88.1	0.7	1,202
Sch of Visual Arts	0.1	4.2	7.0	4.8	81.2	2.8	4,832
Sem of the Immaculate Conception	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.2	96.2	0.5	185
Siena C	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	96.0	0.2	3,481
Skidmore C	0.0	2.0	5.0	2.4	89.1	1.5	2,595
St U of New York							
Albany	0.1	3.0	6.5	4.0	82.2	4.2	16,561
Binghamton	0.1	5.2	4.6	3.6	82.9	3.6	12,588
Buffalo	0.5	4.3	5.6	2.3	80.5	6.8	28,005
Stony Brook	0.2	10.3	6.9	4.9	69.4	8.3	16,728
Empire St C	0.3	0.8	8.2	5.1	85.1	0.5	6,495
C at Brockport	0.2	0.8	6.2	1.5	90.5	0.8	8,840
C at Buffalo	0.5	0.6	7.6	2.0	88.2	1.1	12,721
C at Cortland	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	96.4	0.5	7,261
C at Fredonia	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.2	95.8	0.3	4,994
C at Geneseo	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	96.7	0.1	5,321
C at New Paltz	0.3	2.0	7.8	4.9	83.2	1.9	8,093
C at Old Westbury	0.2	4.7	27.2	8.7	56.9	2.2	3,923
C at Oneonta	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.7	94.4	1.1	6,017
C at Oswego	0.2	1.1	2.5	1.4	94.6	0.2	8,672
C at Plattsburgh	0.3	0.7	2.2	1.3	94.4	1.1	6,594
C at Potsdam	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	96.4	0.8	4,310
C at Purchase	0.1	1.4	4.1	2.8	90.2	1.3	4,143
Health Science Center Brooklyn	0.2	6.5	27.6	2.9	59.0	3.7	1,681
Health Science Center Syracuse	0.2	5.1	6.6	2.0	82.7	3.3	979
C of Optometry	0.0	12.5	3.0	4.1	74.9	5.5	271
C of Ag & Tech Cobleskill	0.0	0.2	3.7	1.8	94.0	0.3	2,729
C of Ag & Tech Morrisville	0.3	0.6	4.7	1.3	92.9	0.2	3,362
C of Tech Alfred	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.7	95.2	0.4	3,775
C of Tech Canton	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.5	95.9	0.3	2,326
C of Tech Delhi	0.2	1.0	4.7	2.0	92.0	0.1	2,453
C of Tech Farmingdale	0.1	2.1	9.3	4.7	83.6	0.2	10,802
C of Tech Utica-Rome	0.2	1.0	3.1	0.6	93.6	1.6	2,620
C of Environmental Science and Forestry	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	87.0	9.4	1,398
Maritime C	0.1	6.3	2.3	3.9	76.4	11.0	828
Fashion Inst of Tech	0.0	10.4	18.0	9.7	59.5	2.4	11,944
C of Ceramics Alfred U	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	90.0	5.5	869
C of Ag and Life Sciences Cornell U	0.3	5.1	1.9	2.2	79.2	11.3	4,221
C of Human Ecology Cornell U	0.3	8.5	4.8	3.3	77.7	5.4	1,471
C of Veterinary Medicine Cornell U	1.7	2.1	1.7	4.3	78.9	11.4	421
Sch of Industrial and Labor Relations Cornell U	0.8	2.0	12.0	5.2	78.5	1.5	2,043
Adirondack CC	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	98.2	0.2	3,096
Broome CC	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	95.9	1.5	5,815
Cayuga County CC	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.8	96.8	0.1	2,683
Clinton CC	0.2	1.2	8.8	3.6	86.0	0.2	1,812
Columbia-Greene CC	0.6	0.4	4.2	2.0	92.8	0.0	1,613
CC of the Finger Lakes	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	98.1	0.0	3,355
Corning CC	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	96.8	0.0	3,229
Dutchess CC	0.4	1.9	7.7	2.9	86.8	0.4	6,417
Erie CC City	0.9	0.6	26.0	4.9	67.6	0.1	3,089
Erie CC North	0.3	0.8	4.3	0.4	92.7	1.5	6,062
Erie CC South	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	98.1	0.0	3,418
Fulton-Montgomery CC	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.5	94.1	1.4	1,843
Genesee CC	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	98.5	0.1	2,955
Herkimer County CC	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	98.1	0.1	2,219
Hudson Valley CC	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.5	95.7	0.4	8,596
Jefferson CC	0.3	1.4	6.3	2.2	89.8	0.0	2,194
Monroe CC	0.4	2.0	8.2	2.4	86.6	0.4	12,768
Nassau CC	0.4	1.6	9.2	4.2	83.2	1.5	20,130
Niagara County CC	1.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	93.3	0.3	4,693
Onondaga CC	1.5	1.0	5.8	1.1	89.8	0.8	7,173
Orange County CC	0.1	0.8	3.5	3.6	91.4	0.5	4,826
Rockland CC	0.5	3.9	10.4	5.2	76.9	3.2	7,644
Schenectady County CC	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.8	96.3	0.0	3,026
Suffolk County CC Eastern	0.2	0.5	3.1	1.5	94.7	0.0	2,031
Suffolk County CC Selden	0.2	1.1	1.7	2.5	94.6	0.0	11,267
Suffolk County CC Western	0.3	0.7	6.3	6.3	86.4	0.0	4,317
Sullivan County CC	0.1	0.6	14.8	4.8	79.6	0.1	1,889
Tompkins-Cortland CC	0.3	1.1	2.6	0.8	94.8	0.3	2,595
Ulster County CC	0.1	0.9	6.1	3.2	89.6	0.1	2,816
Westchester CC	0.3	3.1	12.7	7.2	75.6	1.1	8,241
Stenotype Academy	0.0	1.0	28.8	16.3	50.9	2.9	583
Syracuse U	0.2	2.2	4.7	1.6	84.4	7.0	22,086
Utica C	0.1	0.6	5.0	1.7	91.1	1.4	2,523
Taylor Business Inst	0.0	3.7	49.3	39.0	8.0	0.0	536
Tech Career Insts	0.0	34.0	27.0	18.1	15.6	5.3	1,910
Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers	0.0	2.8	10.5	18.0	68.4	0.3	399
Trocaire C	0.5	0.6	5.4	1.0	92.1	0.4	826

NEW YORK—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Union C	0.0%	3.5%	2.1%	1.8%	90.5%	2.0%	2,980
U S Merchant Marine Acad	0.2	3.8	1.4	2.4	90.2	2.0	851
U S Military Academy	0.7	4.0	7.3	4.2	83.8	0.0	4,310
U of Rochester	0.1	5.0	4.2	1.9	80.0	8.9	9,195
U of the St of NY Regents C Degrees	0.5	5.7	13.2	8.2	68.3	4.1	16,480
Utica Sch of Commerce	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	502
Vassar C	0.1	5.8	7.5	3.4	80.1	3.1	2,395
Villa Maria C Buffalo	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.4	91.9	0.7	567
Wadhams Hall Sem and C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	62
Wagner C	0.1	1.0	8.3	2.5	75.9	12.3	1,767
Wells C	0.2	1.2	3.2	1.0	93.6	0.7	408
Westchester Business Inst	0.0	0.0	28.4	24.5	47.0	0.0	897
Wood Sch	0.2	2.0	18.3	46.3	33.2	0.0	404
Yeshiva Gedolah Bais Yisroel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	15.2	46
Yeshiva Derech Chaim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	130
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	5.1	79
Yeshiva U	0.0	1.5	2.8	1.9	89.5	4.1	4,543

NORTH CAROLINA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alamance CC	0.3%	0.3%	16.5%	0.3%	82.6%	0.0%	3,096
Anson CC	0.1	0.1	24.0	0.3	75.5	0.0	797
Asheville Buncombe Tech CC	0.3	0.6	5.2	0.3	93.3	0.3	3,050
Atlantic Christian C	0.1	0.5	9.4	0.5	88.4	1.1	1,382
Barber-Scotia C	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	422
Beaufort County CC	0.1	0.4	20.9	0.4	78.2	0.0	1,202
Belmont Abbey C	0.6	2.1	3.9	1.5	89.6	2.3	1,052
Bennett C	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.3	2.1	615
Bladen CC	1.4	0.2	34.7	0.6	63.1	0.0	510
Blue Ridge CC	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.5	95.0	0.5	1,168
Brevard C	0.4	0.1	5.8	0.6	88.0	4.9	668
Brookstone C of Business	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.0	51.3	0.0	156
Brunswick CC	0.3	0.3	18.7	0.3	80.4	0.0	621
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.2	95.6	0.0	2,553
Campbell U	0.7	14.3	6.9	1.2	75.6	1.3	4,375
Cape Fear CC	0.5	0.2	13.3	0.7	85.2	0.1	2,480
Carteret CC	0.4	0.4	7.6	0.5	91.0	0.0	1,344
Catawba C	0.3	0.1	9.4	0.3	89.4	0.5	1,030
Catawba Valley CC	0.2	0.6	5.8	0.6	92.8	0.0	2,641
Cecils C	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	93.1	0.0	189
Central Carolina CC	1.0	0.5	21.0	0.6	76.9	0.1	2,424
Central Piedmont CC	0.3	2.3	15.6	0.6	79.4	1.8	16,442
Chowan C	0.4	0.8	29.7	0.7	64.9	3.5	973
Cleveland CC	0.1	1.1	17.8	0.5	80.6	0.0	1,425
Coastal Carolina CC	0.4	1.8	15.4	4.1	78.1	0.2	3,404
C of the Albemarle	0.1	0.6	17.3	0.6	81.3	0.0	1,603
Craven CC	0.3	0.9	18.7	2.5	77.5	0.1	2,108
Davidson C	0.3	4.5	4.0	0.8	90.4	0.0	1,395
Davidson County CC	0.2	0.5	7.6	0.2	91.4	0.1	2,212
Duke U	0.2	3.4	4.4	2.0	83.9	6.1	10,689
Durham Tech CC	0.3	2.1	35.3	0.7	61.0	0.5	4,430
East Coast Bible C	0.0	0.8	7.1	1.6	90.5	0.0	252
Edgecombe CC	0.5	0.3	47.1	0.0	51.8	0.3	1,341
Elon C	0.2	0.3	4.8	0.3	93.8	0.7	3,314
Fayetteville Tech CC	1.8	2.1	28.9	3.2	63.9	0.1	6,043
Forsyth Tech C	0.2	0.7	19.8	0.4	78.8	0.0	4,422
Gardner-Webb C	0.1	0.4	10.7	0.4	87.7	0.7	2,139
Gaston C	0.1	0.6	9.4	0.3	89.5	0.1	3,300
Greensboro C	0.3	0.4	12.2	0.6	84.8	1.7	967
Guilford C	0.5	0.8	5.6	0.6	89.2	3.3	1,755
Guilford Tech CC	0.7	1.2	17.6	0.6	79.6	0.4	6,232
Halifax CC	1.1	0.4	37.6	0.3	60.5	0.0	983
Haywood CC	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	97.8	0.1	1,026
High Point C	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.6	91.1	1.9	1,930
Isothermal CC	0.2	0.3	7.9	0.1	91.6	0.0	1,554
James Sprunt CC	0.6	0.1	24.8	0.4	74.0	0.1	846
John Wesley C	1.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	89.5	0.0	57
Johnson C Smith U	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1,197
Johnston CC	0.2	0.1	16.8	0.4	82.2	0.1	2,030
Lees-McRae C	0.0	0.4	10.7	0.1	87.5	1.3	787
Lenoir CC	0.2	0.2	28.8	0.5	70.2	0.1	2,178
Lenoir-Rhyne C	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.4	94.5	0.1	1,596
Livingstone C	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	558
Louisburg C	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.0	91.0	0.4	904
Mars Hill C	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	93.4	1.0	1,345
Martin CC	0.2	0.3	38.3	0.5	60.8	0.0	655
Mayland CC	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.3	96.1	0.1	775
McDowell Tech CC	0.2	0.3	3.5	0.3	95.5	0.2	600
Meredith C	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.5	94.7	1.4	2,124
Methodist C	0.9	1.9	13.0	4.1	79.5	0.7	1,501
Mitchell CC	0.1	0.3	10.8	0.2	88.6	0.1	1,392
Montgomery CC	3.1	0.0	24.6	0.2	72.1	0.0	524
Montreat-Anderson C	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	87.8	6.2	386
Mount Olive C	0.0	0.8	15.6	1.3	82.2	0.0	997
Nash CC	1.6	0.3	22.3	0.2	75.5	0.0	1,501
North Carolina Wesleyan C	0.7	0.1	17.4	0.6	80.2	0.9	1,513
Pamlico CC	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.6	75.6	0.0	160
Peace C	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	97.5	0.2	530
Pfeiffer C	0.2	0.5	8.6	0.9	88.6	1.3	875
Piedmont Bible C	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.0	94.7	1.8	227
Piedmont CC	0.4	0.3	41.4	0.6	57.3	0.0	990
Pitt CC	0.4	0.4	22.9	0.2	75.9	0.2	3,247
Queens C	0.3	0.1	6.0	0.4	91.3	1.9	1,373
Randolph CC	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.2	94.7	0.2	1,267
Richmond CC	3.5	0.2	26.7	0.7	68.8	0.0	936
Roanoke Bible C	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	94.4	0.9	108
Roanoke-Chowan CC	0.8	0.2	50.8	0.5	47.8	0.0	634
Robeson CC	32.3	0.2	23.8	0.3	43.3	0.0	1,345
Rockingham CC	0.0	0.2	14.8	0.1	84.8	0.1	1,576
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	0.2	0.5	11.9	0.2	87.1	0.1	2,606
Rutledge C Durham	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	224
Rutledge C Fayetteville	0.3	0.9	74.2	2.9	21.7	0.0	341
Rutledge C Raleigh	0.5	0.5	92.1	0.5	6.5	0.0	214
Rutledge C Winston-Salem	0.0	0.0	72.1	0.9	26.6	0.4	233
Saint Andrews Presbyterian C	0.2	1.2	7.6	0.4	86.4	4.1	802
Saint Augustine's C	0.0	0.3	96.5	0.1	0.3	2.7	1,788
Saint Mary's C	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	95.0	3.3	303
Salem C	0.0	0.9	3.3	0.6	94.3	1.0	819
Sampson CC	1.8	0.5	24.4	0.5	72.8	0.1	848
Sandhills CC	2.5	0.4	14.1	0.4	82.6	0.1	1,961
Shaw U	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.1	9.3	0.0	1,507
Southeastern Baptist Theol Sem	0.1	1.0	2.4	0.0	94.6	1.8	819
Southeastern CC	4.5	0.4	16.1	0.2	78.9	0.0	1,376
Southwestern CC	9.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	88.5	0.0	1,249
Stanly CC	0.2	0.4	11.3	0.3	87.6	0.1	1,338
Surry CC	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.3	94.2	0.0	2,768
Tri-County CC	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	97.3	0.0	867
U of North Carolina							
Asheville	0.1	0.6	3.5	0.8	94.2	0.8	3,124
Chapel Hill	0.6	1.9	7.8	0.7	86.3	2.7	23,626
Charlotte	0.3	1.9	9.7	0.7	84.9	2.5	13,181
Greensboro	0.3	0.9	9.7	0.6	87.0	1.4	11,477
Wilmington	0.3	0.8	7.3	0.3	91.1	0.2	6,953
Appalachian St U	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.3	94.2	0.3	11,548
East Carolina U	0.5	0.7	10.4	0.6	87.2	0.6	16,501
Elizabeth City St U	0.1	0.1	81.5	0.2	17.6	0.4	1,641
Fayetteville St U	0.8	0.8	70.0	1.2	27.1	0.1	2,726
North Carolina A&T St U	0.2	0.4	83.8	0.2	12.8	2.6	6,297
North Carolina Central U	0.4	0.8	82.6	0.5	15.5	0.2	5,182
NC Sch of the Arts	0.2	0.2	11.1	2.9	82.7	2.9	515
North Carolina St U	0.3	2.4	9.3	0.8	83.1	4.1	25,725
Pembroke St U	23.4	1.0	12.1	0.3	63.2	0.1	2,835
Western Carolina U	1.5	0.5	4.7	0.2	91.8	1.4	6,162
Winston-Salem St U	0.2	0.3	84.6	0.1	14.7	0.0	2,532
Vance-Granville CC	1.2	0.4	37.2	0.3	60.9	0.1	1,900
Wake Forest U	0.1	1.4	4.3	0.4	92.9	0.9	5,337

Continued on Following Page

1988 ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,100 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

N. CAROLINA—Cont.	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Wake Tech CC	0.3%	2.1%	17.2%	0.5%	78.8%	1.1%	5,405
Warren Wilson C	0.2	1.7	2.7	0.8	87.4	7.3	523
Wayne CC	0.1	0.9	21.7	0.6	76.5	0.1	2,166
Western Piedmont CC	0.3	0.5	4.8	0.3	94.1	0.1	2,290
Wilkes CC	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.1	95.0	0.1	1,765
Wilson Tech CC	0.2	0.0	30.6	0.9	68.3	0.0	1,439
Wingate C	0.0	0.2	6.4	0.5	92.0	0.9	1,709
NORTH DAKOTA							
Fort Bethold CC	83.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	16.0%	0.0%	125
Jamestown C	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	93.3	2.5	796
Little Hoop CC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120
ND St Bd of Higher Ed Sys							
U of North Dakota							
Main	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	93.6	2.6	11,824
Lake Region	2.7	0.7	4.3	1.2	90.6	0.5	923
Williston	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	92.0	0.2	586
North Dakota St U Main	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	94.8	3.5	9,536
Dickinson St U	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	97.6	0.9	1,417
Mayville St U	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	92.5	4.8	755
Minot St U	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	89.5	6.3	3,246
ND St C of Science	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	96.1	0.7	2,385
ND St U Bottineau	5.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	87.3	5.9	489
Valley City St U	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	96.2	1.8	1,154
Bismarck St CC	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	96.8	0.4	2,492
Standing Rock CC	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	262
Trinity Bible C	1.6	0.0	2.5	1.1	92.8	2.0	445
Turtle Mountain CC	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	309
U of Mary	6.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	91.5	0.9	1,418
OHIO							
Air Force Inst of Tech	0.1%	1.4%	4.9%	0.7%	87.8%	5.2%	737
Antioch C	0.4	0.4	8.5	1.4	85.7	3.7	566
Antioch Sch for Adult and Experiential Learning	1.3	0.7	9.1	2.4	86.1	0.4	453
Art Academy of Cincinnati	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.0	93.3	0.4	223
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	0.0	0.8	19.5	1.6	78.0	0.0	123
Ashland U	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.3	88.5	2.4	4,053
Athenaeum of Ohio	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	294
Baldwin-Wallace C	0.1	1.2	5.5	0.5	91.8	0.9	4,563
Belmont Tech C	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	97.9	0.0	1,901
Bluffton C	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.0	91.8	3.3	608
Borromeo C of Ohio	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.6	94.6	0.0	56
Bowling Green St U							
Main	0.1	0.6	3.5	0.8	93.5	1.5	18,345
Firelands C	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	97.3	0.0	1,206
Bradford Sch	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.0	94.5	0.0	217
Capital U	0.0	0.4	8.0	0.3	90.2	1.0	3,016
Career Com C of Business	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	187
Case Western Reserve U	0.2	5.0	4.7	1.0	76.8	12.4	8,333
Cedarville C	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	97.4	1.0	1,879
Central Ohio Tech C	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.2	96.8	0.2	1,446
Chatfield C	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	115
Cincinnati C of Mortuary Science	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	0.0	122
Cincinnati Metropolitan C	0.0	0.3	43.9	0.0	55.8	0.0	351
Cincinnati Tech C	0.5	0.7	16.3	0.4	82.1	0.0	4,404
Circleville Bible C	0.0	0.6	5.6	0.0	93.8	0.0	161
Clark St CC	0.3	0.6	8.1	0.1	90.5	0.2	2,154
Cleveland Inst of Art	0.0	2.1	5.5	1.4	89.7	1.4	513
Cleveland Inst of Music	0.0	2.2	2.6	1.7	81.5	12.0	416
Cleveland St U	0.7	0.5	10.0	1.0	84.2	3.6	17,346
C of Mount Saint Joseph	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.2	93.3	1.8	2,209
C of Wooster	0.1	0.7	4.7	0.3	87.6	6.5	1,895
Columbus C of Art and Design	0.3	1.9	5.5	1.9	88.8	1.5	1,557
Columbus St CC	0.4	1.3	15.8	1.1	80.6	0.8	9,520
Cuyahoga CC	0.5	1.4	23.6	1.4	71.9	1.2	22,010
Davis C	0.0	3.0	10.0	1.5	85.0	0.5	400
Defiance C	0.1	0.1	3.3	1.6	93.0	1.9	1,026
Denison U	0.0	0.8	4.3	0.5	93.4	1.0	2,133
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.0	1.9	13.3	0.8	83.1	0.9	3,013
Dyke C	0.0	1.4	46.9	1.3	50.3	0.1	1,334
Edison St CC	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.1	96.7	0.1	2,574
ETI Tech C	0.0	1.7	41.0	3.2	54.0	0.0	692
Franciscan U of Steubenville	0.0	0.4	1.3	3.1	92.6	2.6	1,369
Franklin U	0.2	1.2	12.5	0.5	84.5	1.1	4,280
Hebrew Union C-Jewish Inst of Religion	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	5.9	119
Heidelberg C	0.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	92.3	1.6	1,178
Hiram C	0.0	0.9	4.0	0.6	94.4	0.1	1,220
Hocking Tech C	0.1	0.3	6.1	0.4	92.0	1.1	4,108
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.3	85.4	0.0	624
ITT Tech Inst Stanley campus	0.0	0.5	11.0	0.3	87.8	0.3	617
Jefferson Tech C	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.7	0.1	1,410
John Carroll U	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.6	95.3	0.6	4,081
Kent St U							
Main	0.1	0.8	5.0	0.5	91.3	2.3	22,753
Ashtabula	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	97.8	0.2	868
East Liverpool	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.2	97.8	0.0	546
Geauga	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	99.4	0.0	471
Salem	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	98.6	0.0	791
Stark	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	96.6	0.1	1,811
Trumbull	0.2	0.4	4.7	0.5	94.1	0.1	1,681
Tuscarawas	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	98.6	0.1	955
Kenyon C	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	93.8	1.9	1,588
Kettering C of Medical Arts	0.8	1.0	4.5	0.7	93.0	0.0	597
Lake Erie C	0.1	0.6	2.6	1.0	95.6	0.0	685
Lakeland CC	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.3	96.9	0.0	7,840
Lima Tech C	0.2	0.5	6.1	0.6	92.3	0.3	1,945
Lorain County CC	0.2	0.2	4.6	3.7	91.0	0.2	5,963
Lourdes C	0.4	0.1	4.9	0.9	93.5	0.1	773
Malone C	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	95.0	0.6	1,318
Marietta C	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	96.8	1.5	1,339
Marion Tech C	0.2	0.7	5.7	0.3	92.9	0.1	1,350
Medical C of Ohio	0.0	6.2	5.7	1.6	79.5	7.0	757
Miami-Jacobs JC of Business	0.0	0.4	31.0	0.2	68.4	0.0	548
Miami U							
Hamilton	0.1	0.7	2.7	0.1	96.3	0.0	2,154
Middletown	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	96.7	0.4	1,904
Oxford	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.4	94.8	1.3	16,027
Mount Union C	0.0	0.6	5.6	0.7	89.6	3.6	1,294
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	98.4	0.6	1,087
Muskingum Area Tech C	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.2	96.9	0.0	1,944
Muskingum C	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	96.1	1.2	1,142
North Central Tech C	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.6	96.2	0.0	1,828
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	0.3	20.5	1.1	1.8	76.3	0.0	380
Northwest Tech C	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.6	96.9	0.0	1,869
Northwestern Business C-Tech Center	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.7	96.1	0.0	1,221
Notre Dame C	0.3	0.8	26.0	4.0	67.2	1.7	749
Oberlin C	0.1	7.2	8.8	2.6	78.4	2.8	2,876
Ohio C of Podiatric Medicine	0.2	3.8	15.3	4.2	75.0	1.4	424
Ohio Dominican C	0.0	0.6	10.5	3.2	78.4	7.3	1,331
Ohio Northern U	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.6	93.9	1.7	2,537
Ohio St U							
Main	0.2	2.5	4.7	1.2	85.9	5.5	53,661
Agricultural Tech Inst	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.0	94.8	0.6	677
Lima	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	97.1	0.0	1,276
Mansfield	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.5	96.8	0.0	1,276
Marion	0.4	0.4	4.5	0.1	94.6	0.0	1,134
Newark	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	97.7	0.0	1,503
Ohio U							
Main	0.3	0.3	4.7	0.6	87.2	6.9	17,836
Belmont	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	97.0	1.9	1,090
Chillicothe	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	98.0	0.5	1,468
Ironton	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.5	0.1	1,303

OHIO—Continued	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Ohio U, cont.							
Lancaster	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.2%	97.2%	0.2%	1,809
Zanesville	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	97.8	0.2	1,261
Ohio Wesleyan U	0.1	1.0	3.3	0.5	90.1	5.0	1,773
Otterbein C	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	95.3	2.2	2,177
Owens Tech C	0.3	0.3	7.0	2.4	89.8	0.2	6,014
Pontifical C Josephinum	0.0	5.0	2.2	7.7	79.6	5.5	181
Saint Mary Sem	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	72
Shawnee St U	0.6	0.1	5.3	0.3	93.5	0.1	2,967
Sinclair CC	0.4	1.4	12.7	0.8	84.5	0.2	16,632
Southern Ohio C	0.0	0.7	29.8	0.0	69.5	0.0	574
Southern St CC	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	99.2	0.2	1,317
Stark Tech C	0.4	0.2	4.7	0.4	94.4	0.0	3,275
Tiffin U	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.8	87.6	2.2	777
U of Akron							
Main	0.4	0.9	7.6	0.4	87.5	3.2	27,818
Wayne C	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	97.1	0.2	1,220
U of Cincinnati							
Main	0.3	2.3	9.3	0.7	84.3	3.1	31,432
Clermont C	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	97.7	0.0	1,251
Raymond Walters C	0.6	1.4	7.2	0.5	89.6	0.5	3,725
U of Dayton	0.1	1.1	4.1	1.2	91.7	1.8	11,121
U of Findlay	0.5	0.5	15.4	3.3	79.1	1.3	1,686
U of Rio Grande	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	95.8	1.8	1,884
U of Toledo	0.5	0.8	6.1	1.4	83.8	7.5	22,806
Urbana U	0.3	1.3	28.9	0.0	69.0	0.5	765
Ursuline C	0.0	0.8	10.2	1.1	86.9	1.0	1,298
Virginia Marti C of Fashion and Art	0.0	0.4	29.8	2.1	67.2	0.4	238
Walsh C	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.5	89.5	2.7	1,297
Washington Tech C	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	98.3	0.0	1,716
West Side Inst of Tech	0.0	0.5	19.4	1.1	79.0	0.0	372
Wilberforce U	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	767
Wilmington C	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.1	79.6	1.9	1,473
Wittenberg U	0.0	0.8	3.5	0.7	92.7	2.4	2,273
Wright St U							
Main	0.1	1.7	5.0	0.6	90.6	2.0	16,149
Lake	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	98.7	0.1	828
Xavier U	0.2	1.5	6.9	1.7	87.9	1.8	6,412
Youngstown St U	0.1	0.4	7.0	0.7	90.2	1.5	14,710
OKLAHOMA							
Bacone C	46.9%	0.2%	12.5%	0.2%	40.2%	0.0%	463
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	3.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	85.5	8.2	427
Cameron U	3.6	2.3	14.6	4.0	75.1	0.4	5,777
Carl Albert JC	12.6	0.2	2.4	1.5	83.3	0.0	1,479
Central St U	1.8	1.5	7.5	1.2	82.7	5.2	14,269
Connors St C	7.1	0.2	8.7	0.5	83.5	0.0	1,740
Dickinson Business Sch	2.0	0.3	30.7	1.1	65.9	0.0	745
East Central U	7.6	0.4	3.0	0.8	88.0	0.2	4,244
Eastern Oklahoma St C	10.9	0.2	6.2	0.5	82.1	0.2	1,772
El Reno JC	2.6	1.1	5.5	1.4	88.0	1.4	1,328
Flaming Rainbow U	50.8	0.0	2.5	0.8	45.9	0.0	122
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C	4.3	0.9	7.8	0.0	87.0	0.0	115
Langston U	1.5	1.2	54.2	1.0	39.6	2.5	2,308
Mid-America Bible C	2.6	0.0	9.8	0.4	86.0	1.3	235
Murray St C	7.0	0.3	3.6	0.9	88.2	0.0	1,401
National Education Ctr-Spartan Sch of Aeronautics	4.1	2.7	5.9	3.5	80.0	3.8	2,293
Northeastern Okla A&M C	14.0	0.2	7.1	0.2	77.0	1.5	2,469
Northeastern St U	16.1	0.2	4.3	0.7	77.9	0.9	8,742
Northern Oklahoma C	6.3	0.5	1.8	1.1	89.8	0.5	1,897
Northwestern Oklahoma St U	1.8	0.1	2.5	1.0	94.2	0.5	1,751
Oklahoma Baptist U	3.2	1.0	6.5	0.5	87.5	1.2	1,847
Oklahoma Christian C	0.9	2.0	4.6	0.9	91.1	0.4	1,617
Oklahoma City CC	2.6	2.9	5.0	1.6	87.0	1.0	8,511
Oklahoma City U	3.0	3.0	5.0	1.9	69.1	18.0	2,957
Oklahoma JC	0.2	1.3	37.7	1.4	59.2	0.2	559
Oklahoma JC of Business and Tech	4.8	1.0	20.9	1.6	71.4	0.3	2,103
Oklahoma Mission Baptist C	1.2	2.4	10.8	0.0	85.6	0.0	167
Oklahoma St U							
Main	2.7	1.2	2.7	0.9	85.4	7.1	21,258
Okmulgee	2.4	3.6	6.4	1.5	85.5	0.7	3,290
C of Osteopathic Medicine	4.5	1.9	4.1	2.6	86.2	0.7	269
Oral Roberts U	0.7	2.2	13.4	4.0	74.5	5.2	4,148
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	0.4	0.4	3.9	5.9	89.4	0.1	1,140
Phillips U	0.7	0.2	4.1	1.0	83.2	10.7	942
Rogers St C	9.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	82.7	4.4	3,055
Rose St C	2.9	2.6	14.0	2.4	77.3	0.8	9,460
Saint Gregory's C	2.7	2.0	6.0	5.3	79.4	4.7	301
Seminole JC	10.2	0.3	4.7	0.7	82.9	1.1	1,486
Southeastern Oklahoma St U	25.3	2.9	3.6	0.9	66.3	1.0	3,563
Southern Nazarene U	0.8	0.4	4.5	0.9	87.2	6.2	1,393
Southwestern C of Christian Ministries	0.8	6.7	2.5	0.8	89.2	0.0	120
Southwestern Oklahoma St U	2.8	1.3	2.7	1.3	91.4	0.6	5,309
Tulsa ~~JC~~	2.2	1.1	5.1	0.9	90.6	0.0	16,778
U of Oklahoma							
Health Sciences Center	4.2	4.2	4.7	1.4	83.0	2.5	2,459
Norman	2.4	2.3	4.4	1.4	84.0	5.5	22,224
U of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	7.2	0.9	4.5	1.0	84.4	2.0	1,374
U of Tulsa	2.2	1.8	3.1	1.1	83.1	8.8	4,344
Western Oklahoma St C	1.8	1.3	7.8	5.0	84.1	0.0	2,056
OREGON							
Bassist C	0.5%	3.4%	1.4%	1.0%	88.9%	4.8%	208
Blue Mountain CC	2.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	94.3	0.0	1,617
Central Oregon CC	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	96.0	1.2	2,314
Chemeketa CC	1.4	2.2	0.7	2.1	93.5	0.1	8,726
Clackamas CC	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.9	90.8	0.8	5,456
Clatsop CC	2.4	2.7	0.1	1.6	93.2	0.0	821
Columbia Christian C	0.0	2.9	3.2	0.7	91.1	2.1	280
Concordia C	0.4	4.9	4.2	0.9	74.0	15.6	450
Eugene Bible C	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.1	91.0	4.1	122
George Fox C	0.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	94.0	1.7	828
ITT Tech Inst	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	93.6	0.2	660
Lane CC	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	90.9	2.5	7,254
Lewis and Clark C	0.8	4.5	1.2	1.3	85.9	6.3	3,225
Linfield C	0.7	4.6	0.8	0.7	87.7	5.5	2,035
Linn-Benton CC	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	96.6	0.9	5,492
Marylhurst C for Lifelong Learning	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	95.6	0.2	1,005
Mount Angel Sem	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.8	79.0	9.5	105
Mount Hood CC	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.3	93.3	0.2	7,885
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	0.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	90.8	3.1	710
Northwest Christian C	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	90.8	5.0	218
Oregon Graduate Center	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	61.2	27.3	245
Oregon Polytechnic Inst	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.8	92.5	0.6	332
Oregon St Sys of Higher Ed							
Eastern Oregon St C	1.4	2.8	0.8	1.5	89.3	4.2	2,224
Oregon Health Science U	0.6	7.5	0.8	1.2	87.3	2.6	1,288
Oregon Inst of Tech	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	89.9	1.8	2,987
Oregon St U	1.4	5.2	1.0	1.3	81.2	9.8	16,042
Portland St U	0.9	5.8	1.8	1.5	85.5	4.6	17,316
Southern Oregon St C	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.5	93.9	1.5	5,164
U of Oregon	0.8	4.4	1.2	1.5	84.5	7.6	18,840
Western Oregon St C	0.7	0.9	0.5	5.5	89.6	2.8	4,571
Pacific Northwest C of Art	1.5	3.4	0.5	1.5	89.7	3.4	203
Pacific U	1.4	12.8	1.5	2.0	79.3	3.1	1,364
Portland CC	0.6	5.9	2.6	1.7	88.0	1.2	20,904
Reed C	0.2	6.1	1.4	1.9	89.0	1.5	1,286
Rogue CC	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	97.4	0.5	2,460
Southwestern Oregon CC	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	95.1	0.5	2,570
Treasure Valley CC	0.6	2.2	0.9	3.5	89.4	3.4	1,268
Umpqua CC	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	96.4	0.1	1,408
U of Portland	0.5	5.3	1.1	1.4	79.1	12.5	2,367
Warner Pacific C	0.6	2.5	2.5	0.6	90.1	3.7	354

OREGON—Cont.	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Western Baptist C	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	0.9%	95.1%	0.0%	328
Western Conservative Baptist Sem	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	93.1	6.4	423
Western Evangelical Sem	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	80.2	16.5	121
Western Sts Chiropractic C	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.3	87.2	8.0	399
Willamette U	0.6	4.2	0.9	1.7	89.9	2.7	2,089
PENNSYLVANIA							
Academy of the New Church	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	74.7%	24.7%	158
Albright C	0.1	1.9	1.7	0.7	93.9	1.7	1,892
Allegheny C	0.1	1.4	3.3	1.1	91.3	2.8	1,997
Allentown C of Saint Francis De Sales	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	98.8	0.1	1,679
Alvernia C	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.6	96.1	0.4	1,060
American C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	437
Annenberg Research Inst	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	12
Antioch C Philadelphia	0.3	0.0	76.1	3.8	19.8	0.0	343
Baptist Bible C of Pa	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.7	96.9	0.5	613
Beaver C	0.0	1.7	7.4	1.0	89.0	0.7	2,197
Berean Inst	0.0	1.6	95.8	1.6	0.0	1.0	192
Biblical Theological Sem	0.0	6.6	1.1	0.0	87.9	4.4	182
Bryn Mawr C	0.2	8.2	3.7	2.2	79.3	6.4	1,847
Bucknell U	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.9	93.3	2.5	3,412
Bucks County CC	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	96.8	0.0	10,028
Butler County CC	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	98.8	0.0	2,488
Cabrini C	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.4	96.8	0.0	1,262
Carlow C	0.8	0.6	14.4	0.4	82.5	1.1	962
Carnegie Mellon U	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.2	83.5	11.8	6,993
Cedar Crest C	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	97.4	0.4	1,039
Center for Degree Studies	0.2	0.6	18.9	1.8	78.1	0.4	17,738
Central Pennsylvania Business Sch	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.9	96.6	0.1	696
Chatham C	0.0	1.2	8.3	0.7	87.9	1.9	686
Chestnut Hill C	0.0	2.1	6.7	2.4	88.4	0.3	1,191
C Misericordia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	98.9	0.5	1,232
CC of Allegheny County	0.3	0.8	10.8	0.3	87.5	0.3	18,211
CC of Beaver County	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	95.1	0.0	2,603
CC of Philadelphia	0.4	5.3	38.8	4.1	51.4	0.0	14,215
Curtis Inst of Music	0.0	6.1	2.5	3.1	57.1	31.3	163
Dean Inst of Tech	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.8	85.2	0.0	122
Delaware County CC	0.1	1.0	4.0	0.4	94.4	0.0	8,273
Delaware Valley C	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	0.0	1,654
Dickinson C	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.9	94.8	1.3	2,041
Dickinson Sch of Law	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	95.0	1.8	596
Drexel U	0.2	5.5	4.4	1.0	83.6	5.3	12,263
Du Bois Business C	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	278
Duquesne U	1.0	1.4	3.3	1.0	92.9	0.4	6,366
Eastern Baptist Theol Sem	0.0	2.8	27.4	2.0	64.7	3.1	351
Eastern C	0.1	1.2	6.8	1.5	84.1	6.3	1,155
Elizabethtown C	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	97.9	0.4	1,788
Erie Business Center	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0	248
Evangelical Sch of Theology	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	62
Faith Theological Sem	0.0	43.4	0.0	1.9	5.7	49.1	53
Franklin and Marshall C	0.0	3.0	2.8	1.2	90.7	2.2	2,410
Gannon U	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.3	94.9	1.7	3,687
Geneva C	0.2	1.1	4.7	0.2	93.1	0.7	1,234
Gettysburg C	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	95.2	1.5	2,022
Gratz C	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	86.1	2.4	582
Grove City C	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.8	96.7	0.0	2,152
Gwynedd-Mercy C	0.2	1.4	3.0	0.4	92.9	2.2	1,795
Hahnemann U	0.3	6.0	12.8	1.9	77.5	1.6	2,042
Harcum JC	0.0	1.7	7.3	1.4	85.0	4.5	762
Harrisburg Area CC	0.1	2.0	5.1	1.0	91.5	0.3	6,686
Haverford C	0.0	6.9	4.8	3.7	84.6	0.0	1,105
Holy Family C	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	95.3	1.6	1,657
Hussian Sch of Art	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.2	90.4	0.0	178
Immaculata C	0.0	0.8	3.1	3.2	91.3	1.6	2,095
Johnson Tech Inst	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.2	440
Juniata C	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	96.0	2.5	1,137
Keystone JC	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.3	95.7	1.0	1,245
King's C	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	98.8	0.3	2,304
La Roche C	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	97.0	0.1	1,852
La Salle U	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.6	93.7	0.0	6,364
Lackawanna JC	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	97.7	0.0	1,192
Lafayette C	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.9	90.9	3.1	2,352
Lancaster Bible C	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.1	94.2	2.1	380
Lancaster Theological Sem	0.0	0.5	8.9	0.5	87.9	2.3	214
Lebanon Valley C	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	97.6	0.2	1,274
Lehigh County CC	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	95.2	0.3	3,487
Lehigh U	0.0	3.1	1.5	1.4	86.1	7.8	6,569
Lincoln Tech Inst	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	95.8	0.9	687
Lincoln U	0.0	0.5	90.5	1.4	7.1	0.6	1,251
Lutheran Theological Sem at Gettysburg	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.7	95.9	0.7	270
Lutheran Theological Sem at Philadelphia	0.0	1.8	22.3	1.8	73.3	0.7	273
Luzerne County CC	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	97.2	0.1	5,688
Lycoming C	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	97.5	0.1	1,150
Manor JC	0.3	1.1	9.2	2.2	86.7	0.5	368
Mary Immaculate Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.0	37
Marywood C	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	97.9	0.9	3,006
McCarrie Schs of Health Sciences & Tech	0.0	0.0	61.1	13.0	25.9	0.0	54
Medical C of Pennsylvania	0.2	9.7	5.4	1.1	81.4	2.2	554
Median Sch of Allied Health Careers	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	83.7	0.0	252
Mercyhurst C	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.2	95.1	0.0	2,018
Messiah C	0.1	1.4	2.0	1.0	93.8	1.8	2,184
Montgomery County CC	0.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	91.3	0.0	7,170
Moore C of Art and Design	0.1	2.9	6.7	1.3	86.1	2.8	685
Moravian C	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	98.2	0.0	1,804
Mount Aloysius JC	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	98.0	0.4	943
Muhlenberg C	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.8	96.0	0.7	2,084
Neumann C	0.1	1.1	6.1	0.7	91.7	0.4	1,139
Northampton County Area CC	0.2	1.0	1.7	2.5	94.1	0.4	4,712
Northeastern Christian JC	0.6	0.0	22.9	1.7	65.4	9.5	179
Peirce JC	0.3	1.4	40.7	2.5	54.3	0.8	1,197
Pennsylvania C of Optometry	0.2	4.1	5.4	2.1	87.5	0.8	634
Pennsylvania C of Podiatric Medicine	0.2	4.6	6.2	2.1	84.4	2.5	437
Pennsylvania C of Tech	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	98.2	0.0	3,700
Pennsylvania Inst of Tech	0.0	1.7	19.7	0.3	78.1	0.3	360
Pennsylvania St U							
Main	0.2	2.1	3.9	1.4	87.8	4.7	37,269
Allentown	0.0	3.2	0.6	1.4	94.5	0.3	781
Altoona	0.2	1.2	3.7	0.7	94.0	0.2	2,604
Beaver	0.1	0.9	4.7	0.8	93.4	0.1	1,104
Berks	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	97.1	0.0	1,440
Delaware	0.1	2.5	6.4	1.0	90.1	0.0	1,861
Du Bois	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	98.3	0.2	957
Erie-Behrend C	0.1	1.3	3.7	0.7	94.0	0.1	2,830
Fayette	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.4	96.4	0.1	894
Great Valley	0.9	6.8	4.2	0.8	87.2	0.1	886
Harrisburg-Capital C	0.1	2.2	3.7	0.8	92.4	0.8	3,144
Hazleton	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	93.4	0.1	1,276
Hershey Medical C	0.3	3.4	4.0	0.9	87.7	3.7	698
McKeesport	0.1	1.4	9.0	0.1	89.3	0.1	1,463
Mont Alto	0.3	2.6	4.5	0.9	91.4	0.2	970
New Kensington	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	97.4	0.1	1,428
Ogontz	0.1	3.1	5.9	1.1	89.8	0.1	3,502
Schuylkill	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	96.4	0.0	1,122
Shenango Valley	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	96.6	0.0	1,078
Wilkes-Barre	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	97.4	0.1	980
Worthington-Scranton	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	98.3	0.0	1,321
York	0.2	2.8	2.3	0.9	93.8	0.0	1,662
Philadelphia C of Bible	0.7	1.4	5.7	2.7	86.1	3.4	584
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Medicine	0.0	2.0	2.8	1.2	93.8	0.1	808

PA.—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Philadelphia C of							
Pharmacy and Science	0.0%	8.9%	2.1%	0.6%	86.0%	2.6%	1,603
Philadelphia C of Textiles							
and Science	0.0	2.1	8.3	0.5	84.5	4.6	3,417
Pinebrook JC	0.0	2.7	14.2	0.0	73.6	9.5	148
Pittsburgh Inst of Aeronautics	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	97.6	0.0	878
Pittsburgh Theological Sem	0.0	1.3	5.8	0.3	92.5	0.0	308
Point Park C	0.0	1.1	8.0	0.7	86.1	4.1	2,820
Reading Area CC	0.4	1.3	6.9	5.3	85.7	0.4	1,640
Reformed Presbyterian							
Theol Sem	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	58.7	2.5	80
RETS Electronic Sch	0.3	0.9	14.4	1.1	83.0	0.3	348
Robert Morris C	0.2	0.3	4.4	0.2	94.2	0.6	5,500
Rosemont C	0.0	1.1	2.9	1.4	94.3	0.3	648
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem	0.0	1.7	3.1	2.6	92.6	0.0	351
Saint Francis C	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	98.0	0.0	1,791
Saint Joseph's U	0.0	1.3	5.9	1.9	87.7	3.2	5,787
Saint Vincent C	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	96.6	0.7	1,205
Saint Vincent Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55
Seton Hill C	0.1	0.6	3.3	4.8	90.0	1.1	870
Spring Garden C	0.1	2.8	10.9	1.3	83.6	1.2	1,545
St Sys of Higher Education							
Bloomsburg U of Pa	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	95.8	0.7	6,804
California U of Pa	0.2	0.7	3.9	0.4	94.1	0.7	6,313
Cheyney U of Pa	0.1	0.1	92.5	0.4	3.9	3.1	1,361
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	0.1	0.7	2.6	1.1	94.0	1.6	4,910
Edinboro U of Pa	0.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	94.3	1.3	7,001
Kutztown U of Pa	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.9	94.5	0.9	7,167
Lock Haven U of Pa	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.3	94.3	1.9	3,012
Mansfield U of Pa	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.3	95.8	0.9	2,980
Millersville U of Pa	0.2	1.5	4.7	1.3	92.0	0.4	7,389
Shippensburg U of Pa	0.1	0.7	3.1	0.4	94.7	1.0	6,352
Slippery Rock U of Pa	0.3	0.3	3.1	0.4	94.2	1.8	7,360
West Chester U of Pa	0.1	1.1	6.0	0.7	90.8	1.3	11,475
Susquehanna U	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	97.8	0.8	1,697
Swarthmore C	0.3	4.6	6.7	1.7	81.6	5.1	1,356
Temple U	0.3	3.9	14.2	2.1	76.0	3.5	32,139
Thiel C	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	93.0	1.2	917
Thomas Jefferson U	0.5	6.1	7.1	1.7	83.1	1.5	2,112
Trinity Episcopal Sch for							
Ministry	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	92.2	4.3	116
United Wesleyan C	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.3	76.3	15.8	152
U of the Arts	0.6	2.7	7.8	1.7	82.7	4.5	1,396
U of Pennsylvania	0.2	5.6	5.2	2.2	74.7	12.1	22,169
U of Pittsburgh							
Main	0.1	1.9	8.2	0.8	84.1	4.9	28,524
Bradford	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	95.4	0.0	954
Greensburg	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	98.7	0.0	1,452
Johnstown	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	98.0	0.1	3,270
Titusville	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	98.5	0.0	394
U of Scranton	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	98.0	0.6	4,929
Ursinus C	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	96.7	0.4	2,286
Valley Forge Christian C	0.2	3.8	3.6	1.8	89.7	1.0	506
Valley Forge Military JC	0.0	1.0	4.1	2.6	87.8	4.6	196
Villa Maria C	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	96.8	0.0	708
Villanova U	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.7	95.0	0.4	12,054
Washington and Jefferson C	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.6	96.0	0.4	1,390
Watterson Career Center	0.0	0.0	89.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	91
Watterson Sch of							
Business and Tech	0.0	0.0	72.1	26.2	1.6	0.0	305
Waynesburg C	0.0	0.4	5.1	0.0	92.6	1.9	990
Westminster C	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.2	0.1	1,475
Westminster Theol Sem	0.2	18.1	3.9	1.0	66.0	10.7	485
Westmoreland County CC	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	98.2	0.0	4,570
Widener U	0.2	1.1	7.5	0.6	90.3	0.3	6,173
Wilkes C	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	98.0	0.6	3,626
Wilson C	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	97.4	1.3	702
York C of Pennsylvania	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.5	96.8	0.1	4,873

RHODE ISLAND

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Brown U	0.1%	7.6%	6.0%	2.7%	76.8%	6.8%	7,612
Bryant C	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	96.9	0.9	5,658
CC of Rhode Island	0.7	1.7	4.2	2.7	90.4	0.3	14,715
Johnson & Wales U	0.3	1.0	6.0	1.6	88.3	2.9	7,210
New England Inst of Tech	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	97.3	0.3	1,770
Providence C	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	97.4	0.6	5,750
Rhode Island C	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.4	95.0	0.6	8,431
Rhode Island Sch of Design	0.1	2.9	2.5	1.1	83.5	9.8	1,943
Roger Williams C	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	95.8	2.1	3,655
Salve Regina the Newport C	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	97.2	1.4	2,252
U of Rhode Island	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	91.5	3.1	15,843

SOUTH CAROLINA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Aiken Tech C	0.7%	0.9%	28.4%	0.7%	69.1%	0.2%	1,485
Anderson C	0.0	0.2	9.8	0.3	87.8	2.0	1,045
Baptist C at Charleston	0.2	0.8	20.6	0.8	77.7	0.0	1,926
Benedict C	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1,448
Bob Jones U	0.0	0.5	29.6	0.4	68.6	0.9	4,384
Career Com C of Business	0.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	92
Central Wesleyan C	0.0	0.6	8.8	0.0	89.5	1.0	679
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	1.2	0.3	24.2	0.1	74.1	0.0	731
Citadel Military C of SC	0.2	0.5	7.8	0.3	90.5	0.7	3,628
Claflin C	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	742
Clemson U	0.1	0.6	5.3	0.5	89.5	3.9	14,794
Clinton JC	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
Coker C	0.4	0.4	25.8	1.1	71.1	1.2	814
C of Charleston	0.2	1.5	6.5	0.5	89.7	1.7	6,205
Columbia Bible C and Sem	0.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	85.8	7.8	929
Columbia C	0.2	1.1	20.5	0.6	77.4	0.2	1,213
Columbia JC of Business	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.2	12.6	0.2	427
Converse C	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.5	95.4	0.4	1,251
Denmark Tech C	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	699
Erskine C and Sem	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.6	90.4	1.6	674
Florence Darlington Tech C	0.1	0.2	25.5	0.3	73.9	0.1	1,875
Francis Marion C	0.2	0.6	14.2	0.2	84.5	0.3	3,929
Furman U	0.0	0.8	3.8	0.3	95.0	0.0	3,205
Greenville Tech C	0.1	0.9	12.5	0.6	85.7	0.2	6,135
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	0.2	1.0	16.0	0.5	82.2	0.1	1,661
Johnson & Wales U							
Charleston	1.0	1.0	14.3	0.8	82.8	0.0	495
Lander C	0.1	0.4	16.1	0.3	81.8	1.4	2,461
Limestone C	0.0	0.1	17.7	0.5	81.1	0.5	921
Lutheran Theol							
Southern Sem	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	93.1	0.0	160
Medical U of South Carolina	0.2	2.8	7.0	0.6	88.4	1.0	2,118
Midlands Tech C	0.3	0.7	28.5	1.2	69.2	0.0	6,082
Morris C	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	774
Newberry C	0.4	0.4	16.8	0.3	81.8	0.3	686
Nielsen Electronics Inst	0.0	2.6	60.7	0.0	36.7	0.0	229
North Greenville C	0.4	0.6	33.3	0.4	65.0	0.4	532
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C	0.2	0.4	42.3	0.3	56.5	0.3	1,149
Piedmont Tech C	0.0	0.2	28.3	0.2	71.3	0.0	1,745
Presbyterian C	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	95.0	0.5	1,108
Rutledge C Charleston	0.0	2.2	49.3	2.5	45.9	0.0	357
Rutledge C Spartanburg	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	135
Sherman C of Straight							
Chiropractic	0.0	1.6	4.1	0.0	81.1	13.1	122
South Carolina St C	0.1	0.4	91.8	0.0	7.5	0.2	4,399
Spartanburg Methodist C	0.0	0.5	20.5	0.3	78.5	0.2	976
Spartanburg Tech C	0.2	1.4	13.3	0.2	84.8	0.1	1,725
Sumter Area Tech C	0.1	0.8	37.4	1.2	60.4	0.1	1,564
Tech C of the Lowcountry	2.0	0.6	34.7	1.1	60.8	0.7	950
Tri-County Tech C	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.8	89.1	0.7	2,327
Trident Tech C	0.3	2.6	18.2	1.0	77.6	0.4	5,594
U of South Carolina							
Columbia	0.1	1.3	12.4	0.8	82.2	3.3	26,435
Aiken	0.0	0.5	14.6	0.8	83.8	0.3	2,532
Beaufort	0.5	1.3	13.6	2.5	81.6	0.6	1,010

S. CAROLINA—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of South Carolina, cont.							
Coastal Carolina	0.2%	0.7%	7.9%	0.5%	89.6%	1.1%	4,135
Lancaster	0.1	0.4	13.6	0.0	85.7	0.2	1,004
Salkehatchie	0.3	0.6	26.6	0.0	72.1	0.3	628
Spartanburg	0.0	1.0	8.7	0.4	89.0	0.8	3,265
Sumter	0.1	1.2	15.8	1.1	81.7	0.2	1,440
Union	0.3	0.0	16.9	0.3	82.5	0.0	343
Williamsburg Tech C	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.2	63.9	0.0	402
Winthrop C	0.1	0.4	14.8	0.7	81.6	2.4	5,351
Wofford C	0.1	1.0	6.4	0.5	91.6	0.4	1,118

SOUTH DAKOTA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Augustana C	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	94.9%	3.5%	2,048
Dakota Wesleyan U	8.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	89.4	0.7	667
Huron U	14.9	0.0	10.1	0.8	71.4	2.7	483
Kilian CC	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	97.9	0.0	237
Mount Marty C	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	97.3	0.1	850
National C	5.1	0.5	4.7	2.7	86.2	0.8	918
National C Sioux Falls	2.8	0.8	1.7	1.4	93.2	0.0	355
North American Baptist Sem	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	94.3	4.1	123
Oglala Lakota C	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	897
Presentation C	14.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	84.5	0.6	354
Sinte Gleska C	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	502
Sioux Falls C	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	97.4	0.3	880
SD St Bd of Regents Sys							
U of South Dakota	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	96.5	0.6	6,759
South Dakota St U	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	95.8	2.9	7,735
Black Hills St U	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	97.1	0.1	2,282
Dakota St C	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	97.3	0.4	1,111
Northern St U	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	97.1	0.1	3,066
Sisseton-Wahpeton CC	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	145
SD Sch of Mines and Tech	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	85.2	12.1	2,048

TENNESSEE

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
American Baptist C	0.0%	0.0%	86.5%	0.5%	0.0%	13.0%	185
Aquinas JC	0.5	1.4	5.2	1.6	89.3	2.0	440
Belmont C	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.3	92.8	3.3	2,580
Bethel C	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	92.1	1.3	596
Bristol U	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.0	85.5	0.5	193
Career Com C of Business	0.4	0.0	21.9	0.7	76.3	0.7	274
Carson-Newman C	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.4	94.9	0.7	1,999
Christian Brothers C	0.3	1.6	19.5	0.8	75.4	2.4	1,798
Church of God Sch of Theol	0.5	1.0	3.4	3.4	72.4	19.2	203
Cooper Inst	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	69.6	0.0	79
Crichton C	0.0	0.3	35.0	0.3	63.4	1.0	314
Cumberland U	0.0	1.1	7.4	0.3	90.6	0.6	651
David Lipscomb U	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.2	96.2	0.6	2,320
Draughons JC Bristol	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	0.0	197
Draughons JC Johnson City	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.0	96.7	0.0	300
Draughons JC Kingsport	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.0	95.1	0.6	164
Draughons JC Knoxville	0.2	0.0	19.0	0.4	79.6	0.9	568
Draughons JC Memphis	0.0	0.0	78.6	0.0	21.4	0.0	388
Draughons JC Nashville	0.0	0.6	30.1	10.0	59.4	0.0	512
Emmanuel Sch of Religion	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	92.3	5.1	156
Fisk U	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	774
Free Will Baptist Bible C	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	96.5	1.7	286
Freed-Hardeman C	0.1	0.5	5.7	0.1	90.7	2.9	1,144
Harding U Grad Sch of							
Religion	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	90.7	5.6	162
Hiwassee C	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	89.2	3.9	584
Johnson Bible C	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	95.6	2.6	430
King C	0.0	1.9	0.9	4.3	91.2	1.9	588
Knoxville Business C	0.0	2.0	20.0	0.0	78.0	0.0	250
Knoxville C	0.2	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	1,310
Lambuth C	0.0	0.3	13.5	0.1	82.3	3.7	747
Lane C	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	541
Lee C	0.5	0.7	2.0	3.1	89.8	4.0	1,535
Lemoyne-Owen C	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	1,130
Lincoln Memorial U	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	86.5	11.8	1,582
Martin Methodist C	0.3	0.0	9.7	1.2	80.6	8.2	330
Maryville C	0.1	0.4	3.8	0.9	90.6	4.2	787
McKenzie C	0.0	0.0	29.1	1.3	69.6	0.0	237
Memphis C of Art	0.0	1.2	14.6	1.2	82.3	0.8	254
Memphis Theological Sem	0.0	0.7	24.5	0.0	74.8	0.0	143
Mid-America Baptist							
Theol Sem	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	95.7	2.7	414
Milligan C	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	95.4	0.6	658
Rhodes C	0.0	1.6	4.5	0.5	92.6	0.8	1,346
Rutledge C Memphis	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	6.5	0.6	170
Southern C of Optometry	0.8	2.1	3.9	1.8	91.4	0.0	382
Southern C of							
Seventh-Day Adventists	0.4	2.3	7.5	4.9	82.9	2.1	1,443
St U and CC Sys of Tenn							
Austin Peay St U	0.3	1.3	15.4	2.5	80.0	0.5	5,177
East Tennessee St U	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.4	95.3	0.9	10,983
Memphis St U	0.2	0.5	16.8	0.3	78.7	3.4	20,267
Middle Tennessee St U	0.2	0.3	8.1	0.4	88.8	2.2	13,174
Tennessee St U	0.2	3.3	62.8	0.4	33.4	0.0	7,352
Tennessee Tech U	0.1	0.8	3.2	0.5	92.9	2.6	7,901
Chattanooga St Tech CC	0.3	0.7	10.7	0.4	87.9	0.1	7,365
Cleveland St CC	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.8	93.4	0.2	2,977
Columbia St CC	0.3	0.2	8.1	0.2	89.5	1.8	2,665
Dyersburg St CC	0.3	0.2	12.0	0.2	87.3	0.0	1,742
Jackson St CC	0.0	0.1	12.8	0.1	86.9	0.0	2,774
Motlow St CC	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.4	93.7	0.0	2,396
Nashville St Tech Inst	0.1	1.4	12.1	0.7	85.6	0.1	5,358
Pellissippi St Tech CC	0.3	1.0	3.9	0.3	93.8	0.8	2,981
Roane St CC	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.2	96.1	0.1	3,868
Shelby St CC	0.2	0.5	56.8	0.3	42.3	0.0	3,822
St Tech Inst Memphis	0.2	0.9	30.7	0.5	67.5	0.1	7,398
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	98.4	0.0	1,667
Volunteer St CC	0.3	0.4	4.9	0.5	93.9	0.1	3,473
Walters St CC	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.2	96.1	0.2	3,332
Tennessee Temple U	0.1	0.6	3.3	1.6	93.3	1.0	1,406
Tennessee Wesleyan C	0.3	0.5	6.5	0.2	87.7	4.8	600
Tomlinson C	0.0	0.3	6.6	3.7	81.7	7.6	301
Trevecca Nazarene C	0.1	0.3	20.5	0.2	78.4	0.5	1,977
Tusculum C	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	89.4	1.0	953
Union U	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	92.1	0.7	2,031
U of Tennessee							
Chattanooga	0.3	1.2	10.1	0.9	85.5	2.1	7,526
Knoxville	0.2	1.0	4.5	0.4	90.8	3.1	24,985
Martin	0.1	0.5	13.0	0.2	82.5	3.7	4,653
Memphis	0.2	3.7	6.3	0.6	86.5	2.7	1,773
U of the South	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	96.2	2.0	1,171
Vanderbilt U	0.1	2.0	3.9	0.7	87.3	5.9	8,960
William Jennings Bryan C	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.4	89.6	4.3	517

TEXAS

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Abilene Christian U	0.1%	1.6%	4.0%	2.0%	91.6%	0.8%	4,181
Alamo CC Dist							
Palo Alto C	0.7	0.7	5.9	55.1	37.2	0.5	3,386
St Philip's C	0.4	1.6	24.5	37.2	35.6	0.6	5,867
San Antonio C	0.4	1.5	5.7	42.9	48.9	0.6	21,593
Amarillo C	0.6	2.4	2.9	9.6	84.0	0.5	5,395
Amber U	0.7	0.9	19.5	4.0	71.9	2.9	1,233
American Tech U	0.8	1.2	20.4	8.3	67.6	1.7	593
Angelina C	0.7	0.3	12.6	2.1	84.2	0.0	2,962
Angelo St U	0.3	0.8	4.5	11.8	80.8	1.8	6,334
Art Inst of Houston	0.3	2.2	13.6	18.8	65.0	0.0	987
Austin C	0.5	3.3	2.9	3.7	88.7	0.9	1,269
Austin CC	0.4	3.3	6.6	14.9	74.1	0.7	21,418
Austin Presbyterian							
Theol Sem	0.4	1.2	2.5	3.3	90.5	2.1	241
Baptist Missionary							
Association Theol Sem	0.0	0.9	16.7	0.0	81.5	0.9	108
Bauder Fashion C	0.0	0.7	1.4	6.3	90.2	1.4	441
Baylor C of Dentistry	0.0	10.0	3.2	5.8	78.4	2.6	468

TEXAS—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Baylor C of Medicine	0.1%	11.0%	1.1%	5.2%	73.0%	9.6%	937
Baylor U	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	91.0	1.6	11,789
Bee County C	0.4	0.7	2.6	52.7	43.6	0.0	2,550
Blinn C	0.3	0.7	7.0	6.8	82.8	2.4	5,889
Brazosport C	0.3	0.9	7.0	10.8	80.8	0.3	3,550
Central Texas C	0.5	2.9	20.8	9.0	65.8	1.0	6,079
Cisco JC	0.2	0.7	6.6	6.3	86.2	0.0	1,972
Clarendon C	0.3	0.0	5.0	4.1	90.5	0.0	916
C of the Mainland	0.6	1.2	14.8	9.0	73.3	1.2	3,458
Collin County CC	0.3	1.8	2.1	3.2	92.4	0.2	7,153
Concordia Lutheran C	0.4	0.6	5.1	7.9	86.0	0.0	507
Cooke County C	0.6	0.7	3.2	2.8	90.8	1.9	2,968
Criswell C	0.3	2.9	7.3	6.0	78.9	4.7	383
Dallas Baptist U	0.3	2.9	22.0	4.1	66.8	3.8	2,018
Dallas Christian C	1.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	86.0	2.0	100
Dallas County CC Dist							
Brookhaven C	0.4	5.8	7.5	7.0	78.2	1.1	7,929
Cedar Valley C	0.5	0.8	39.2	5.2	54.1	0.1	3,083
Eastfield C	0.8	4.4	8.6	7.8	77.9	0.5	9,396
El Centro C	0.5	2.4	44.8	9.3	41.4	1.6	5,761
Mountain View C	0.7	3.7	20.5	14.0	60.7	0.4	5,967
North Lake C	0.5	4.9	7.6	7.5	78.9	0.7	6,126
Richland C	0.4	6.0	7.5	5.4	79.8	0.9	13,101
Dallas Theological Sem	0.2	5.5	5.5	1.0	79.3	8.7	1,244
Del Mar C	0.4	0.9	3.1	47.5	48.0	0.2	9,972
DeVry Inst of Tech	0.6	5.6	21.2	14.9	55.8	1.9	2,354
East Texas Baptist U	0.5	0.9	7.3	1.1	88.8	1.5	809
East Texas St U	0.6	0.7	9.3	2.6	82.8	4.0	7,315
East Texas St U Texarkana	0.5	0.2	9.6	0.7	88.5	0.5	1,286
El Paso County CC	0.5	0.8	4.5	71.5	21.9	0.8	14,820
Episcopal Theological Sem							
of the Southwest	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	88.6	5.7	70
Frank Phillips C	0.9	0.1	3.2	5.5	89.8	0.4	965
Galveston C	0.1	2.6	19.6	16.0	60.9	0.7	2,215
Grayson County C	0.9	0.7	5.2	1.6	91.6	0.0	4,003
Hardin-Simmons U	0.3	0.5	2.6	5.9	89.7	1.0	1,928
Hill C	0.1	0.2	7.1	6.1	86.3	0.3	1,534
Houston Baptist U	0.2	9.8	9.0	8.3	69.4	3.3	2,429
Houston CC	0.2	7.5	20.2	13.0	58.2	0.8	30,236
Houston Graduate Sch							
of Theology	0.0	11.1	21.5	5.6	59.0	2.8	144
Howard County JC Dist	0.2	0.9	6.2	18.5	73.8	0.3	1,645
Howard Payne U	0.2	0.2	6.5	6.7	86.1	0.2	1,247
Huston-Tillotson C	0.0	1.2	70.6	2.2	3.2	22.9	506
Incarnate Word C	0.4	1.1	7.3	39.4	49.0	2.9	2,240
Inst for Christian Studies	0.0	1.4	5.5	5.5	84.9	2.7	73
ITT Tech Inst	0.0	6.5	16.3	27.1	50.2	0.0	658
Jacksonville C	0.0	0.4	8.3	0.8	71.8	18.8	266
Jarvis Christian C	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	538
Kilgore C	0.2	0.3	11.7	1.1	86.5	0.1	4,289
Lamar U							
Main	0.3	1.8	17.0	2.5	75.4	3.0	11,809
Orange	0.6	0.5	9.6	2.2	87.0	0.0	1,110
Port Arthur	0.3	2.5	27.5	4.8	64.6	0.3	1,707
Laredo JC	0.0	0.4	0.2	89.6	6.2	3.7	4,891
Le Tourneau C	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	91.6	5.7	749
Lee C	0.4	0.5	16.1	11.3	71.3	0.3	5,163
Lon Morris C	0.0	0.0	13.2	4.4	74.2	8.2	341
Lubbock Christian U	0.2	0.8	3.6	3.8	86.9	4.7	1,073
McLennan CC	0.1	0.8	13.4	6.5	79.0	0.2	5,411
McMurry C	0.7	0.7	8.3	7.4	81.2	1.8	1,683
Midland C	0.2	1.3	4.8	13.5	79.5	0.8	3,680
Midwestern St U	0.5	2.4	4.5	4.3	86.5	1.8	5,149
Miss Wade's Fashion							
Merchandising C	0.5	2.7	27.3	12.3	56.2	1.0	406
Navarro C	0.0	3.3	17.4	4.3	74.8	0.2	2,310
Northeast Texas CC	0.4	0.4	7.5	1.0	90.7	0.0	1,673
Northwood Inst	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.6	78.3	0.9	217
Odessa C	0.5	1.2	5.5	19.2	73.4	0.1	4,625
Our Lady of the Lake U	0.4	0.6	7.7	45.0	45.1	1.2	2,245
Panola C	0.0	0.1	14.6	1.0	84.3	0.1	1,454
Paris JC	1.0	0.4	10.2	0.9	84.9	2.6	2,221
Parker C of Chiropractic	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.3	92.1	0.0	393
Paul Quinn C	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.4	3.1	0.8	517
Ranger JC	0.5	0.2	32.1	9.1	57.8	0.3	635
Rice U	0.1	4.8	3.2	3.6	78.3	10.0	4,202
Saint Edward's U	0.2	1.3	5.5	20.5	65.1	7.4	2,823
Saint Mary's U	0.3	2.1	5.0	38.5	53.1	1.1	3,654
Sam Houston St U	0.3	0.5	8.8	4.7	84.2	1.5	11,561
San Jacinto C Sys							
Central	0.3	2.1	4.3	10.4	76.9	6.0	9,180
North	0.4	2.6	12.3	13.2	69.7	1.8	3,442
South	0.2	5.2	6.0	10.5	76.1	2.1	4,681
Schreiner C	0.2	1.0	3.3	11.3	82.4	1.8	602
South Plains C	0.4	0.8	6.5	17.8	73.8	0.7	4,394
Southern Methodist U	0.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	85.8	3.9	8,944
Southwest Texas JC	0.3	0.6	1.2	59.1	38.2	0.7	2,450
Southwest Texas St U	0.3	0.8	4.6	12.7	80.7	1.0	20,505
Southwestern Adventist C	1.0	1.8	6.5	12.6	71.1	7.0	771
Southwestern Assemblies							
of God C	0.8	0.5	1.9	8.3	87.7	0.7	731
Southwestern Christian C	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	1.5	11.3	275
Southwestern U	0.1	2.7	2.6	6.3	86.6	1.6	1,171
Stephen F Austin St U	0.2	0.7	4.7	2.4	91.7	0.3	12,574
Sul Ross St U	0.1	0.1	4.1	36.7	57.5	1.5	2,236
Tarrant County JC Dist	0.4	2.4	8.4	6.7	81.9	0.2	25,946
Temple JC	0.2	0.9	9.5	9.1	79.6	0.6	2,383
Texarkana C	0.1	0.3	9.7	0.5	89.3	0.1	3,755
Texas A&M U Sys							
Corpus Christi St U	0.4	0.8	1.9	30.1	66.4	0.4	4,045
Laredo St U	0.1	0.4	1.1	80.8	12.0	5.7	1,076
Prairie View A&M U	0.1	0.8	83.1	1.2	8.8	6.0	5,640
Tarleton St U	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.5	94.5	0.4	5,667
Texas A&I U	0.2	1.5	3.5	55.5	36.1	3.2	5,614
Texas A&M U Main	0.2	2.3	2.7	6.8	83.2	4.7	39,163
Texas A&M U Galveston	0.3	1.5	0.9	4.9	91.0	1.5	742
Texas Chiropractic C	0.0	2.6	1.3	5.1	90.0	1.0	390
Texas Christian U	0.2	1.1	3.7	2.7	89.4	2.9	6,993
Texas C	0.0	1.0	87.1	0.0	0.2	11.7	410
Texas C of Osteopathic Med	0.5	7.7	1.3	6.1	84.4	0.0	391
Texas Lutheran C	0.2	1.5	4.9	10.2	82.0	1.1	1,319
Texas Southern U	0.2	1.1	77.5	3.9	3.5	13.9	8,666
Texas Southmost JC	0.2	0.2	0.1	85.6	12.1	1.8	5,526
Texas St Tech Inst Sys							
Amarillo	0.7	2.7	5.0	11.4	80.2	0.0	858
Harlingen	0.1	0.2	0.6	82.2	16.4	0.5	2,623
Waco	0.3	0.7	10.7	9.0	78.3	0.9	4,022
Sweetwater	0.1	1.6	4.9	17.9	75.4	0.0	748
Texas Tech U							
Main	0.2	0.7	2.4	6.8	85.9	3.9	24,605
Health Science Center	0.4	4.6	1.9	8.2	82.2	2.7	826
Texas Woman's U	0.4	1.1	13.7	6.1	74.2	4.4	8,898
Trinity U	0.5	4.0	1.3	8.1	83.9	2.2	2,412
Trinity Valley CC	0.4	0.4	14.9	4.9	78.6	0.7	4,276
Tyler JC	0.4	0.2	13.6	1.3	83.4	1.1	7,820
U of Dallas	0.6	3.9	3.1	4.4	77.3	10.6	2,649
U of Houston							
Clear Lake	0.2	4.0	4.5	6.1	83.6	1.6	7,196
Downtown	0.2	11.3	24.4	18.7	41.8	3.7	7,409
U Park	0.4	8.3	7.2	7.8	70.1	6.2	30,372
Victoria	0.6	0.7	2.5	9.5	86.8	0.0	1,059
U of Saint Thomas	0.2	5.8	4.7	12.9	68.2	8.2	1,646
U of Texas Sys							
Arlington	0.4	6.9	6.8	4.8	76.2	4.8	23,383
Austin	0.2	5.3	3.6	9.9	74.3	6.8	50,106
Dallas	0.3	5.9	4.4	3.1	82.1	4.3	7,667
El Paso	0.3	1.1	3.1	55.3	35.5	4.8	10,491
Tyler	0.6	0.4	6.7	0.9	90.2	1.2	3,859

Continued on Following Page

1988 ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,100 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TEXAS—Continued

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of Texas Sys, cont.							
Health Science Center Houston	0.3%	10.1%	7.5%	9.3%	68.4%	4.3%	2,837
Health Science Center San Antonio	0.2	6.9	3.2	16.0	71.9	1.8	2,219
Medical Branch Galveston	0.6	9.1	6.7	9.6	71.3	2.7	1,705
Permian Basin	0.1	0.5	1.9	8.0	89.0	0.5	2,132
Pan American U	0.2	0.5	0.9	81.6	16.5	0.4	11,204
Pan American U Brownsville	0.2	0.0	1.3	74.2	24.1	0.3	1,516
San Antonio	0.2	2.6	3.4	26.7	66.3	0.8	13,134
SW Medical Ctr Dallas	0.1	6.4	3.2	6.8	79.7	3.8	1,458
U of North Texas	0.3	1.3	6.4	3.6	83.2	5.1	24,498
Vernon Regional JC	0.7	2.0	8.2	6.7	82.5	0.1	1,729
Victoria C	0.4	0.5	3.1	18.6	77.2	0.2	3,229
Wayland Baptist U	0.1	0.4	3.5	5.4	89.1	1.4	1,755
Weatherford C	2.1	0.1	3.2	0.5	91.5	2.5	2,040
West Texas St U	0.4	0.9	2.9	6.6	86.8	2.6	5,756
Western Texas C	0.1	0.1	4.2	9.2	86.0	0.3	966
Wharton County JC	0.1	0.6	10.6	15.9	72.3	0.4	2,553
Wiley C	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	369

UTAH

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Stevens Henager C	1.4%	0.5%	4.2%	3.8%	90.1%	0.0%	212
Utah Higher Education Sys							
U of Utah	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	87.1	6.8	23,756
Utah St U	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	89.0	7.8	13,777
Southern Utah St C	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	94.6	0.5	2,952
Weber St C	0.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	92.9	1.3	12,146
C of Eastern Utah	10.5	0.0	0.8	4.6	84.1	0.0	2,210
Dixie C	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	94.8	0.6	2,166
Salt Lake CC	1.2	3.3	0.5	4.0	90.9	0.1	9,048
Snow C	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	87.6	7.8	1,544
Utah Valley CC	1.6	1.3	0.1	1.8	92.9	2.3	6,833
Westminster C	0.3	1.6	1.4	3.9	90.8	2.0	1,854

VERMONT

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Bennington C	0.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%	87.6%	6.5%	613
Burlington C	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.0	95.9	0.5	197
Champlain C	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	97.9	0.5	2,029
C of Saint Joseph	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	95.9	0.5	434
Goddard C	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.9	92.8	2.5	1,005
Green Mountain C	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	96.0	2.6	529
Landmark C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	4.3	23
Marlboro C	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	94.6	3.3	240
Saint Michael's C	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	96.3	2.6	2,231
Sch for International Training	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	86.9	8.6	521
Southern Vermont C	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	95.9	1.1	635
Sterling C	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	96.9	1.5	65
Trinity C	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	98.7	0.0	1,043
U of Vermont	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.9	94.8	1.2	11,287
Vermont St C's Sys							
Castleton St C	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	98.7	0.2	1,803
CC of Vermont	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	97.1	1.7	3,465
Johnson St C	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	98.3	1.0	1,547
Lyndon St C	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	99.1	0.4	1,125
Vermont Tech C	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	98.2	0.3	740

VIRGINIA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Averett C	0.1%	1.8%	11.9%	0.9%	81.3%	4.0%	982
Bluefield C	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.0	92.1	1.9	366
Bridgewater C	0.1	1.1	2.4	0.5	94.7	1.2	973
Christendom C	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	93.7	5.0	159
Christopher Newport C	0.4	1.4	10.7	0.9	86.3	0.3	4,647
C of William and Mary	0.1	2.4	5.9	0.9	87.7	3.1	7,372
Richard Bland C	0.6	2.0	18.3	1.7	76.8	0.6	1,015
Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley C of Health Sciences	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	88.4	0.0	181
Commonwealth C	0.0	0.5	66.3	0.0	32.2	1.0	202
Commonwealth C Hampton	0.0	1.9	64.3	0.0	33.9	0.0	322
Commonwealth C Virginia Beach	0.0	0.8	14.3	4.4	80.5	0.0	502
Eastern Mennonite C	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	91.5	5.1	1,049
Eastern Va Medical Sch of the Medical C of Hampton Roads	0.0	9.6	6.7	1.3	82.4	0.0	448
Emory and Henry C	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	97.1	0.0	788
Ferrum C	0.4	0.6	6.8	1.2	90.1	0.9	1,206
George Mason U	0.4	6.5	4.8	2.6	82.4	3.4	18,965
Hampden-Sydney C	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.5	97.2	0.0	937
Hampton U	0.1	0.2	91.3	0.1	6.0	2.3	5,305
Hollins C	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	96.6	0.8	1,063
Inst of Textile Tech	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	94.3	0.0	35
James Madison U	0.1	1.5	7.8	1.2	89.1	0.3	10,906
Liberty U	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.5	93.6	1.2	10,902
Longwood C	0.2	1.5	8.7	0.4	88.8	0.4	3,042
Lynchburg C	0.1	0.5	4.9	0.3	91.9	2.2	2,447
Mary Baldwin C	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.8	92.9	1.9	1,186
Mary Washington C	0.1	1.3	3.4	1.0	93.3	0.9	3,427
Marymount U	0.2	4.3	7.2	3.3	78.1	7.0	2,977
Norfolk St U	0.2	0.4	84.6	0.3	12.7	1.8	8,123
Old Dominion U	0.5	3.0	9.8	1.2	82.9	2.7	16,364
Presbyterian Sch of Christian Education	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	74.5	17.9	106
Protestant Episcopal Theol Sem in Va	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	93.1	3.2	218
Radford U	0.3	1.2	3.1	0.9	92.9	1.7	8,764
Randolph-Macon C	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.4	95.3	1.3	1,117
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	0.1	0.8	2.5	1.1	92.2	3.2	746
Roanoke C	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	97.1	0.3	1,594
Saint Paul's C	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	1.6	1.1	555
Shenandoah C and Conservatory of Music	0.1	2.7	7.5	0.5	89.2	0.0	1,007
Southern Sem C	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	94.7	3.0	302
Sweet Briar C	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.7	90.2	4.3	553
Union Theological Sem in Va	0.0	2.7	2.2	0.5	88.7	5.9	186
U of Richmond	0.2	0.9	3.3	0.6	94.5	0.4	4,948
U of Virginia							
Main	0.0	3.7	7.6	0.6	85.3	2.8	20,802
Clinch Valley	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	97.8	0.2	1,688
Virginia Commonwealth U	0.4	2.7	13.1	1.0	81.6	1.2	20,645
Virginia CC Sys							
Blue Ridge CC	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.3	96.1	0.0	2,483
Central Virginia CC	0.1	0.3	13.1	0.1	86.3	0.0	3,721
Dabney S Lancaster CC	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.2	94.3	0.0	1,277
Danville CC	0.2	0.1	19.7	0.2	79.8	0.0	2,680
Eastern Shore CC	0.2	0.4	19.5	0.4	79.4	0.0	456
Germanna CC	0.3	0.4	7.6	0.8	90.7	0.2	2,250
J Sargeant Reynolds CC	0.5	1.6	23.4	0.5	73.7	0.3	9,747
John Tyler CC	0.1	1.1	19.1	0.9	78.1	0.7	4,243
Lord Fairfax CC	0.2	0.4	2.7	0.2	96.5	0.0	2,473
Mountain Empire CC	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	98.4	0.0	2,350
New River CC	0.1	0.4	4.0	0.2	95.1	0.2	3,044
Northern Virginia CC	0.4	7.7	8.0	3.9	78.0	2.0	31,896
Patrick Henry CC	0.3	0.3	13.1	0.1	86.2	0.0	1,726
Paul D Camp CC	0.1	0.5	29.8	0.3	68.9	0.3	966
Piedmont Virginia CC	0.1	1.0	8.6	0.5	89.4	0.3	4,053
Rappahannock CC	0.6	0.1	17.4	0.3	81.6	0.1	1,559
Southside Virginia CC	0.2	0.3	34.1	0.4	64.9	0.1	2,416
Southwest Virginia CC	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	98.7	0.0	4,082
Thomas Nelson CC	0.4	2.1	22.2	1.2	73.9	0.2	6,640
Tidewater CC	0.3	4.9	12.3	1.3	80.1	1.1	16,557
Virginia Highlands CC	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	97.2	0.0	1,975
Virginia Western CC	0.1	0.8	7.5	0.2	91.3	0.1	6,755
Wytheville CC	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	96.5	0.1	1,843
Virginia Intermont C	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.9	90.9	4.0	450

VIRGINIA—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Virginia Military Inst	0.1%	3.0%	6.6%	1.6%	87.0%	1.8%	1,285
Virginia Polytechnic Inst and St U	0.1	4.2	3.6	0.9	85.5	5.7	24,280
Virginia St U	0.1	0.4	88.4	0.2	10.3	0.6	3,855
Virginia Union U	0.2	0.0	98.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	1,248
Virginia Wesleyan C	0.4	1.4	5.0	0.9	91.2	1.1	1,261
Washington and Lee U	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.5	94.8	0.4	1,971

WASHINGTON

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Antioch C Seattle	1.3%	0.3%	1.9%	0.3%	93.6%	2.7%	376
Art Inst of Seattle	0.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	89.4	0.9	1,269
Bellevue CC	0.3	4.4	1.0	0.8	93.3	0.2	9,138
Big Bend CC	0.8	1.7	0.4	6.3	83.1	7.7	1,843
Central Washington U	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.7	90.3	1.3	7,109
Centralia C	1.7	0.8	3.9	1.5	92.0	0.1	3,372
Clark C	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.2	93.5	0.1	7,460
Cogswell C North	0.0	8.1	1.0	1.4	89.5	0.0	210
Columbia Basin C	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.2	94.6	0.0	5,186
Cornish C of the Arts	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	89.1	2.5	521
Edmonds CC	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	90.4	0.1	7,059
Everett CC	1.9	3.2	0.8	1.2	92.8	0.2	6,636
Evergreen St C	1.6	3.3	3.6	1.9	88.5	1.2	3,165
Gonzaga U	1.0	3.6	0.6	2.1	88.8	3.7	3,592
Grays Harbor C	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	94.4	0.3	2,132
Green River CC	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.3	94.1	0.0	5,421
Griffin C	0.1	4.7	8.3	2.5	79.6	4.8	1,756
Heritage C	23.0	4.0	2.1	17.2	52.2	1.6	379
Highline CC	1.3	6.7	2.9	2.1	86.0	0.9	7,368
Lower Columbia C	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	97.2	0.0	3,163
Lutheran Bible Inst of Seattle	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	91.2	3.7	136
Olympic C	1.6	4.8	2.9	2.0	88.7	0.1	5,601
Pacific Lutheran U	0.6	2.9	1.4	1.1	87.6	6.3	3,970
Peninsula C	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	90.7	1.2	2,669
Pierce C	1.5	5.4	9.1	3.3	80.3	0.5	7,715
Puget Sound Christian C	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	93.2	1.1	88
Saint Martin's C	0.6	5.2	5.7	2.6	82.8	3.2	1,200
Seattle CC Dist							
North Seattle CC	0.9	10.7	2.6	2.0	83.7	0.1	6,485
Seattle Central CC	2.0	16.7	12.4	2.3	66.5	0.1	5,886
South Seattle CC	2.1	13.3	5.7	2.0	76.6	0.2	5,335
Seattle Pacific U	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.8	89.0	5.6	3,356
Shoreline CC	0.9	7.8	0.9	1.3	88.7	0.4	6,485
Skagit Valley C	1.6	2.4	0.7	2.4	92.8	0.1	5,092
South Puget Sound CC	1.7	4.2	1.0	1.9	91.3	0.0	3,655
Tacoma CC	1.5	6.1	7.3	2.0	83.0	0.0	4,503
U of Puget Sound	0.6	4.5	1.3	1.2	91.8	0.7	4,234
U of Washington	1.0	12.6	3.1	2.1	76.5	4.8	33,460
Walla Walla C	0.5	2.8	1.8	3.4	85.4	6.2	1,428
Walla Walla CC	1.5	1.1	7.5	3.7	85.8	0.3	4,093
Washington St CC Dist							
Spokane CC	1.9	2.2	0.7	1.2	93.9	0.1	6,242
Spokane Falls CC	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.2	91.4	0.3	10,345
Washington St U	0.8	3.8	1.8	1.2	86.2	6.1	16,405
Wenatchee Valley C	6.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	89.8	0.1	2,147
Western Washington U	0.9	2.6	1.0	1.2	93.1	1.2	9,837
Whatcom CC	2.1	1.7	0.6	1.2	94.2	0.2	2,252
Whitman C	0.1	5.8	0.7	1.4	89.7	2.3	1,284
Whitworth C	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.8	92.6	2.8	1,840
Yakima Valley CC	4.0	1.5	1.5	7.3	85.6	0.1	3,750

WEST VIRGINIA

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alderson Broaddus C	0.0%	1.0%	3.7%	0.5%	91.6%	3.2%	728
Appalachian Bible C	0.0	2.7	2.2	1.1	93.4	0.5	182
Beckley C	0.0	0.5	5.7	0.3	93.5	0.0	1,605
Davis & Elkins C	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.4	90.2	2.0	789
Huntington JC of Business	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.2	93.5	0.0	448
Ohio Valley C	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	93.2	2.3	221
Parkersburg CC	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	98.7	0.5	3,219
Salem-Teikyo U							
Main	0.2	0.9	12.2	3.9	79.3	3.5	564
Clarksburg	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	93.4	0.0	166
U of Charleston	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.7	92.9	2.2	1,528
U of West Virginia Sys							
Marshall U	0.2	0.6	3.0	0.4	94.9	0.9	12,350
C of Graduate Studies	0.1	0.7	3.4	0.4	94.9	0.6	2,596
West Virginia U	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.5	91.2	4.2	18,746
Potomac St C	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.1	94.4	0.1	1,081
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	0.4	3.0	2.2	1.7	91.8	0.9	232
West Virginia St C Sys							
Bluefield St C	0.1	0.1	8.5	0.1	90.5	0.7	2,487
Concord C	0.2	0.9	4.2	0.1	94.6	0.0	2,450
Fairmont St C	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.4	97.2	0.0	5,758
Glenville St C	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	96.7	1.3	2,205
Shepherd C	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	96.7	0.0	4,010
West Liberty St C	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	96.9	0.5	2,435
West Virginia Inst of Tech	0.2	0.5	6.3	1.2	87.1	4.7	2,955
West Virginia St C	0.1	0.5	11.8	0.4	87.0	0.2	4,509
Southern West Virginia CC	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	97.8	0.0	2,688
West Virginia Northern CC	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.3	96.1	0.5	2,660
West Virginia Wesleyan C	0.3	0.9	3.7	0.6	92.3	2.2	1,484
Wheeling Jesuit C	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	95.0	2.6	1,206

WISCONSIN

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Alverno C	0.5%	0.8%	11.5%	3.2%	83.9%	0.2%	2,191
Bellin C of Nursing	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	143
Beloit C	0.1	2.9	2.2	1.1	88.9	4.7	1,203
Blackhawk Tech C	0.2	0.6	2.2	0.6	96.4	0.0	1,738
Cardinal Stritch C	0.2	1.1	5.9	0.8	92.0	0.0	3,044
Carthage C	0.1	0.5	4.7	1.4	93.1	0.3	1,842
Chippewa Valley Tech C	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	98.6	0.0	3,407
Concordia U	2.9	0.9	5.3	0.3	89.0	1.6	1,175
Edgewood C	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	95.0	3.2	1,076
Fox Valley Tech C	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	96.7	0.0	3,906
Gateway Tech C	0.7	1.0	5.3	1.6	90.9	0.6	8,153
Inst of Paper Science and Tech	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	8.8	68
Lakeland C	0.2	0.7	5.1	1.1	92.2	0.7	1,535
Lakeshore Tech C	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	98.2	0.0	2,352
Lawrence U	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.2	93.4	2.8	1,231
Madison Area Tech C	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.0	95.5	0.4	10,611
Madison Business C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	374
Maranatha Baptist Bible C	0.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	93.4	0.4	458
Marian C of Fond Du Lac	0.3	0.7	2.5	0.7	95.6	0.1	869
Marquette U	0.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	86.1	4.2	12,142
Medical C of Wisconsin	0.2	12.6	1.5	3.2	80.8	1.6	849
Mid-State Tech C	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	98.5	0.1	2,219
Milwaukee Area Tech C	0.7	1.8	17.7	2.8	76.9	0.1	19,693
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.1	94.2	0.4	466
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.2	93.2	1.0	2,808
Moraine Park Tech C	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	98.1	0.0	4,921
Mount Mary C	0.4	0.7	3.4	1.2	92.8	1.5	1,367
Mount Senario C	14.4	1.9	2.8	1.1	78.7	1.1	1,701
Nashotah House	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.6	83.9	7.1	56
Nicolet Area Tech C	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	95.5	0.0	1,311
Northeast Wisconsin Tech C	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	96.8	0.0	5,558
Northland C	9.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	84.4	1.7	647
Northwestern C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	202
Ripon C	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	93.8	3.0	857
Sacred Heart Sch of Theology	0.8	0.8	0.0	4.6	86.2	7.7	130
Saint Norbert C	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	97.7	0.3	1,827
Silver Lake C	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	98.6	0.3	796
Stratton C	1.5	0.5	27.6	5.3	65.1	0.0	601
U of Wisconsin Madison	0.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	87.4	6.4	43,364

WISCONSIN—Cont.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of Wisconsin, cont.							
Eau Claire	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	96.8%	1.6%	11,038
Green Bay	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	95.4	1.2	5,221
La Crosse	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	97.1	0.8	9,242
Oshkosh	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	95.7	0.9	11,209
Milwaukee	0.7	1.7	5.9	2.2	86.5	2.9	25,212
Parkside	0.2	1.2	3.2	2.5	92.3	0.5	5,172
Platteville	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	97.0	1.0	5,334
River Falls	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	96.8	0.9	5,544
Stevens Point	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	95.4	2.1	9,318
Stout	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	95.1	1.5	7,597
Superior	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.4	94.2	1.6	2,437
Whitewater	0.2	0.7	2.4	1.0	94.8	1.0	10,458
Centers	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	96.3	0.6	11,184
Viterbo C	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	97.2	0.0	1,060
Waukesha County Tech C	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	98.0	0.1	4,424
Western Wisconsin Tech C	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	98.3	0.0	3,452
Wisconsin Indianhead Tech C	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.2	0.0	3,157
Wisconsin Lutheran C	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	96.4	1.3	224

WYOMING

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
Casper C	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	97.1%	0.2%	3,471
Central Wyoming C	10.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	86.3	0.4	1,406
Eastern Wyoming C	0.8	0.1	1.0	2.1	96.0	0.0	1,362
Laramie County CC	0.8	0.6	2.7	4.3	91.6	0.0	3,676
Northwest C	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	96.5	1.2	1,739
Sheridan C	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	97.4	0.6	1,980
U of Wyoming	1.3	0.2	0.8	2.2	91.2	4.2	10,773
Western Wyoming CC	0.6	0.9	0.9	5.0	92.6	0.1	1,504
Wyoming Tech Inst	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.4	93.2	0.0	629

Have a question about your subscription?

For fastest service, please write, don't phone.

Please check the appropriate box(es) below:

☐ Change a delivery address
☐ Report a subscription problem
☐ Enter a new subscription (48 issues—one year)
☐ Renew a subscription (48 issues—one year)
☐ $57.50; payment enclosed
☐ Bill me
☐ Charge VISA # ____________
☐ Charge MasterCard # ____________

Signature Expiration date

Name

Institution

Street address or box number

City State Zip

Mail to:
Subscription Department
The Chronicle of Higher Education
P.O. Box 1955
Marion, Ohio 43305

Please allow four weeks for your order or adjustment to be processed. D1590

(-2175-1)

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

April 18, 1990 • *$2*
Volume XXXVI, Number 31

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scholars are writing the history of the National Endowment for the Humanities 25 years after it was founded to examine the nature of American civilization: Page A6.

A last-minute postponement could not dampen scientists' excitement as the Hubble Space Telescope was poised for launching: Page A6.

A serious shortage of workers with mathematical training is foreseen by 2000 unless steps are taken to revitalize the field: Page A13.

The default rate on federally guaranteed student loans has gone down slightly, according to Education Department figures: Page A19.

Colleges want the Supreme Court to hear a complicated case that could involve millions of dollars for endowments: Page A19.

Far from aiding the poor, philanthropy promotes the interests of the upper classes, says the author of a new book on charity: Page A29.

Many urban counselors are too busy dealing with high-school students' problems to help them prepare for college: Page A35.

Reform proposals offered by the commissioners of eight sports conferences are getting good early reviews: Page A37.

The top education official has warned Soviet universities not to seek economic independence from the government: Page A39.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-48**
Athletics	A37-38
Books	A11, 18
Business & Philanthropy	A29-34
Coming Events	A43
Computers	A15
Deadlines	A47
Deaths	A43
Fact File	A17
Gazette	A43
Government & Politics	A19-26
Grants	A34
International	A39-41
Personal & Professional	A13-18
Scholarship	A6-12
Students	A35-36
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-56**
Bulletin Board	B5-55
End Paper	B56
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

'HUGE FIASCO POTENTIAL'

Scientists Angered by White House's Refusal to Invite Them to Global-Warming Meeting

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Scientists and science-policy scholars say they have been shut out of a White House conference on global warming to be held here this week.

The international meeting, the "White House Conference on Science and Economic Research Related to Global Change," has been advertised by the Bush Administration as evidence that it is serious about examining the threat of global warming.

But Alan S. Miller, director of the University of Maryland's Center for Global Change, said the conference has "huge fiasco potential."

Mr. Miller said he knew no one actually doing research on climate change who had been invited to the meeting or who had been permitted to attend it. Without scientists and economists present, he said, he failed to see how the meeting could have much credibility with the representatives of foreign countries who will be present.

No Schedule or Agenda Available

Planning for the conference also appears to be disorganized. A week before the conference was to begin, the White House had yet to release to representatives of the 17 participating countries a formal agenda, a schedule, or a list of those attending the meeting.

The disorganization and the lack of a theme for the conference disappointed those planning to attend. "We would have liked a little more specificity," said Bert

Continued on Page A10

Faculty Job Market Slowly Improving, Evidence Indicates

More people in Ph.D. programs; employment listings multiply

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

The faculty job market appears to be improving—not in spectacular leaps and bounds, but slowly and in increments.

That's the conclusion reached by associations that represent academic disciplines, by administrators who oversee faculty hiring, and by some graduate students seeking campus jobs.

Faculty salaries average $41,650, up 6.1% in a year, the American Association of University Professors reports: A13.

But because much of the evidence is anecdotal, observers of faculty-hiring trends sound like politicians when asked these days about the job market for new professors.

"I'd say there's cautious optimism," says Judith Ginsberg, director of foreign-language programs for the Modern Language Association, which represents some 30,000 scholars in English and foreign languages. "We have seen things improve in the last few years, and we have seen them maintain."

'We Don't Want to Over-Encourage'

Nonetheless, Ms. Ginsberg is quick to add this caveat: "We don't want to over-encourage people and tell them there are going to be lots and lots of jobs."

Several recent studies have concluded that in the next decade, colleges and universities will have to replace a large number of professors. The studies are based on predictions anticipating a wave of faculty

Continued on Page A14

Bush Aides Change Plan for Black-College Aid, Concentrate on Individual Institutions' Needs

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The White House's Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities is now paying more attention to the needs and strengths of individual institutions, Bush Administration officials say.

The officials say they developed the new approach because previous federal efforts to help black colleges and universities assumed that the institutions were homogeneous, and as a result the efforts did not make the best use of the government's resources.

"People have wanted to paint all 117 institutions with the same brush," says Robert K. Goodwin, executive director of the White House initiative.

This week, black-college leaders will travel here for a meeting during which Mr. Goodwin and other officials will formally unveil the new strategy. Most advocates for black colleges say Mr. Goodwin is moving the program in the right direction,

Continued on Page A24

Grim Anniversary Bears Down on China's Campuses, Students

Beijing's universities are deathly still and anti-terrorist troops are in the streets as the first anniversary of Tiananmen Square nears: Page A31.

New White-Student Unions on Some Campuses Are Sparking Outrage and Worry

By ROBIN WILSON

Angered by admissions and financial-aid policies that they say unfairly favor minority students, undergraduates on some campuses are forming white-student unions.

The students say they are tired of being excluded from internship and scholarship programs because they are white. And they say they resent the special steps colleges are taking to attract and retain minority students. Leaders of most of the white-student groups say they are not white supremacists. But at some institutions, students involved with the groups are linked with the Ku Klux Klan.

The white groups have sparked outrage on the campuses where they have come together. Students at some institutions have called the union members racists and have staged protests aimed at stopping them from meeting.

Reaction from administrators and facul-

Continued on Page A36

STEPHEN MORTON, THE GAINESVILLE SUN

Mark Wright (center), the founder of a white-student union at the U. of Florida, is confronted by a member of the campus's Coalition Against Bigotry.

MARGINALIA

From our very own "Bulletin Board" section, in an ad for California State University, San Marcos:

"Located 30 miles north of San Diego in one of the nation's most rapidly growing regions, the university is expected to grow at least 10,000 undergraduate and graduate students in the next ten years."

That's *one* way to solve the enrollment problem.

■

And from our "Government & Politics" section:

"Advisory boards of the Association of American Medical Colleges approved a statement on conflicts of interest that will probably be released later this month. The medical-college association's report will also contain skeletal guidelines."

Such as "The neck bone's connected to the head bone"?

■

New item in the University of Michigan *ResearchNews:*

"For the second year in a row, the *ResearchNews* has received an Award of Excellence in the Technical Publications Competition sponsored by the Southeastern Michigan Chapter of the Society for Technial Communicaitons (STC)."

It's enough to fluster *any*body.

■

Request in *CONews*, a publication of the College of Nursing at the University of North Dakota:

"New photos are needed at the College of Nursing display for the side show and for brochures. . . .

For the brochures, maybe—but for the side show? Sorry.

■

Letter sent to Berkshire Community College by Russell Sage College:

"In an effort to increase awareness of the Creative Arts in Therapy program that Russell Sage College offers, I have enclosed one of our posters and information sheet. . . .

"Our program often attacks transfer students and, because of that, I would be happy to visit your school, if feasible, to conduct an introductory session on the use of the creative arts in therapy and an overview of the program."

O.K., but no fighting.

■

Recruiting letter from the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University:

"The abundance of highly developed clinics, the excellence and theoretical turn of the faculty, a commitment to a humanistic view of law—these are just a few of the attributes that have contributed to Cardozo's growing reputation. Cardozo has developed, particularly, a reputation as a hospital place for older students, and those changing careers."

Sign us up as an outpatient. —C.G.

In Brief

Pulitzer Prizes Go to 4 in Academe

NEW YORK—Four people with ties to colleges and universities were among the 22 winners of this year's Pulitzer Prizes, announced last week:

- For poetry, Charles Simic, a professor of English at the University of New Hampshire, for *The World Doesn't End*. The book was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- For biography, Sebastian de Grazia, a retired professor of political philosophy at Rutgers University for *Machiavelli in Hell*, published by Princeton University Press.
- For music, Mel Powell, a professor of music composition at the California Institute of Arts, for "Duplicates for Two Pianos and Orchestra."
- For drama, August Wilson, a resident playwright at the Yale School of Drama, for "The Piano Lesson."

President's Office Bombed at Wesleyan U.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The office of the president of Wesleyan University was damaged by fire after gasoline bombs were hurled through the window. The attack occurred at 4 a.m. No one was in the building, and no injuries were reported.

A security guard was walking to his car in the parking lot near the building when he heard glass breaking and saw flames in the office of William M. Chace, the president, according to a university spokesman. As the guard radioed the fire department, he saw a man running from the building. The guard was unable to catch the man, the spokesman said.

Three students in a nearby fraternity house reported seeing two men running from the scene.

The fire was put out quickly, but caused an estimated $60,000 in damage. Police and fire officials found the remains of two gasoline bombs that had been made with beer bottles.

An investigation is being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, in conjunction with the Middletown police and fire departments and the campus police.

29 ARRESTED IN M.I.T. PROTESTS

SEAN DOUGHERTY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

At least 27 students and 2 lecturers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were arrested last week (*above*) during three days of protests against M.I.T.'s investments in companies that do business in South Africa. The protests were sponsored by a campus group called the Coalition Against Apartheid.

The group has urged M.I.T. to cut its ties with companies doing business in South Africa. The group says the institute has about $240-million invested in such companies. The protesters were charged with trespassing, disturbing the peace, and assault and battery.

M.I.T.'s president, Paul E. Gray, defended the institute's decision to retain what he said amounted to $84-million in investments in companies that adhere to a code of conduct agreed to by U.S. businesses.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Abortion-Rights Groups Rally Across Country

Students at as many as 50 colleges held rallies, registered voters, and signed petitions this month in support of abortion rights as part of the National Day of Campus Pro-Choice Actions.

The events, spread over three days, were sponsored by two lobbying groups based in Washington, the National Abortion Rights Action League and the United States Student Association.

The activities ranged from a voter-registration rally at the University of California at Los Angeles, to dormitory canvasses for pro-choice voters at Grinnell College, to a petition drive at Cornell University for the Freedom of Choice Act.

The sponsoring groups said the events were the beginning of a seven-month drive to urge students who support abortion rights to register to vote.

Police, Students in Mêlée at Central Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—A mêlée broke out between campus police and nearly 200 students at Central Connecticut State University after a group of students was ordered to stop playing in a mud puddle.

The incident has led to a campus investigation to determine

Debate Over College Costs and Quality Masks Deeper Problems, Says Harvard's Bok

JOE WRINN

Derek Bok: Critics have been attacking higher education "more savagely . . . than at any time in my memory."

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Harvard University's President Derek Bok, in response to widespread criticisms of higher education, has told his institution's Board of Overseers that much of the current debate about costs and quality masks deeper problems facing colleges.

In his annual report to the overseers, Mr. Bok sought to answer critics who he said had attacked colleges and universities "more savagely during the past ten years than at any time in my memory."

"Most of the charges are flawed because they ignore basic conflicts and contradictions in the demands society makes on universities," Mr. Bok said. "By ignoring the conflicts that underlie so many of the complaints, the debate will remain superficial, overlooking deeper problems that urgently need discussion."

Mr. Bok called for a more careful scrutiny of higher education, focusing on whether universities are serving society. "In particular, we need to step back and ask whether our universities are doing all they might to help the country address its most important problems—lagging competitiveness, poverty, inadequate public education, environmental hazards, and many more," he said.

Curriculum a Target

In his report, Mr. Bok noted that the curriculum had sparked the most bitter complaints. Some educators say colleges should pay more attention to ethics, racial awareness, and environmental problems, while others, especially conservative critics, argue that the failure to require the study of history and cultural traditions of Western civilization is "symptomatic of a broader decay of standards among the faculty and a general laxity and permissiveness on American campuses today."

Yet, Mr. Bok said, proponents of the latter point of view would be among the first to applaud the existence of a competitive, decentralized system of higher education.

"When educators disagree this strongly about the curriculum, the differences are typically so subjective and value-laden that no one can prove convincingly that only one answer is correct . . .," he said. "It is unrealistic and inconsistent to support a decentralized form of organization while also criticizing higher education for refusing to adopt a single preferred curriculum. One cannot have it both ways."

—LIZ McMILLEN

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Personal & Professional

'In' Box

Stanford University's president, Donald Kennedy, has joined the ranks of those who think teaching is undervalued.

In a speech this month, Mr. Kennedy gave his vision of Stanford two decades from now. He noted that while teaching and research were both important at Stanford, "the relative weight has shifted over time, as the relatively new term 'research university' suggests."

"It is time for us to reaffirm that education—that is, teaching in all its forms—is the primary task, and that our society will judge us in the long run on how well we do it."

Mr. Kennedy noted that faculty members at his institution could buy out teaching time to concentrate on research, that too many courses are taught by temporary faculty members who are unappreciated and undercompensated, and that junior professors who have strong teaching records "fail at the tenure line too often." He also lamented the lack of discussion about curricular or pedagogical issues, and the lack of attention paid to advising.

Mr. Kennedy and academic officials at Stanford are working on a strategy to elevate the status of teaching.

Lest anyone fear that Stanford wants to be known as a teaching rather than a research institution, Mr. Kennedy assured the campus that the university could be superb at both.

■

Don't count on it, say some skeptics of recent talk about improving the status of teaching.

As an associate professor of English at the University of Texas at Austin said at a recent awards ceremony, "teaching excellence and a dollar will get you a cup of coffee at this university."

Kate Frost, one of two faculty members who received the Student Association's annual teaching-excellence awards this month, says she's fed up with what she sees as the university's lack of commitment to undergraduate teaching. She plans to leave the university as soon as she can find another job.

The Student Association had asked Ms. Frost to deliver a hypothetical "last lecture," as though she were about to leave and was looking back on her experiences. "That's closer to the truth than you know," she quipped in a speech to students.

Ms. Frost, a tenured associate professor who has received university teaching awards in four out of the last six years, criticized the university for making deep cuts in its writing program and for valuing research above teaching.

In her speech, she urged students to "get off your duffs and take back your university." Ms. Frost told them they should demand smaller classes, greater incentives for good teaching, and more courses taught by faculty members rather than by graduate students.

She received a standing ovation.

Shortage of Workers With Math Training Is Foreseen by 2000

Report says it is vital that women, minorities be attracted to the field

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

The nation will face a serious shortage of scientists, engineers, teachers, and other mathematically trained workers by 2000 unless steps are taken quickly to revitalize mathematics education, a report by the National Research Council warns.

A decade from now, the demand for academic and non-academic employees who need mathematics training will be 36 per cent higher than it was in 1986, and nearly twice as high as the growth in overall employment, the report warns. Yet the traditional college-age population—and the pool of white male students that currently supplies most scientists and engineers—is expected to shrink by 1995, it says. Encouraging more women and minority-group members to study mathematics is vital, it says.

Part of 3-Year Project

The 119-page report, a statistical profile called "A Challenge of Numbers: People in the Mathematical Sciences," was prepared by the research council's Committee on the Mathematical Sciences in the Year 2000. It is one element of a three-year project aimed at revitalizing mathematics at colleges and universities. Two forthcoming reports will focus on the mathematics curriculum and support services for mathematics departments. Together, the reports will form the basis of a final report, slated for release late this year, that will make specific recommendations on improving mathematics education.

The latest report discusses the reasons for the decline in interest in mathematics. Among the explanations are a fluctuating employment market in the 1970's and 1980's, huge enrollments in introductory and remedial courses that have placed a heavy demand on faculty members and contributed to a static curriculum, a drop in research money for mathematics re-

Continued on Page A16

Average Faculty Salary Reaches $41,650, Up 6.1% in a Year, AAUP Survey Finds

Professorial pay increase surpasses inflation for ninth straight time

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

The average college professor is earning $41,650 this academic year, up 6.1 per cent over last year, according to the report of an annual survey that the American Association of University Professors will release this week.

The figures mark the ninth year in a row in which faculty salaries rose faster than the rate of inflation, which the association estimates at 4.9 per cent so far this academic year.

By contrast, the average pay of college administrators rose only 4.5 per cent this year, the second time in three years that the increase did not keep pace with inflation, according to a survey conducted by the College and University Personnel Association.

In a statement, Hirschel Kasper, chairman of the A.A.U.P. committee that wrote the faculty-salary report, warned that "underpaying faculty today" could discourage students from pursuing careers in academe.

> **"If the country is going to respond to the projected shortage of faculty, one pivotal place to begin is with the compensation of today's faculty."**

"If the country is going to respond to the projected shortage of faculty in the next five years, one pivotal place to begin is with the compensation of today's faculty," said Mr. Kasper, who is a professor of economics at Oberlin College.

Pay by Academic Rank

By academic rank, the A.A.U.P. reported the following average salaries and one-year increases for faculty members at all types of institution:

- Full professor—$53,540, up 6.3 per cent.
- Associate professor—$39,590, up 6.3 per cent.
- Assistant professor—$32,970, up 6.3 per cent.
- Instructor—$24,890, up 5.4 per cent.

When adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, the average salary rose 1.1 per cent, the same adjusted rate of increase as last year's.

2,100 Institutions Reported

The figures are based on reports from more than 2,100 public and private colleges and universities and cover all full-time members of the instructional staff, excluding those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year.

The statistics were compiled by Maryse Eymonerie Associates, a research company in Hilton Head, S.C.

The study shows that by type of institution, salaries this year are highest at doctorate-granting public and private universities, where they average $47,080. The average pay of professors at comprehensive institutions is $40,010, while that at two-year colleges is $33,950 and that at baccalaureate colleges is $33,400.

By sector, faculty members at private, independent institutions continue to have the highest earnings, with an average salary for all ranks combined of $45,080, the A.A.U.P. report says. The average pay for professors at private, church-related institutions is $34,910, while the average professor at a public institution earns $41,920.

The average pay of "continuing" faculty members—those who taught at the same institution both this year and last year—rose 7.3 per cent, according to the salary report.

The salary gap between men and women persists, with women earning less than men at every rank, according to the report. Based on a sample of 30,000 professors at 40 four-year colleges, the salaries of men

Continued on Page A17

Teacher-Training Reformers Back Creation of a New Kind of Educational Institution

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

If the reform-minded Holmes Group prevails, tomorrow's schoolteachers will receive much of their preparation in a new kind of educational institution called a "professional-development school."

According to a report scheduled to be released this week by the consortium of research universities, such institutions would be created by universities and public schools in partnership. Faculty members and schoolteachers would work together there to train future teachers and to conduct applied research on teaching and learning.

Aiming at 'the Long Haul'

The professional-development schools, which would be formed from existing institutions, would "work on the problems of teaching over the long haul—as long as several generations of teachers," says the report, which will be debated by a panel of teacher educators this week in Boston at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association.

"In the past, schools of education have mass-produced clinical experience for student teachers under highly variable conditions of supervision," says Richard F. Elmore, co-chairman of the project that produced the report. "Student teachers have just gone out into the world and worked with supervising teachers, some excellent and some not."

With professional-development schools, he says, "student teachers will be in an institutional setting where the focus is constantly on the relationship between the systematic knowledge of teaching and learning on one hand and practice on the other."

When it comes to research, says Mr. Elmore, a professor of educational administration at Michigan State University, "the university's posture toward the schools is pretty hit-or-miss. It depends on the strength and research interests of individual faculty members."

He says the professional-development schools will provide "a powerful way" to attract faculty members who can pursue their own research interests and concentrate on improving the schools at the same time.

97 Colleges in Consortium

The report, "Tomorrow's Schools," is the product of a two-year effort by the Holmes Group, which comprises 97 public and private institutions dedicated to educational reform.

The concept of the professional-development school was introduced in 1986 in the consortium's organizing manifesto, "Tomorrow's Teachers." The model was refined by a group of 120 university and school administrators, faculty members,

Continued on Page A18

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

Cov. 1, Pgs: A2, A13, A17

Average Faculty Salary $41,650, Up 6.1% in Year, AAUP Finds

Continued From Page A13

and women by rank this year are as follows:

- Full professor—$67,760 for men and $59,590 for women.
- Associate professor—$46,540 for men and $43,170 for women.
- Assistant professor—$39,810 for men and $36,020 for women.
- Instructor—$30,090 for men and $29,360 for women.
- Lecturer—$37,590 for men and $29,290 for women.

In an analysis of salary trends by region, the association reported that professors in the West Coast states have the highest salaries this year, averaging $48,230. Those teaching in the Southeastern states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee earn the least, averaging $35,730.

The average professor this year receives $51,400 in total compensation, a figure that includes both salary and fringe benefits, according to the A.A.U.P. report. By rank, total compensation is $65,610 for full professors, $49,420 for associate professors, $40,900 for assistant professors, $31,050 for instructors, and $34,610 for lecturers.

In a summary of demographic trends, the report said the average male professor is 48 years old and the average female professor is 43. Men dominate the profession, making up 72.6 per cent of the full-time professoriate, the report said.

A table showing average salaries by rank at more than 1,800 institutions will appear in a future issue of *The Chronicle*.

The full salary report includes, by institution, salaries by rank and sex, and average compensation by rank.

The report appears in the March-April issue of *Academe*, the association's magazine. It may be purchased for $30 prepaid from the A.A.U.P., 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005; (202) 737-5900. ■

	Public		Private, independent		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$57,520	5.9%	$68,360	6.8%	$61,210	7.0%	$59,920	6.2%
Associate professor	42,010	6.0%	46,440	7.1%	43,810	6.4%	42,830	6.2%
Assistant professor	35,380	5.8%	39,110	7.5%	36,330	7.6%	36,110	6.2%
Instructor	24,570	4.7%	30,610	8.2%	31,190	4.8%	25,710	5.4%
Lecturer	27,420	—	34,510	—	27,400	—	29,110	—
All ranks	45,490	5.9%	53,690	7.0%	46,380	6.9%	47,080	6.2%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$49,610	6.4%	$51,000	7.0%	$48,020	7.7%	$49,710	6.5%
Associate professor	39,690	6.5%	39,740	6.7%	38,090	6.9%	39,250	6.5%
Assistant professor	32,730	6.8%	32,780	7.1%	31,900	5.9%	32,640	6.7%
Instructor	25,110	7.3%	26,470	7.2%	25,160	7.3%	25,250	5.6%
Lecturer	25,630	—	29,510	—	33,960	—	26,290	—
All ranks	40,140	6.4%	40,370	6.9%	38,510	6.9%	40,010	6.5%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$43,270	5.4%	$46,830	6.1%	$37,620	6.6%	$42,180	6.1%
Associate professor	35,850	4.8%	35,940	6.2%	31,410	6.1%	34,030	5.8%
Assistant professor	29,650	4.7%	29,520	6.5%	26,390	5.9%	28,210	5.8%
Instructor	24,220	4.3%	24,100	5.6%	22,030	5.6%	23,210	5.1%
Lecturer	25,400	—	29,170	—	21,240	—	25,860	—
All ranks	34,420	4.9%	36,320	6.2%	30,480	6.2%	33,400	5.8%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$43,000	5.7%	$31,560	6.9%	$26,040	4.2%	$42,430	5.7%
Associate professor	35,990	6.3%	27,830	9.1%	25,130	5.5%	35,540	6.4%
Assistant professor	30,560	5.8%	24,620	9.6%	22,490	5.3%	30,080	5.9%
Instructor	25,850	5.7%	18,840	4.5%	18,570	4.3%	25,240	5.7%
Lecturer	22,040	—	—	—	—	—	22,040	—
All ranks	34,560	5.9%	25,210	8.1%	23,000	6.1%	33,950	6.0%
Institutions without academic ranks								
All	$34,510	5.6%	$27,320	5.6%	$22,400	3.8%	$34,390	5.6%
All institutions except institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$53,210	6.0%	$59,600	6.7%	$44,320	7.0%	$53,540	6.3%
Associate professor	40,250	6.1%	41,210	6.8%	35,320	6.4%	39,590	6.3%
Assistant professor	33,530	6.1%	34,030	7.1%	29,080	6.2%	32,970	6.3%
Instructor	25,040	5.1%	26,030	7.0%	23,110	5.9%	24,890	5.4%
Lecturer	26,500	—	33,050	—	27,110	—	27,780	—
All ranks	41,920	6.0%	45,080	6.8%	34,910	6.6%	41,650	6.1%

— No data reported.
Note: Salary figures are based on 2,127 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,717 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Business-Program Accrediting Group Adopts Evaluation Standards

RENO

In the latest round in the battle over who should define the quality of business education, a new accrediting group for business-administration programs has adopted evaluation standards and begun accepting applications from institutions seeking accreditation.

The new group, the Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs, was established last year by educators who were critical of the major business-school accrediting organization because they said its standards promoted research over teaching (*The Chronicle*, May 24, 1989).

At its annual meeting here this month, the 451 members of the new association approved two sets of standards, one for associate-degree programs and another for baccalaureate and master's programs.

> **"We want to move slowly at the outset so we can assure quality both in the evaluative process and in preparing institutions for the accrediting review."**

"Our standards and our thrust are based upon our pursuit of excellence in teaching," said Andrew V. Stevenson, second vice-president of the association. "The many institutions out there offering quality programs want that quality validated."

Pilot Group of 12

Accreditation is a voluntary, non-governmental procedure that uses peer review to determine if programs merit public confidence.

The association plans to begin the year-long accreditation process with a pilot group of six two-year and six four-year institutions.

"We want to move slowly at the outset so we can assure quality both in the evaluative process and in preparing institutions for the accrediting review," said Mr. Stevenson, who is also vice-chancellor for student services at the Metropolitan Community Colleges District in Missouri.

The association has come under fire for duplicating the activities of the leading business-school accrediting group, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. But Mr. Stevenson denied the criticism, saying that, among other things, the A.C.B.S.P. would be the only group to certify two-year colleges.

Faculty Qualifications

"It's very critical that community colleges have the opportunity to validate the quality of their instruction," he said. "They attract a significant percentage of minorities and immigrants, and those people will constitute a growing segment of the work force," he added.

The two groups also differ on the matter of faculty qualifications. The A.C.B.S.P. standards say that professors with appropriate doctoral degrees should teach at least 40 per cent of the baccalaureate credit hours in business and at least 70 per cent of the graduate credit hours. Those standards are slightly less strict than the assembly's.

At two-year colleges, the A.C.B.S.P. standards require, among other things, that at least 60 per cent of business courses be taught by full-time professors, and that institutions demonstrate efforts to insure that all students, including those in evening and off-campus programs, have opportunities to take classes taught by full-time professors.

Meanwhile, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business is considering substantial changes in its accreditation standards and plans to put a new system up for a membership vote next year. —JEAN EVANGELAUF

COMPUTER SOFTWARE

CAPSTONE™
Decision Making
Operational Reports
Transaction Processing
"Giving Meaning to Information"

CAPSTONE™
Administrative Software
Constructed to Serve You Better

Compare CAPSTONE to any other integrated software package. From its speed and flexibility to its ease of use, you'll agree: CAPSTONE is better built from the ground up!

CAPSTONE serves your:
- Admissions Office*
- Alumni Development Office*
- Business Office
- Continuing Education Office
- Evening College Office
- Financial Aid Office
- Food Service Office*
- Graduate Office
- Housing Office
- Registrar's Office*

* Also available for stand-alone operation for these offices.

Before you decide, call for details about CAPSTONE's unique advantages.

NCMS National College Management Systems, Inc.
Suite 108, Two Windsor Plaza
2 Windsor Drive • Allentown, PA 18195
(215) 395-0609

C 2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

# of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

April 25, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 32

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The newly unearthed remains of two Elizabethan theaters have delighted and confused Shakespeare scholars: Page A4.

A Bush proposal to create institutes for global-change research irked many participants at a White House conference: Page A4.

A jury awarded $1-million to a professor who said Claremont Graduate School had denied him tenure because of his race: Page A11.

Tougher regulations to increase government supervision of for-profit trade schools are gaining support in more and more states: Page A22.

To keep U.S. students abreast of world affairs, a coalition has asked for more support of international-exchange programs: Page A23.

Stricter criteria for membership in the N.C.A.A.'s top division have been suggested by a panel reviewing the association's structure: Page A36.

There has been "serious talk" among blacks about boycotting colleges that do a poor job of educating black athletes, Arthur Ashe said at a conference: Page A36.

Buffeted by war and theft, the U. of El Salvador has been fighting to survive in virtual exile: Page A38.

The Soviet government has agreed to increase and broaden its program of aid grants to include all students with passing grades: Page A41.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-48**
Athletics	A36-37
Books	A8
Business & Philanthropy	A31-34
Coming Events	A42
Computers	A21
Deadlines	A44
Deaths	A42
Fact Files	A12, 20
Gazette	A42
Government & Politics	A22-30
Grants	A33
International	A38-41
Personal & Professional	A11-21
Scholarship	A4-10
Students	A35
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-56**
Arts	B7-8
Bulletin Board	B9-55
End Paper	B56
Opinion & Letters	B1-6

'MINORITY SITUATION A DISASTER AREA'

Universities Awarded Record Number of Doctorates Last Year; Foreign Students Thought to Account for Much of the Increase

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

American universities awarded more doctorates in 1989 than ever before, but foreign students were thought to account for much of the increase. The number of doctorates earned by U.S. citizens was nearly the same as in 1988, as was the number earned by Americans from minority groups.

Those findings, released by the National Research Council, were included in the council's annual Survey of Earned Doctorates. The survey is sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Agriculture and Education Departments. A detailed report and analysis of the figures will be available later this year.

Because several recent studies have predicted that the United States faces a potential shortage of professors in the coming decade, many colleges and universities are closely monitoring the supply of American doctoral-degree recipients, who traditionally have formed the pool from which future scholars are drawn.

Doctorate Recipients: U.S. Citizens by Ethnic Group

	1989	10-year change
White	20,688	− 5.6%
Black	811	−23.2
Hispanic	569	+23.2
Asian	624	+45.8
American Indian	93	+14.8
Race unknown	387	—
All U.S. citizens	**23,172**	**− 9.0%**

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Although there are signs that minority graduate enrollment is rising, the latest data on doctorates are likely to disappoint campuses scrambling to hire more minority professors now. Blacks earned 23.2 per cent fewer doctorates than they did a decade ago. While other minority groups increased their share, their overall numbers remained small.

Peter D. Syverson, a spokesman for the Council of Graduate Schools, said that despite the record number of doctorates awarded last year, "the major question still exists: What's happening with U.S. citizens and with U.S. minorities?"

Said Alan Fechter, executive director of the research council's Office of Scientific and Engi-

Continued on Page A11

Engineering Professors Are the Highest Paid for 7th Straight Year

By DEBRA E. BLUM

For the seventh consecutive year, professors of engineering are earning more than their colleagues in other fields, according to an annual survey of faculty salaries by discipline. Faculty members in nursing, home economics, and library sciences remain at the bottom of the pay scale.

The survey did not include professional-school faculty members or administrators who have professorial rank.

"Nothing short of a wholesale turnaround in the academic job market would make our results any different from before," said Richard D. Howe, a professor of leadership and higher education at Ap-

Continued on Page A20

Efforts Under Way to Persuade Universities to Use Investments to Press Business on the Environment

By DENISE K. MAGNER

As more Americans organize car-pools and sort bottles by color, the nation's colleges and universities are beginning to conclude that they, too, may soon have to deal with the environment in a new way: through their investments.

Efforts are getting under way to urge colleges, as shareholders, to apply an environmental litmus test to companies whose stocks are in their investment portfolios—and to exert pressure on businesses that don't pass it.

Likened to South Africa, Divestment

Some college officials predict that the move to turn an environmental spotlight on their investments could attract as much attention on campuses in the 1990's as divesting stock in companies that have ties to South Africa did in the 1980's.

The first signs of such attention have appeared in recent shareholder resolutions. Colleges and other investors are now voting on the resolutions, an unusual number of which concern the environment.

Gary B. Helms, vice-president of investments for the University of Chicago, says: "Potentially, the environment could attract more attention and emotion than South Africa, because everyone is affected and everyone can do something about the environment."

Many analysts, however, say the prospect of colleges' reviewing the environmental record of companies in which they invest raises many complicated questions. Among them: Is there any agreement on campuses as to what constitutes "environmentally sound" corporate behavior? Is there an objective party that could provide information about a firm's record?

"The environment affects a broader set

Continued on Page A34

- **Some scientists and lawmakers** seek an overhaul of the way the U.S. supports environmental research: Page A23.
- **Some environmentalists** want aid cut off from studies likely to increase farmers' use of pesticides: Page A23.
- **Students** on at least 2,000 campuses have been celebrating the 20th anniversary of Earth Day: Page A35.

Columbia U. Uses Philosophy of 'Selective Excellence' to Make Painful Cuts in Programs, Administration

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

NEW YORK

A wide range of scholarly and professional disciplines has long flourished at Columbia University, giving the urban campus the character of a vibrant and sprawling academic tree.

But these days the university is shearing off some of its branches. Officials say years of neglect have allowed the institution's basic structure to become overgrown and unruly.

The pruning process is called "selective excellence," a labor-intensive effort to shrink, consolidate, or weed out programs and departments of inferior quality, while cultivating those that are ultimately deemed to be superior.

Some aspects of Columbia's situation are not unique, since many of the nation's most prestigious private research universities now find their budgets pinched uncomfortably between skyrocketing costs and increasing resentment over the high tuitions they charge. They, too, have been or

Continued on Page A31

MARGINALIA

Communication on the letterhead of George Bush, addressed to "Mr. Law Library, Paul M Hebert Law Center, Louisiana State Universt":

"Dear Mr. Law Library,

"I have just been informed that at the last meeting of the membership committee of the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle your name was placed in nomination by Senator Phil Gramm and you were accepted for membership.

"Last year the Inner Circle had many outstanding members including Joe Coors, Estee Lauder, Arnold Schwarzenegger, George Shultz and Sam Walton. I know you will enjoy meeting your fellow members at Inner Circle functions in Washington and in other locations around the country.

"Barbara and I are especially excited about the news of your nomination because we will have the chance to be with you at the Inner Circle's next gathering in Washington, D.C., on May 2nd and 3rd. At that time we will be attending the Inner Circle's Spring Dinner Dance and we certainly hope you can make it. . . .

"In closing, I want to congratulate you on your nomination and I hope that you will decide to accept membership in this most important organization. Barbara and I look forward to seeing you in Washington on May 3rd. Sincerely, GEORGE BUSH"

Shall we bring our books?

■

A flyer from the National Seminars Group announcing a workshop called "Proofreading, Editing & Writing Skills" notes that one session will be held in "Louisville, AR."

■

The facts of life, according to the *Wall Street Journal:* "Female doctors have below-average rates of marriage and childbearing, two University of North Carolina demographers report; by contrast, male physicians have above-average rates."

■

Flyer found by a reader at Normandale Community College:

NEW DRAMA CLUB'S FIRST ANNUAL
PLAYWRIGHT'S CONTEST
RULES AND REGULATIONS

"1. All entries must be original work of the authors.

"2. Running time must stay within the 30-45 minute boundry.

"3. Title page must contain the following: author's name, address, and phone number.

"4. All entries must be typed.

"5. No nudity allowed in plays.

"6. All plays must be one-acts. . . .

"Sets should be universal as our budget is tihgt and so is our space. Creativity counts, spelling is a plus but not manditory. Controversy is fine, but remember no nudity."

We remember, we remember: Clothes are manditory. —C.G.

In Brief

Stanford to Lay Off 150 to 200 Employees

STANFORD, CAL. — Stanford University announced last week that between 150 and 200 non-academic employees would be laid off over the next 18 months as part of an effort to cut the institution's budget by $22-million.

James Rosse, provost of the university, said as many as 400 positions were likely to be eliminated by September 1, 1991, but about half of those reductions would be achieved through attrition. No teaching or research positions will be affected, he said.

Stanford announced a cost-cutting plan in February to cope with a projected $7.2-million deficit for the 1990-91 fiscal year and possible future deficits. University officials said the reductions were necessary to hold down tuition and to repair earthquake damage.

Tax-Free Bonds Proposed to Help Pay Tuition

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

An expert on college financing was scheduled to unveil last week a new plan to help finance education at private colleges. Under the plan, the federal government would offer special, tax-free savings bonds that would mature at the rate of inflation plus 4 percentage points.

At maturity the bonds could be used at private colleges that agreed to limit annual tuition increases to no more than the inflation rate plus 2 percentage points.

The plan was developed by John F. Settel, a professor of business administration at Skidmore College here. Previously, Mr. Settel was senior vice-president of Prudential-Bache Securities. While there, he helped Duquesne University create the nation's first "prepaid" tuition program. That plan, started in 1985, has since been suspended.

Mr. Settel said his new plan would provide an incentive for private colleges to limit their tuition increases while at the same time not forcing them into unreasonable financial binds. —SCOTT JASCHIK

N.Y. Police Investigating Sex Assault at St. John's U.

NEW YORK—Law enforcement officials are investigating allegations by a student at St. John's University (N.Y.) that she was sexually assaulted by a number of students at an off-campus location.

According to published reports, the police are looking into charges that some members of the university's lacrosse team may have participated in the alleged assault while other members of the team watched.

The Queens district attorney's office has yet to arrest anyone in the incident. A spokeswoman for the office declined to comment on the case.

The incident reportedly occurred in early March, but initially the woman did not want to report it to the police, said Martin J. Healy, a spokesman for the university. She later reported the alleged assault to members of the university's Student Development Office, which helped her obtain counseling and other services. In the counseling sessions, Mr. Healy said, the woman decided to report the incident to police.

"The St. John's University community is deeply concerned by the reported incident," said a university statement. "The matter is now in the hands of the New York City Police Department, and the university is fully cooperating with its investigation."

7 Troupes Picked for American College Theater Festival

AMERICAN COLLEGE THEATER FESTIVAL

A scene from Pennsylvania State University's "On the Verge, or the Geography of Yearning," one of seven winners of the American College Theater Festival's annual competition.

WASHINGTON

Seven college theater productions, winners of the American College Theater Festival's annual competition, are being performed at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts through this week.

The plays include two original works—one by a graduate student who won this year's National Student Playwriting award, and one by a professor.

The productions were chosen from nearly 800 entries in the competition, which is sponsored by the Kennedy Center, the Ryder System, and the U.S. Department of Education. The Ryder support included trucking all the scenery and props.

The winners are:

- Brown University, for *The Lower Rooms,* about a 16-year-old girl's growing understanding of life and pain. The play is by Eliza Anderson, winner of the student playwriting award.
- Gainesville College and Brenau College, for *The Scarlet Pimpernel,* an adaptation of the book about the shy but dashing folk hero of the French Revolution.
- Indiana State University, for *Downwinder Dance,* about a dying father, an angel, and two young people learning how to cope with the world, written and directed by Gary Stewart, a professor of theater at Indiana.
- Pennsylvania State University, for *On the Verge, or the Geography of Yearning,* a comedy about three Victorian women who take a safari through time.
- Texas Women's University, for *Six Women with Brain Death . . . or Expiring Minds Want to Know,* a musical satire on women's issues.
- The University of South Dakota for *Some Things You Need to Know Before the World Ends (a final evening with the illuminati),* a series of sketches lampooning organized religion and its rituals.
- The University of Texas at El Paso for *Chess,* a rock musical about a Soviet chess master and his American opponent.

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

2 Fraternities Suspended After Racial Incidents

AUSTIN—Two fraternities at the University of Texas at Austin have been put on temporary suspension as a result of separate racial incidents, which sparked a series of student protests and an angry confrontation with President William H. Cunningham.

The incidents also have prompted students to demand a variety of measures to combat racism on the campus.

In one incident, a car parked outside Delta Tau Delta fraternity was painted with racist slogans and destroyed with a sledgehammer. The following day, members of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity handed out T-shirts with a racial caricature.

Mr. Cunningham ordered both fraternities suspended pending a university investigation, and issued a statement condemning racism. But many students said that was too little, too late. When the president tried to address students to reaffirm the administration's commitment to fighting racism, a crowd of nearly 1,000 students heckled him and forced him to retreat to his office.

Judge Says Community Can See Class Materials

GARDEN CITY, N.Y.—Nassau Community College plans to appeal a state court's decision giving a community group the right to view a film and slides used in a controversial sex-education course.

The college's Board of Trustees voted unanimously last week to appeal the decision by Judge George A. Murphy, a member of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the lowest court in the state system.

A group called Citizens for a More Informed America filed suit after the college refused to allow

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Personal & Professional

'In' Box

How is it that so many college and university presidents can keep such grueling schedules? Sometimes they can't. This month Richard Berendzen, president of American University for the last 10 years, startled many on his campus when he abruptly announced that he planned to resign only six weeks later. "Frankly, I am exhausted," Mr. Berendzen said in a resignation statement.

Mr. Berendzen is credited with improving the university's academic and financial standing. During his tenure, he also appeared on 1,200 radio and television programs, gave 1,200 lectures, and served as author or co-author of more than 150 articles and four books, according to the university.

In a 1986 book, *Is My Armor Straight? A Year in the Life of a University President* (Adler & Adler), Mr. Berendzen wrote about his frenetic schedule as president. He described everything from his relentless efforts to woo wealthy donors (including the Saudi Arabian arms broker Adnan Khashoggi, a former university trustee who has since been indicted on charges of conducting illegal real-estate dealings with former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife, Imelda), to a student concert that grew out of control, to the heavy social calendar that gave him access to Washington power politics.

In recent years, controversy swirled at American over Mr. Khashoggi's ties to the university. Mr. Khashoggi had pledged $5-million toward a university sports center that has been named for him. Mr. Berendzen has defended the gift, but also has said that if Mr. Khashoggi is convicted, his name should be removed from the building.

In his book, Mr. Berendzen also wrote that at one point during his presidency, he read a disturbing article about the symptoms of "burnout." While some of the symptoms sounded familiar, he decided he had nothing to worry about. "Still," he wrote, "I long to have time to do nothing— . . . ."

Just what Mr. Berendzen will do next was a mystery to many on the campus last week, and the subject of much speculation. The president, who was taking time off, was unavailable to comment.

■

Stanley P. Caine, who says he has lived on or near a college campus since the age of two, now runs a campus himself. Last month Mr. Caine, the son of a former college president, was inaugurated as president of Adrian College.

Mr. Caine's father, L. Vernon Caine, served as president of Illinois College for 27 years. When the Caine family moved into the president's house there, Stanley was 14 years old.

"I certainly didn't expect to be a college president," Stanley Caine said. "But growing up at liberal-arts colleges, I developed a commitment to higher education that has turned into a career."

Universities Award a Record Number of Doctoral Degrees

Much of increase is attributed to enrollment of foreign students

Continued From Page A1

neering Personnel: "I'd classify the minority situation a disaster area."

According to the survey, the total number of doctorates awarded in 1989 was 34,319. That number surpassed the previous record of 33,755 degrees earned in 1973.

Of the 1989 recipients, 23,172—and 73.9 per cent of those whose citizenship was known—were U.S. citizens. That proportion has been declining since 1960, when U.S. citizens earned 87.8 per cent of the doctorates awarded in this country.

Women Increase Their Share

Of the 22,785 U.S. citizens whose race was known, 811, or 3.6 per cent, were black; 569 (2.5 per cent) were Hispanic; 624 (2.7 per cent) were Asian; and 93 (0.4 per cent) were American Indian. Those numbers changed little from 1988, when 813 blacks, 596 Hispanics, 613 Asians, and 94 American Indians were known to have earned doctorates, according to the most recent calculations.

Despite the record number of doctorates awarded last year, "the major question still exists: What's happening with U.S. citizens and with U.S. minorities?"

Foreign students with temporary visas earned 6,590 doctorates in 1989, while those with permanent visas earned 1,605.

Precise figures could not be determined, because 8.6 per cent of all recipients did not report their citizenship.

As they have in recent years, women increased their share of doctorates in 1989. They earned 36.5 per cent of all such degrees awarded, up from 28.6 per cent 10 years ago. For the first time, women earned more than half—50.9 per cent—of all doctorates in fields other than science and engineering. They also earned 27.9 per cent of the science and engineering doctorates, up from 20.9 per cent 10 years ago.

Mr. Fechter of the research council's personnel office said the total number of Americans earning doctorates was probably in line with the current demand for professors, since the faculty job market—while thought to be slowly improving—is not expected to open up dramatically for several more years.

Bigger Recruitment Effort

Although the number of American recipients in 1989 was lower than that of a decade ago, "comparisons that make the 1960's and 1970's the norm have to be suspect," Mr. Fechter said. That's partly because those who earned doctorates a decade ago entered graduate school at a time when there was a bigger demand for such degrees, he said. By the time they finished, however, demand had fallen, and many had trouble finding academic jobs.

That drop in demand probably contributed to a gradual decline in doctorates earned by U.S. citizens over the last decade, Mr. Fechter said. Similarly, he said, forecasts that more doctorate recipients will be needed in the future have probably contributed to an increase in graduate-school enrollment reported by some institutions (*The Chronicle*, March 14).

There are also signs that graduate enrollment of minority students is on the rise. That may be because many institutions are making a bigger effort to recruit more Americans of all races—particularly minority-group members—into doctoral programs.

Long-term prospects for minority-group members in doctoral programs, then, appear brighter than the current statistics, say those who are monitoring the progress of minority students. But in the meantime, campuses continue to compete aggressively for the relatively small pool of minority doctoral-degree recipients. Administrators eager to recruit minority professors are acutely aware of the small pool of Ph.D. recipients, and some can recite the statistics from memory at seminars devoted to the recruitment of minority faculty members.

To make matters worse, minority doctoral-degree recipients often tend to be represented far more heavily in some disci-

Continued on Page A18

Doctorate Recipients by Citizenship and Sex *

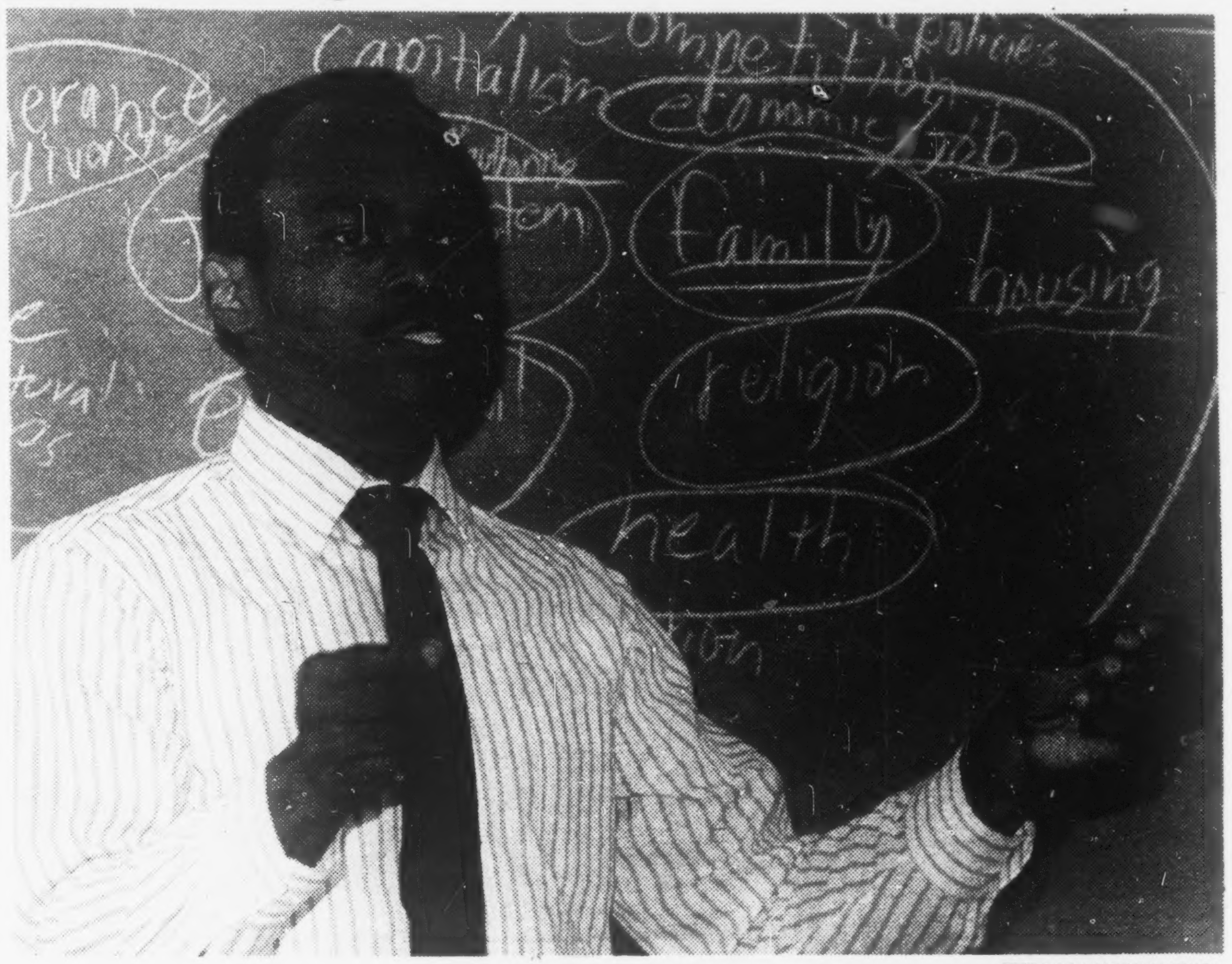
	1989	1979
U.S. citizens	73.9%	83.8%
Permanent residents	5.1	4.4
Temporary residents	21.0	11.8
Men	63.5%	71.4%
Women	36.5	28.6
Total	**34,319**	**31,239**

*Total includes doctorates of unknown citizenship status.

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

CLAREMONT TO APPEAL

Cal. Jury Awards $1-Million to Teacher Who Charged Racism in Tenure Denial



THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

Reginald M. Clark: "Thoughts were reeling through my mind, . . . but the message was loud and clear. They were talking about my race while evaluating me."

LOS ANGELES

Just before noon on May 25, 1984, as Reginald M. Clark was finishing watching an educational videotape in the basement of the Claremont Graduate School's Harper Hall, he heard voices in an adjoining room.

Mr. Clark slowly recognized the voices as those of his colleagues in the education department. They were discussing his candidacy for tenure, which the school later denied.

Mr. Clark, who is black, described the experience in a recent interview as well as in testimony in a three-week trial of an extraordinary racial-discrimination lawsuit he brought against the school. The trial culminated last month with a jury finding in his favor and an award of more than $1-million in back pay and damages.

Several experts on discrimination cases in academe said the award was the largest they had heard of to an individual for sexual or racial discrimination in a tenure case.

In the lawsuit he filed in 1986, Mr. Clark asked for between $300,000 and $400,000 in salary that he estimated he would have earned had he received tenure in 1984, in addition to $500,000 for emotional distress. The jury decided on $1-million without explaining why

Continued on Page A18

FACT FILE: Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty Members at 1,800 Institutions

The following table shows average faculty salaries by rank at more than 1,800 colleges, universities, and multi-campus systems in 1989-90.

The salaries are reported in thousands of dollars and are rounded to the nearest hundred. They are adjusted to a nine-month work year. The figures cover full-time members of each institution's instructional staff except those in medical schools.

The designations I, IIA, IIB, III, and IV are defined in the rating table to the right, which gives the percentile distributions of salaries for each academic rank.

Average faculty salaries for institutions without ranks, most of which are two-year colleges, appear in a table on Page A15.

The figures were compiled for the American Association of University Professors by Maryse Eymonerie Associates.

A dash appears whenever an institution has fewer than six faculty members in a given rank. A blank space indicates the institution has no faculty members at that rank. The tables omit footnotes qualifying the information reported by some institutions.

The full salary report appears in the March-April issue of *Academe*, the association's magazine. It is available for $30 prepaid from the A.A.U.P., 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005; (202) 737-5900.

To purchase special tabulations and supplementary tables, contact Maryse Eymonerie Associates at P.O. Box 7893, Hilton Head, S.C. 29938; (803) 785-5346.

ALABAMA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alabama St U, IIA	37.8	32.3	28.8	21.7
Auburn U				
Main, I	50.1	38.5	33.2	22.6
Montgomery, IIA	44.1	35.6	29.7	23.5
Birmingham				
Southern C, IIB	44.8	33.8	27.5	
Huntingdon C, IIB	31.1	27.3	25.7	—
Jacksonville St U, IIA	40.2	36.3	30.5	26.9
Judson C, IIB	29.5	—	23.1	—
Livingston U, IIB	32.8	27.2	23.4	—
Samford U, IIA	47.3	35.1	29.9	—
Spring Hill C, IIB	37.9	32.3	25.5	—
Stillman C, IIB	29.8	24.0	22.9	19.1
Troy St U				
Main, IIA	40.0	32.3	28.5	23.2
Dothan, IIA	39.6	32.4	34.5	—
Montgomery, IIA	35.8	31.2	29.4	—
U of Alabama				
Birmingham, I	50.4	36.4	31.0	23.7
Huntsville, IIA	53.0	38.2	34.1	27.8
Tuscaloosa, I	51.8	38.8	31.5	22.6
U of Montevallo, IIA	37.4	31.2	27.4	—
U of North Alabama, IIA	42.6	35.8	29.8	24.5
U of South Alabama, IIA	44.0	34.7	32.5	25.4

ALASKA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alaska Pacific U, IIA	48.8	41.6	37.2	—
U of Alaska				
Anchorage, IIA	55.3	48.4	38.0	38.9
Fairbanks, I	62.4	48.9	40.3	32.8
Southeast, IIA	52.7	46.2	36.8	32.4

ARIZONA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American Grad Sch of				
International Mgmt, IIA	46.4	38.1	34.2	—
Arizona St U, I	55.1	41.5	35.0	26.7
Grand Canyon U, IIB	33.0	28.9	24.4	—
Northern Arizona U, I	47.2	38.0	31.4	21.1
U of Arizona, I	57.2	41.6	35.4	25.6

ARKANSAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Arkansas C, IIB	39.2	33.6	27.9	22.9
Arkansas St U				
Main, IIA	42.8	36.4	29.1	22.7
Beebe, III	—	—	14.8	20.0
Arkansas Tech U, IIB	37.3	31.9	29.1	22.1
Hardin U Main, IIB	31.6	27.2	25.0	23.4
Henderson St U, IIB	36.5	31.6	27.4	20.5
Hendrix C, IIB	40.2	33.4	29.1	
John Brown U, IIB	34.3	29.7	25.9	—
Ouachita Baptist U, IIB	35.6	30.5	24.3	22.1
Southern Arkansas U				
Main, IIB	37.9	32.9	28.1	22.8
Tech, III	—	25.6	25.1	—
Southern Baptist C, III	—	—	22.8	19.4
U of Arkansas				
Fayetteville, I	48.2	36.8	31.9	22.5
Little Rock, IIA	44.9	37.3	30.9	23.9
Monticello, IIB	36.9	31.6	26.9	23.4
Pine Bluff, IIB	36.0	32.6	28.6	22.6
U of Central Arkansas, IIA	43.3	34.6	28.7	22.4
U of the Ozarks, IIB	26.4	24.3	22.4	—

CALIFORNIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Azusa Pacific U, IIA	33.2	29.4	26.4	22.5
Biola U, IIA	39.0	31.6	25.1	22.9
California Inst of Tech, I	80.7	61.3	48.4	
California Lutheran U, IIA	41.8	33.1	29.0	25.9
Cal Maritime Acad, IIB	48.5	40.0	—	29.9
California St U				
Bakersfield, IIA	57.0	44.1	35.7	29.6
Cal Poly San Luis				
Obispo, IIA	56.8	46.6	36.5	29.4
Chico, IIA	56.8	45.0	36.4	31.8
Dominguez Hills, IIA	56.9	44.0	37.8	28.5
Fresno, IIA	57.1	44.0	35.7	30.4
Fullerton, IIA	57.1	45.3	36.0	27.7
Hayward, IIA	57.0	45.1	35.8	30.8
Humboldt St U, IIA	56.3	44.7	35.9	—
Long Beach, IIA	57.0	45.3	36.9	31.0
Los Angeles, IIA	56.9	45.7	37.4	—
Northridge, IIA	57.3	44.5	36.8	31.6
Pomona, IIA	57.4	45.7	38.5	31.6
Sacramento, IIA	57.3	43.8	37.4	—
San Bernardino, IIA	56.4	44.6	36.8	29.2
San Diego St U, IIA	56.9	45.3	37.6	31.2
San Francisco St U, IIA	56.5	45.2	36.4	30.7
San Jose St U, IIA	56.9	45.1	37.6	32.2
Sonoma St U, IIA	56.7	44.8	35.8	—
Stanislaus, IIA	56.8	42.7	35.0	29.8
Chapman C, IIA	45.0	38.6	32.5	—
Claremont Graduate Sch, I	64.2	47.1	35.0	
Claremont McKenna C, IIB	58.5	42.1	35.1	—
C of Notre Dame, IIB	37.7	30.3	26.2	—
Golden Gate U, I	50.8	46.1	40.2	
Harvey Mudd C, IIB	64.0	46.2	37.9	—
Holy Names C, IIA	33.6	29.4	25.7	—
Loma Linda U, IIA	37.2	30.6	27.0	21.3
LA C of Chiropractic, IIA	41.1	30.9	26.2	—
Loyola Marymount U, IIA	58.6	45.5	34.2	24.2
Mennonite Brethren				
Biblical Sem, IIA	—	32.5	—	
Mills C, IIA	52.3	39.7	31.9	—
Monterey Inst of				
International Studies, IIA	42.1	33.2	28.0	24.6
Mount Saint Mary's C, IIB	37.2	33.1	27.5	23.8
Occidental C, IIB	55.4	42.0	34.7	27.2
Ohlone C, III	50.3	43.0	42.6	38.9
Pacific Union C, IIB	30.7	28.3	26.6	—
Palomar C, III		48.1		37.2
Pepperdine U, IIA	56.6	45.2	39.7	
Pitzer C, IIB	55.8	—	31.4	—
Point Loma Nazarene C, IIB	42.8	32.9	29.1	—
Pomona C, IIB	61.2	45.2	36.2	—
Saint Mary's C of Cal, IIA	52.0	41.0	33.0	
Santa Clara U, IIA	65.9	46.0	39.7	
Sch of Theol Claremont, IIA	43.8	—		
Scripps C, IIB	54.6	42.2	32.7	—
Southern California C, IIB	39.3	36.0	29.3	—
Southwestern U, IIA	61.2	—	—	—
Stanford U, I	79.2	55.3	43.8	
U of California				
Berkeley, I	72.4	47.4	39.9	
Davis, I	63.5	43.0	37.4	
Irvine, I	67.1	45.5	39.0	
Los Angeles, I	70.1	44.6	39.7	
Riverside, I	62.7	42.6	36.1	
San Diego, I	68.5	45.2	38.4	
San Francisco, I	58.9	42.1	37.3	
Santa Barbara, I	66.8	43.3	38.8	
Santa Cruz, I	63.0	43.3	37.0	
U of La Verne, IIA	38.3	28.8	24.6	—
U of the Pacific, IIA	47.4	39.2	32.1	26.3
U of Redlands, IIA	46.4	38.1	32.0	
U of San Diego, IIA	58.1	42.0	35.4	—
U of San Francisco, IIA	58.2	44.1	36.6	
U of Southern California, I	69.3	48.8	41.0	43.7
Westmont C, IIB	40.8	34.6	28.5	—
Whittier C, IIA	45.5	34.2	32.8	—

COLORADO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Aims CC, III	35.0	29.2	27.1	22.9
Colorado C, IIB	52.8	40.1	32.7	
Colorado Mountain C, III	32.7	27.4	23.6	—
Colorado Sch of Mines, IIA	51.9	39.7	35.8	—
Colorado St U Sys				
Colorado St U, I	50.8	39.3	34.2	—
Fort Lewis C, IIB	38.7	32.1	30.5	—
U of Southern Colo, IIA	41.4	35.1	31.3	25.4
Denver Conservative				
Baptist Sem, IIA	27.9	—	—	
Iliff Sch of Theology, IIA	49.1	—	—	
Regis C, IIB	38.3	34.4	26.7	
St C's in Colorado				
Adams St C, IIA	40.4	32.5	29.4	26.7
Mesa St C, IIB	38.2	31.4	27.0	19.4
Metropolitan St C, IIB	40.8	35.5	29.6	23.2
Western St C, IIB	39.7	31.8	26.3	24.3
U of Colorado				
Boulder, I	55.6	43.0	38.1	29.6
Colorado Springs, IIA	47.6	38.5	34.1	22.0
Denver, IIA	50.9	41.6	35.3	28.8
Health Sciences Ctr, IIA	58.8	43.5	35.1	—
U of Denver, I	50.8	38.5	34.0	37.7
U of Northern Colorado, I	45.0	36.4	30.5	23.4

CONNECTICUT

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Albertus Magnus C, IIB	35.4	28.4	24.3	—
Asnuntuck CC, III	42.9	—	—	30.4
Connecticut C, IIB	48.6	38.6	30.2	27.2
Connecticut St U Sys				
Central Conn St U, IIA	56.3	45.4	36.7	29.3
Eastern Conn St U, IIA	53.7	42.8	33.1	—
Southern Conn St U, IIA	53.8	44.1	36.2	28.4
Western Conn St U, IIA	54.3	44.4	36.5	27.8
Fairfield U, IIA	53.0	42.7	35.2	28.2
Hartford Grad Ctr, IIB	60.3	51.5	45.5	—
Mattatuck CC, III	48.3	39.3	38.2	30.4
Middlesex CC, III	47.8	40.9	37.3	29.2
Norwalk CC, III	48.8	39.6	35.2	30.9
Quinebaug Valley CC, III	45.9	—	—	—
Quinnipiac C, IIB	49.2	40.1	32.7	27.5
Sacred Heart U, IIB	42.0	35.4	30.1	25.3
Saint Joseph C, IIA	36.9	32.2	27.5	—
South Central CC, III	45.4	37.2	35.4	29.7
Trinity C, IIB	57.3	43.3	31.8	—
Tunxis CC, III	45.3	—	32.5	29.2
U of Bridgeport, IIA	55.5	44.4	37.0	30.2
U of Connecticut, I	64.8	48.8	40.2	36.1
U of Hartford, IIA	49.2	39.7	33.4	30.5
U of New Haven, IIA	45.9	40.7	35.7	—
Wesleyan U, IIA	63.0	42.6	35.9	—
Yale U, I	77.5	47.3	36.8	31.7

DELAWARE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Delaware St C, IIA	43.1	35.5	30.6	25.3
U of Delaware, I	58.3	42.2	34.5	24.8
Wesley C, IIB	36.3	31.4	28.2	24.2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
American U, I	63.4	45.7	38.2	28.7
Catholic U of America, I	54.4	39.3	33.0	27.5
Gallaudet U, IIA	56.3	41.8	34.4	27.8
George Washington U, I	63.2	45.4	37.0	30.6
Georgetown U, I	72.3	47.6	35.5	29.6
Howard U, I	55.7	40.7	33.4	30.2
Mount Vernon C, IIB	—	34.2	27.0	
Wesley Theol Sem, IIA	36.8	—	—	—

FLORIDA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Barry U, IIA	41.7	35.4	31.0	24.5
Brevard CC, III	37.4	35.3	30.7	27.1
Eckerd C, IIB	42.6	34.6	29.4	
Embry-Riddle				
Aeronautical U, IIA	45.0	34.7	28.9	
Florida Southern C, IIB	36.0	30.5	26.1	25.6
Gulf Coast CC, III	38.1	36.8	30.7	25.9
Hillsborough CC, III	41.6	37.2	32.2	32.1
Indian River CC, III	49.9	44.5	38.4	31.5
Jacksonville U, IIB	33.5	27.7	24.9	
John B Stetson U, IIA	52.2	38.3	30.6	21.4
Manatee CC, III	35.1	29.1	24.4	21.4
Miami-Dade CC, III	43.9	36.9	30.5	26.4
Palm Beach CC, III	42.7	40.1	35.4	33.6
Pensacola JC, III	30.7	27.0	21.7	19.9
Rollins C, IIB	48.2	37.2	29.1	22.7
St U Sys of Florida				
Florida Atlantic U, IIA	50.9	39.2	35.7	25.7
Fla International U, IIA	51.0	40.1	35.4	26.2
Florida St U, I	52.3	37.9	32.9	23.8
U of Florida, I	61.4	47.7	43.5	33.1
U of North Florida, IIB	46.4	36.6	32.6	25.8
U of West Florida, IIA	45.5	35.5	31.6	27.0
U of Miami, I	56.9	41.5	36.8	27.0
U of Tampa, IIB	40.9	32.5	27.5	20.1

GEORGIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Abraham Baldwin Ag C, III	36.8	33.8	29.5	24.2
Agnes Scott C, IIB	46.5	37.4	30.5	—
Andrew C, III	—		22.2	—
Armstrong St C, IIB	41.7	35.3	28.1	22.6
Atlanta Christian C, IIB	27.3	—		
Atlanta Metropolitan C, III	—	32.2	29.6	—
Augusta C, IIA	44.9	34.5	30.1	25.0
Berry C, IIB	43.0	33.6	27.8	—
Brenau C, IIB	35.6	30.7	23.9	—
Brunswick C, III	37.7	34.2	27.9	25.3
Columbia Theol Sem, IIA	37.4	—	—	
Covenant C, IIB	35.6	32.1	25.1	
Dekalb C, III	40.1	36.0	29.3	24.6
East Georgia C, III	—	32.1	29.2	—
Emory U, I	63.3	44.1	34.3	28.5
Floyd C, III	41.2	29.3	27.7	23.3
Gainesville C, III	40.7	31.7	28.3	24.1
Georgia C, IIA	40.5	33.5	31.1	21.8
Georgia Inst of Tech, I	61.3	45.3	41.4	22.5
Georgia Southern C, IIB	43.9	36.8	28.7	23.0
Ga Southwestern C, IIB	40.9	34.7	30.5	—
Georgia St U, I	57.0	41.4	34.3	24.1
Interdenominational				
Theological Center, IIA	35.9	29.9	—	
Kennesaw St C, IIB	47.3	37.8	30.8	24.0
Macon C, III	38.7	33.2	28.0	24.3
Mercer U all campuses, IIA	46.8	35.7	30.5	25.4
Oglethorpe U, IIB	39.8	33.3	28.3	
Paine C, IIB	—	24.1	20.2	16.9
Shorter C, IIB	32.9	26.8	25.7	21.7
Southern C of Tech, IIB	40.3	34.4	31.4	23.9
Spelman C, IIB	44.5	34.3	27.4	23.5
U of Georgia, I	55.8	39.0	33.6	22.7
Valdosta St C, IIA	43.9	36.3	30.1	25.1
Wesleyan C, IIB	35.3	30.4	26.9	—
West Georgia C, IIA	43.0	34.5	31.0	22.7

HAWAII

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Chaminade U				
of Honolulu, IIB	29.0	26.1	21.5	—
U of Hawaii				
Hilo, IIB	46.5	38.0	32.1	—
Manoa, I	56.2	42.5	36.2	28.1
West Oahu, IIB	40.4	—	—	

IDAHO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Boise St U, IIA	38.3	33.4	30.6	25.7
C of Idaho, IIB	35.0	29.1	23.9	—
C of Southern Idaho, III	30.0	26.9	23.7	19.7
Idaho St U, IIA	39.4	33.4	28.8	26.0
Lewis-Clark St C, IIB	33.1	29.2	25.0	
U of Idaho, I	44.6	35.5	32.5	24.1

ILLINOIS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augustana C, IIB	47.4	38.0	29.4	26.4
Aurora U, IIB	40.9	32.6	29.6	
Bd of Govs of St C's & U's				
Eastern Illinois U, IIA	41.6	34.9	30.9	22.5
Northeastern Ill U, IIA	41.2	34.4	30.7	—
Western Illinois U, IIA	42.7	37.3	32.3	20.5
Black Hawk C, III	39.8	33.6	27.8	24.3
Bradley U, IIA	47.0	39.0	32.2	21.5
Concordia C, IIB	31.9	28.3	23.2	
DePaul U, IIA	56.8	43.7	35.8	29.6
Elmhurst C, IIB	42.7	35.2	28.3	25.9
Eureka C, IIB	32.6	28.2	24.7	
Garrett-Evangelical				
Theological Sem, IIA	43.1	—	—	—
Greenville C, IIB	29.8	26.6	23.6	—
Illinois Benedictine C, IIA	40.0	32.0	30.1	
Illinois Central C, III	38.7	34.5	27.7	24.5
Illinois C, IIB	39.4	33.8	26.5	—
Illinois Inst of Tech, I	59.2	42.7	37.2	26.7
Illinois St U, I	50.1	39.0	32.2	
Illinois Wesleyan U, IIB	43.4	33.4	28.8	24.7
John A Logan C, III	40.9	34.6	28.4	28.3
Judson C, IIB	35.7	31.3	26.9	—
Knox C, IIB	43.8	35.3	30.0	24.3
Lake Forest C, IIB	54.2	41.4	32.6	—
Lewis U, IIA	38.1	31.8	28.0	24.2
Loyola U of Chicago, I	56.8	43.5	35.8	31.2
Lutheran Sch of Theol, IIA	39.6	—	—	
MacCormac C, III	—	24.5	21.6	—
MacMurray C, IIB	26.6	22.6	21.3	19.4
McKendree C, IIB	36.7	31.1	28.6	—
Mennonite C				
of Nursing, IIB			—	23.4
Millikin U, IIB	44.9	36.2	28.1	23.9
Monmouth C, IIB	39.2	33.0	25.7	23.7
Moraine Valley CC, III	44.1	36.4	32.1	30.1
National C of Education, IIA	44.0	35.1	28.8	23.0
North Central C, IIB	42.3	35.4	30.7	26.8
North Park C, IIB	35.0	29.0	25.1	—
Northern Illinois U, I	51.9	40.6	32.7	19.8
Northwestern U, I	69.2	47.3	41.7	
Olivet Nazarene U, IIA	29.8	26.3	23.1	—
Parks C of Saint Louis U, IIB	40.1	33.3	29.4	—
Principia C, IIB	41.4	34.8	29.9	—
Quincy C, IIB	31.4	30.8	23.8	—
Richland CC, III	34.7	33.1	28.0	—
Rockford C, IIB	31.5	27.5	23.6	—
Roosevelt U, IIA	39.6	34.2	31.7	24.4
Rosary C, IIB	—	32.7	30.6	—
Saint Xavier C, IIB	38.6	32.1	24.7	21.5
Sangamon St U, IIA	45.2	38.8	32.0	—
Sauk Valley CC, III	36.3	32.4	27.2	—
Southern Illinois U				
Carbondale, I	50.8	39.4	32.2	25.4
Edwardsville, IIA	48.0	41.1	33.8	28.2
Trinity Christian C, IIB	35.8	32.9	28.7	—
Trinity C, IIB	33.4	29.2	24.9	—
Trinity Evangelical				
Divinity Sch, IIA	41.3	35.0	30.0	—
U of Chicago, I	72.5	47.4	41.4	30.3
U of Illinois				
Chicago, I	58.9	42.1	37.4	27.2
Urbana-Champaign, I	61.8	44.6	39.2	—
Wheaton C, IIA	42.9	36.2	29.7	—

INDIANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ball St U, I	44.2	36.3	29.0	18.9
Butler U, IIA	44.6	37.2	31.4	29.2
De Pauw U, IIB	46.6	36.5	29.5	
Earlham C, IIB	43.4	31.4	28.2	
Franklin C of Indiana, IIB	32.5	29.3	26.5	
Goshen C, IIB	31.6	28.3	25.2	
Grace Schs, IIB	31.7	25.4	—	—
Hanover C, IIB	43.9	33.2	26.7	23.1
Huntington C, IIB	38.2	32.5	26.4	22.4
Indiana St U, I	44.9	35.3	28.8	21.9
Indiana U				
Bloomington, I	58.0	41.1	33.8	—
East, III	—	—	26.6	
Indianapolis, IIA	54.2	39.4	33.9	—
Kokomo, IIB	41.7	36.4	30.5	
Northwest, IIA	48.9	38.2	30.3	
Purdue U Fort Wayne, IIA	44.3	36.6	28.9	19.3
South Bend, IIA	43.6	36.9	31.3	—
Southeast, IIA	44.9	35.6	27.9	
Indiana Wesleyan U, IIB	30.9	26.0	21.6	—
Manchester C, IIB	36.3	28.6	27.2	23.0
Oakland City C, IIB	—	22.3	21.0	—
Purdue U				
Main, I	62.4	43.6	36.2	21.3
Calumet, IIA	46.2	37.0	32.0	21.5
North Central, III	41.0	35.0	28.4	
Rose-Hulman Inst				
of Tech, IIB	48.7	42.6	37.9	
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	35.1	30.9	29.4	—
Saint Mary's C, IIB	47.0	37.0	28.9	25.9
Saint Meinrad C, IIB	—	—	29.9	
Summit Christian C, IIB	—	21.5	19.3	
Taylor U, IIB	31.7	29.2	26.6	—
Tri-State U, IIB	33.5	31.2	24.3	—
U of Evansville, IIA	39.4	33.4	30.1	21.8
U of Indianapolis, IIA	39.7	33.5	29.5	26.2
U of Notre Dame, I	69.1	47.0	40.8	—
U of Southern Indiana, IIA	41.2	36.6	31.1	25.2
Valparaiso U, IIA	44.1	35.5	30.8	22.9
Vincennes U, III	36.2	30.2	26.2	22.2
Wabash C, IIB	51.5	38.4	31.3	—

IOWA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Briar Cliff C, IIB	33.5	28.6	26.2	22.6
Buena Vista C, IIB	44.0	37.9	30.6	24.8
Central U of Iowa, IIB	43.4	36.2	29.5	—
Clarke C, IIB	31.2	28.5	22.5	22.3
Coe C, IIB	41.3	33.3	27.0	
Cornell C, IIB	44.9	34.3	29.1	—
Dordt C, IIB	33.8	29.3	27.1	24.9
Drake U, IIA	48.2	37.3	31.5	26.3
Faith Baptist Bible C				
and Sem, IIB	23.2	—	—	
Graceland C, IIB	30.4	26.5	23.9	—
Grand View C, IIB	33.5	27.4	24.6	—
Grinnell C, IIB	52.9	39.7	32.2	29.2
Iowa Central CC, III	31.1	—	32.1	28.5
Iowa St U, I	60.5	44.9	36.6	23.1
Iowa Valley CC Dist, III	33.1	27.7	23.2	—
Loras C, IIB	35.3	30.2	26.8	—
Luther C, IIB	43.2	35.5	29.7	26.4
Marycrest C, IIB	—	29.0	24.5	—
Morningside C, IIB	33.6	27.9	26.5	—
Mount Mercy C, IIB	—	29.3	28.5	22.6
Northwestern C, IIB	33.4	28.8	24.7	19.7
Palmer C of				
Chiropractic, IIA	39.4	32.5	26.7	21.3
St Ambrose U, IIB	34.8	31.3	26.1	—
Simpson C, IIB	40.8	33.0	27.7	25.1
U of Dubuque, IIB	32.7	34.7	24.7	—
U of Iowa, I	61.2	46.0	38.5	33.2
U of Northern Iowa, IIA	49.7	41.1	34.0	26.2
Waldorf C, III	31.2	28.0	24.3	—
Wartburg C, IIB	36.8	32.1	26.0	—
Wartburg Theol Sem, IIB	33.6	—	—	
Westmar C, IIB	27.6	23.6	22.0	—
William Penn C, IIB	27.8	26.1	34.0	16.5

KANSAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Baker U, IIB	29.8	25.8	21.6	
Benedictine C, IIB	29.2	25.1	21.4	—
Bethany C, IIB	32.6	28.0	24.0	—
Bethel C, IIB	27.5	25.0	22.2	—
Emporia St U, IIA	39.2	34.9	29.4	23.1
Fort Hays St U, IIA	41.1	34.1	30.0	24.5
Friends U, IIB	27.9	24.6	24.6	—
Kansas St U, I	49.0	37.8	32.5	24.2
Kansas Wesleyan, IIB	25.0	22.1	21.2	17.7
McPherson C, IIB	27.3	23.0	20.8	—

AAUP Rating Scale

Category I: Doctoral Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$72,300	$65,200	$61,000	$55,900	$50,600
Associate professor	49,300	46,900	44,000	41,400	38,100
Assistant professor	41,700	38,700	36,800	35,000	33,000
Instructor	36,900	31,000	28,300	25,700	23,100

Category IIA: Comprehensive Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$59,900	$53,300	$48,100	$43,600	$39,600
Associate professor	45,500	42,600	39,300	35,700	33,100
Assistant professor	38,500	35,400	32,700	30,500	28,300
Instructor	31,800	28,800	26,400	24,100	22,500

Category IIB: Baccalaureate Institutions

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$53,600	$45,000	$39,900	$35,000	$31,000
Associate professor	41,300	36,700	33,100	30,100	27,100
Assistant professor	33,500	30,400	28,100	25,700	23,600
Instructor	29,100	25,900	23,700	21,900	20,000

Category III: 2-Year Institutions With Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
Professor	$49,900	$45,400	$40,700	$37,300	$32,400
Associate professor	41,300	38,100	34,600	32,200	27,700
Assistant professor	36,100	32,200	29,900	27,900	24,600
Instructor	30,900	28,000	25,700	24,000	21,300

Category IV: 2-Year Institutions Without Academic Ranks

	1+	1	2	3	4
All	$45,600	$37,800	$31,400	$28,100	$25,400

Note: Scale is based on the distribution of 2,127 institutions by average salary for 1989-90, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Percentile rankings are as follows: 1+ = 95th percentile; 1 = 80th percentile; 2 = 60th percentile; 3 = 40th percentile; 4 = 20th percentile. An average salary of $63,000 for the rank of professor in Category I institutions would be rated 2 because it falls between the 60th percentile ($61,000) and the 80th percentile ($65,200).

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

KANSAS—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ottawa U, IIB	29.7	—	23.2	19.7
Pittsburg St U, IIA	41.2	35.3	30.0	24.8
Saint Mary C, IIB	30.1	25.0	22.1	20.7
Southwestern C, IIB	31.1	28.7	26.3	21.1
Tabor C, IIB	26.8	22.7	19.5	—
U of Kansas Main, I	51.5	39.5	33.1	25.8
Washburn U of Topeka, IIA	48.8	35.4	28.9	24.6
Wichita St U, IIA	51.1	36.7	31.3	22.8

KENTUCKY

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alice Lloyd C, III	19.4	—	18.9	15.9
Asbury C, IIB	32.9	27.5	24.3	20.1
Asbury Theol Sem, IIA	37.6	—	—	—
Bellarmine C, IIB	39.6	32.5	27.6	24.5
Berea C, IIB	43.0	33.5	27.8	23.1
Brescia C, IIB	—	28.4	23.8	—
Campbellsville C, IIB	29.3	—	19.1	17.2
Centre C, IIB	43.7	36.4	29.7	26.8
Eastern Kentucky U, IIA	40.3	35.2	29.8	24.1
Georgetown C, IIB	34.9	29.2	25.1	—
Kentucky Christian C, IIB	16.2	—	12.9	18.6
Kentucky St U, IIB	41.2	34.4	29.4	24.0
Kentucky Wesleyan C, IIB	33.7	28.7	23.4	—
Lees C, III	—	—	—	18.2
Lexington Theol Sem, IIA	29.3	—		—
Lindsey Wilson C, IIB	—	27.5	23.4	20.5
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Sem, IIA	50.8	—	—	
Morehead St U, IIA	38.8	32.3	27.3	21.0
Murray St U, IIA	39.0	33.5	29.0	25.4
Northern Kentucky U, IIA	42.9	35.1	28.2	23.3
Pikeville C, IIB	28.1	26.5	23.8	—
Spalding U, IIB	29.1	26.8	23.9	19.4
Thomas More C, IIB	25.3	24.0	21.3	
Transylvania U, IIB	40.7	35.0	28.6	—
Union C, IIB	25.0	23.4	22.0	17.2
U of Kentucky, I	50.8	37.5	33.6	32.4
CC's, III	34.9	28.0	23.4	22.2
U of Louisville, I	49.5	37.8	30.8	23.1
Western Kentucky U, IIA	39.7	33.7	28.7	22.4

LOUISIANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Centenary C, IIB	44.3	33.4	27.2	20.1
Delgado CC, III	33.8	30.7	26.1	20.0
Dillard U, IIB	36.6	28.5	26.5	18.9
Grambling St U, IIA	35.2	33.5	28.2	22.2
Louisiana C, IIB	32.0	26.7	24.2	—
Louisiana St U Sys				
A&M C, I	51.0	37.3	32.5	22.4
Alexandria, III	33.5	27.8	24.6	19.3
Eunice, III	—	28.5	25.0	25.0
Shreveport, IIA	38.0	34.1	30.2	23.0
U of New Orleans, IIA	44.0	32.2	30.0	20.1
Louisiana Tech U, IIA	37.5	34.7	29.4	21.4
Loyola U, IIA	49.6	40.1	30.3	26.6
McNeese St U, IIA	38.6	33.1	28.0	22.6
Nicholls St U, IIA	36.4	31.3	28.2	22.8
Northeast Louisiana U, IIA	39.0	31.6	29.2	21.2
Northwest St U, IIA	31.2	29.1	26.1	22.4
Our Lady of Holy Cross C, IIB	—	24.3	21.1	26.0
Southeastern La U, IIA	34.4	32.1	27.3	22.0
Southern U and A&M C, IIA	31.9	30.6	26.5	21.8
Southern U New Orleans, IIB	32.6	30.1	25.4	21.8
Tulane U, I	59.2	44.5	36.9	27.2
U of Southwestern La, IIA	41.7	34.1	30.9	22.7

MAINE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bates C, IIB	53.8	40.0	31.7	30.1
Bowdoin C, IIB	56.7	41.0	33.2	28.1
Colby C, IIB	57.7	43.1	31.7	—
Maine Maritime Acad, IIB	44.4	27.6	29.2	—
Saint Joseph's C, IIB	—	28.7	24.9	
U of Maine Sys				
U of Maine, IIA	52.2	39.8	33.8	23.4
Augusta, III	39.5	30.5	27.2	—
Farmington, IIB	41.9	32.6	27.3	26.5
Fort Kent, IIB	39.0	30.8	29.0	—
Machias, IIB	40.6	35.1	25.7	
Presque Isle, IIB	41.2	32.7	28.0	—
U of Southern Maine, IIA	51.4	40.2	33.5	—
U of New England, IIB	36.0	31.3	26.3	—
Westbrook C, III	—	26.1	22.6	—

MARYLAND

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Allegany CC, III	38.1	31.4	26.7	23.2
Anne Arundel CC, III	48.3	40.4	32.4	27.5
Capitol C, IIB	—	29.3	25.2	
Catonsville CC, III	52.3	40.8	33.5	26.2
Cecil CC, III	39.2	37.6	30.8	22.0
Chesapeake C, III	38.3	32.8	29.3	25.1
C of Notre Dame of Md, IIB	39.5	32.0	28.2	—
CC of Baltimore, III	40.1	33.5	29.0	24.9
Coppin St C, IIB	50.7	39.7	33.8	—
Dundalk CC, III	45.9	38.8	32.7	—
Essex CC, III	49.1	40.5	33.6	26.9
Frederick CC, III	—	36.7	30.3	—
Garrett CC, III	—	—	23.0	
Goucher C, IIB	46.7	35.0	29.1	—
Hagerstown JC, III	40.7	34.4	27.8	—
Harford CC, III	45.5	41.3	36.7	25.8
Hood C, IIA	48.9	38.3	29.9	—
Howard CC, III	48.2	38.3	32.8	27.1
Johns Hopkins U, I	68.5	47.5	37.7	32.9
Loyola C in Maryland, IIA	48.9	42.1	34.2	—
Montgomery C				
Germantown, III	46.0	36.7	32.0	—
Rockville, III	47.6	37.1	33.4	—
Takoma Park, III	47.3	35.0	31.6	—
Morgan St U, IIA	52.2	43.4	35.1	29.1
Mount Saint Mary's C and Sem, IIB	42.8	34.9	27.5	21.7
Prince George's CC, III	48.5	40.3	32.8	27.9
Saint Mary's C of Md, IIB	47.6	39.9	30.7	—
U S Naval Academy, IIB	50.7	38.7	32.4	25.1
U of Maryland Sys				
C Park, I	65.1	46.1	38.2	26.9
Baltimore County, IIA	62.6	44.4	38.1	25.9
Baltimore, I	65.7	49.9	38.7	29.3
Eastern Shore, IIA	49.2	44.1	37.6	—
Bowie St U, IIA	49.8	40.2	35.3	27.5
Coppin St C, IIB	50.7	39.7	33.8	—
Frostburg St U, IIA	49.2	40.7	35.1	29.6
Salisbury St U, IIA	51.6	42.3	34.5	28.7
Towson St U, IIA	52.0	43.3	36.0	29.2
U of Baltimore, IIA	61.0	54.2	41.8	—
Washington Bible C, IIB	—	22.3	—	
Washington C, IIB	44.3	36.6	27.9	
Western Maryland C, IIB	45.0	37.3	29.8	—
Wor-Wic Tech CC, III	—	—	31.3	26.9

MASSACHUSETTS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Amherst C, IIB	62.1	43.3	36.0	
Andover Newton Theol Sch, IIA	38.9	29.1	—	
Anna Maria C, IIB	—	32.2	28.4	—
Assumption C, IIB	43.1	36.0	30.0	25.5
Atlantic Union C, IIB	26.3	25.1	25.6	—
Babson C, IIA	72.6	51.3	43.8	—
Bay Path C, III	—	29.8	25.0	—
Bentley C, IIA	61.6	49.3	41.2	34.6
Berklee C of Music, IIB	41.7	34.5	27.8	22.0
Boston C, I	61.4	46.0	38.8	40.8
Bradford C, IIB	—	33.0	26.7	23.7
Brandeis U, I	61.9	44.5	36.5	—
Clark U, IIA	59.9	43.3	35.3	—
C of the Holy Cross, IIB	58.4	42.6	33.8	—
C of Our Lady of the Elms, IIB	—	27.3	25.3	—
Dean JC, III	36.6	35.0	26.7	22.7
Eastern Nazarene C, IIB	32.9	28.6	24.5	—
Emerson C, IIA	61.5	43.9	34.7	—
Emmanuel C, IIB	41.7	36.2	29.4	—
Endicott C, III	31.1	27.9	26.4	22.5
Gordon C, IIB	37.2	30.8	26.8	—
Gordon-Conwell Theological Sem, IIA	43.7	36.2	—	
Hampshire C, IIB	48.4	38.3	30.8	
Harvard U, I	82.7	44.6	42.0	29.9
Lasell C, III	—	—	27.1	—
Mass Bd of Regents Sys				
U of Lowell, IIA	60.2	47.1	39.8	29.8
U of Mass Amherst, I	62.5	48.6	37.5	—
U of Mass Boston, IIA	58.9	48.5	39.6	—
Fitchburg St C, IIA	46.4	39.8	34.6	28.6
Mass Maritime Acad, IIA	48.0	45.2	38.0	
Salem St C, IIA	48.1	40.0	33.9	—
Westfield St C, IIB	45.9	38.8	34.1	
Worcester St C, IIA	47.1	41.1	34.3	28.2
Greenfield CC, III	38.6	32.3	28.6	—
Middlesex CC, III	38.9	32.2	29.7	28.1
Mount Wachusett CC, III	40.5	32.6	29.3	—
North Shore CC, III	41.4	34.1	29.9	27.9
Springfield Tech CC, III	41.5	33.8	31.3	25.8
Mass Inst of Tech, I	75.6	53.6	43.9	27.3
Merrimack C, IIB	47.8	36.4	30.3	
Mount Holyoke C, IIB	59.1	41.1	32.8	28.4
New England C of Optometry, IIB	45.3	38.8	—	—
Northeastern U, I	60.9	46.2	41.5	—
Pine Manor C, IIB	44.0	35.4	28.5	
Regis C, IIB	43.0	35.9	30.7	—
Simmons C, IIA	54.7	42.5	34.1	29.3
Smith C, IIA	60.1	42.8	33.9	27.6
Springfield C, IIA	46.0	36.6	26.9	25.0
Stonehill C, IIB	42.2	36.1	29.3	
Suffolk U, IIA	60.1	45.0	39.5	29.7
Tufts U, I	63.2	46.4	38.8	—
Wellesley C, IIB	60.0	43.2	35.2	—
Wentworth Inst of Tech, III	32.7	27.6	26.9	—
W New England C, IIA	55.5	41.6	38.7	29.9
Wheaton C, IIB	53.1	40.3	29.9	
Wheelock C, IIA	47.3	38.0	32.2	—
Williams C, IIB	58.8	41.7	35.6	
Worcester Polytech Inst, IIA	58.0	46.9	41.3	

MICHIGAN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adrian C, IIB	38.7	29.9	25.5	—
Albion C, IIB	45.5	37.1	29.9	—
Alma C, IIB	44.4	35.5	29.9	—
Aquinas C, IIB	37.4	31.4	26.2	—
Calvin C, IIB	39.9	35.4	30.4	25.0
Ctr for Creative Studies, IIB	36.7	33.2	22.8	—
Central Michigan U, IIA	48.6	41.2	33.4	25.9
Concordia C, IIB	31.8	27.7	24.4	—
Delta C, III	46.3	41.3	35.6	29.1
Eastern Michigan U, IIA	48.4	39.7	33.7	29.5
Ferris St U, IIB	42.5	37.1	33.4	30.8
GMI Engineering & Management Inst, IIB	48.4	39.9	35.5	—
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem, IIB	28.2	24.2	21.5	—
Grand Valley St U, IIA	46.6	39.3	29.5	25.1
Great Lakes Bible C, IIB	27.0	—		
Hope C, IIB	41.4	35.0	28.5	—
Kalamazoo C, IIB	46.4	37.3	30.6	—
Lake Superior St U, IIB	41.2	35.3	30.8	23.5
Lansing CC, III	39.1	35.6	32.2	28.4
Madonna C, IIB	37.2	31.6	27.7	24.8
Mercy C of Detroit, IIB	33.4	29.3	23.8	22.1
Michigan St U, I	57.1	43.5	34.9	26.2
Michigan Tech U, IIA	57.9	42.0	35.6	25.7
Nazareth C, IIB	32.1	27.4	23.7	—
Northern Michigan U, IIA	45.6	38.6	28.5	26.0
Oakland U, IIA	50.7	41.6	35.9	32.5
Olivet C, IIB	32.3	—	22.3	—
Saginaw Valley St U, IIA	42.4	36.6	31.7	28.0
Siena Heights C, IIB		29.8	27.3	—
Spring Arbor C, IIB	30.0	27.0	23.2	—
U of Detroit, IIA	46.2	37.7	32.1	23.6
U of Michigan				
Ann Arbor, I	67.3	50.0	41.8	—
Dearborn, IIA	47.8	37.4	33.3	
Flint, IIA	48.3	39.6	32.4	—
Wayne St U, I	57.6	44.2	38.8	—
Western Michigan U, I	48.8	39.6	32.8	21.5
Western Theol Sem, IIA	36.2	—	—	

MINNESOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augsburg C, IIB	37.0	31.0	27.1	—
Bethel C, IIB	35.9	29.5	25.6	22.0
Carleton C, IIB	52.7	41.3	33.9	27.4
C of Saint Benedict, IIB	39.8	33.4	27.2	23.2
C of Saint Catherine, IIB	37.7	33.2	26.5	22.1
C of Saint Scholastica, IIB	42.3	33.3	28.1	26.7
C of Saint Thomas, IIA	48.1	37.0	31.9	26.9
Concordia C Moorhead, IIB	43.9	36.6	29.3	25.0
Concordia C Saint Paul, IIB	36.1	32.2	28.3	—
Gustavus Adolphus C, IIB	42.4	36.4	29.7	26.3
Hamline U, IIB	42.0	32.8	27.9	—
Macalester C, IIB	54.0	39.9	31.9	28.4
Minneapolis C of Art Design, IIB	36.0	30.1	25.0	—
North Central Bible C, IIB	—	25.4	21.5	
Northwestern C, IIB	33.1	28.8	26.3	—
NW C of Chiropractic, IIB	—	32.5	28.3	—
Saint John's U, IIB	45.8	37.2	30.1	24.9
Saint Mary's C, IIA	40.4	32.9	25.3	—
Saint Olaf C, IIB	48.1	37.2	30.5	26.4
St U Sys of Minnesota				
Bemidji St U, IIA	44.6	34.7	30.0	23.3
Metropolitan St U, IIB	49.7	39.3	31.8	—
Moorhead St U, IIA	50.5	40.1	31.9	25.2
Saint Cloud St U, IIA	47.7	38.7	31.6	24.4
Southwest St U, IIB	46.4	37.6	31.5	21.8
Winona St U, IIB	47.2	39.0	31.7	23.8
United Theological Sem of the Twin Cities, IIA	30.4	—	—	

MINNESOTA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Minnesota				
Twin Cities, I	58.5	42.6	37.0	30.3
Duluth, IIA	49.0	38.7	32.0	28.1
Morris, IIB	46.6	35.2	30.5	25.8
Crookston, III	—	37.8	32.3	26.1
Waseca, III	—	35.0	31.2	24.0

MISSISSIPPI

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alcorn St U, IIB	34.4	31.6	25.3	19.3
Belhaven C, IIB	28.2	23.9	23.1	—
Delta St U, IIA	35.9	28.7	25.1	22.2
Jackson St U, IIA	35.8	32.9	27.8	22.8
Millsaps C, IIB	43.3	32.8	29.4	—
Mississippi St U, I	46.4	37.8	33.4	22.3
Miss U for Women, IIA	33.9	29.9	25.8	22.6
Mississippi Valley St U, IIB	31.0	27.1	23.8	21.4
Reformed Theol Sem, IIA	44.0	—	—	
Rust C, IIB	—	22.7	20.0	18.0
Tougaloo C, IIB	23.8	19.3	15.0	20.9
U of Mississippi, I	47.4	36.4	31.7	22.9
U of Southern Miss, I	50.5	38.1	32.3	23.9
William Carey C, IIB	25.9	23.8	20.8	—

MISSOURI

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Assemblies of God Theological Sem, IIA	—	28.0	—	
Avila C, IIB	31.6	28.6	25.6	23.5
Central Bible C, IIB	30.6	25.2	22.1	—
Central Christian C of the Bible, IIB	25.5			
Central Methodist C, IIB	34.8	29.0	24.6	23.5
Central Missouri St U, IIA	43.5	37.5	32.0	24.1
Columbia C, IIB	30.8	28.4	25.2	22.8
Concordia Sem, IIA	30.7	27.9	23.5	—
Cottey C, III	31.7	25.5	21.8	—
Culver-Stockton C, IIB	37.4	30.0	24.6	—
Drury C, IIB	38.7	32.5	25.8	24.6
Evangel C, IIB	31.0	27.8	22.2	—
Fontbonne C, IIB	29.9	23.4	19.6	19.0
Hannibal-La Grange C, III	—	24.3	23.3	19.0
Harris-Stowe St C, IIB	34.2	28.7	29.8	25.0
Kansas City Art Inst, IIB	34.9	31.1	—	
Lincoln U, IIA	37.0	30.8	27.8	22.7
Lindenwood C, IIA	32.2	27.8	23.8	
Logan C of Chiropractic, IIB	41.9	30.9	29.2	21.9
Maryville C, IIB	38.0	30.1	25.4	21.1
Missouri Baptist C, IIB	—	—	21.5	21.1
Missouri Southern St C, IIB	44.3	36.5	30.5	26.8
Missouri Valley C, IIB	—	26.7	23.3	18.3
Missouri Western St C, IIB	42.0	35.5	29.2	25.1
Nazarene Theol Sem, IIA	33.3	—	—	
Northeast Mo St U, IIA	45.9	36.3	30.8	25.8
Northwest Mo St U, IIA	43.4	35.5	29.5	22.6
Park C, IIB	30.1	24.2	21.0	—
Rockhurst C, IIB	40.3	34.5	29.0	26.4
St Louis C of Pharmacy, IIB	43.7	37.5	32.6	—
St Louis CC				
Florissant Valley, III	45.2	39.4	33.6	—
Forest Park, III	45.0	39.6	32.1	27.6
Meramec, III	45.8	38.3	31.9	27.1
Saint Louis U, I	52.1	37.9	33.8	25.7
Sch of the Ozarks, IIB	39.1	32.9	30.2	
Southeast Mo St U, IIA	42.0	35.9	30.9	25.2

MISSOURI—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Southwest Baptist U, IIB	30.3	23.9	22.6	19.9
Southwest Mo St U, IIA	46.2	39.7	32.3	24.6
Tarkio C, IIB	—	31.7	24.4	—
U of Missouri				
Columbia, I	50.1	38.0	34.4	23.0
Kansas City, I	48.4	37.3	33.0	25.1
Rolla, I	52.5	41.5	36.9	—
St Louis, I	50.6	38.4	33.4	34.3
Washington U, I	62.5	45.6	36.4	28.7
Webster U, IIA	41.2	32.8	26.6	—
Westminster C, IIB	36.7	31.2	26.2	—
William Jewell C, IIB	36.3	30.5	26.0	—
William Woods C, IIB	30.7	23.4	23.9	20.7

MONTANA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Carroll C, IIB	34.8	29.0	24.4	—
C of Great Falls, IIB	27.7	22.8	21.5	—
Montana U Sys				
Eastern Montana C, IIA	32.8	29.2	25.0	21.6
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech, IIA	39.3	36.1	28.2	22.2
Montana St U, I	40.4	32.7	28.8	22.1
U of Montana, I	35.5	29.8	26.3	20.2
Western Montana C, IIA	31.1	25.6	21.7	—
Rocky Mountain C, IIB	30.8	26.2	21.2	—

NEBRASKA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bellevue C, IIB	—	25.1	21.7	—
Bishop Clarkson C, IIB	39.7	33.8	31.0	—
Chadron St C, IIA	41.9	34.1	28.9	23.7
C of Saint Mary, IIB	—	32.5	29.6	—
Concordia Teachers C, IIB	28.7	26.3	22.0	—
Creighton U, IIA	53.1	38.0	30.3	21.8
Dana C, IIB	28.0	25.8	24.0	21.2
Doane C, IIB	36.8	31.1	26.9	—
Hastings C, IIB	33.6	29.9	24.5	20.9
Kearney St C, IIA	41.6	34.4	28.8	23.4
Midland Lutheran C, IIB	32.0	26.4	24.3	—
Nebraska Wesleyan U, IIB	38.6	31.0	27.2	—
Peru St C, IIB	42.4	34.4	29.9	23.4
Union C, IIB	26.0	23.5	22.4	—
U of Nebraska				
Lincoln, I	51.7	38.9	34.5	22.3
Omaha, IIA	43.0	35.7	32.2	29.7
Wayne St C, IIA	41.5	34.1	28.0	23.0

NEVADA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
U of Nevada				
Reno, I	53.0	41.4	35.2	—
Las Vegas, IIA	53.8	43.3	35.2	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Colby-Sawyer C, IIB	34.1	27.5	22.8	—
Dartmouth C, I	65.4	46.1	38.3	29.1
Franklin Pierce C, IIB	38.7	32.5	27.1	24.4
Franklin Pierce Law Ctr, IIA	60.4		—	
New England C, IIB	39.4	30.4	24.1	—
New Hampshire C, IIB	39.5	28.9	27.4	24.7
NH Tech C Manchester, III	31.2	26.4	—	—
NH Tech C Stratham, III	30.6	25.9	—	
Rivier C, IIA	—	33.2	28.3	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Saint Anselm C, IIB	43.3	35.5	29.1	—
U of New Hampshire, I	52.7	40.9	32.9	—

NEW JERSEY

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bergen CC, III	57.1	47.4	36.3	25.8
Bloomfield C, IIB	40.0	33.6	27.9	—
Caldwell C, IIB	35.7	29.8	23.6	—
Camden County C, III	47.2	43.4	38.0	—
Centenary C, IIB	—	26.6	22.8	17.4
C of Saint Elizabeth, IIB	36.2	33.0	26.8	—
County C of Morris, III	49.8	41.4	33.6	28.2
Cumberland County C, III	—	40.0	35.5	28.0
Drew U, I	52.2	41.5	31.6	28.1
Essex County C, III	49.4	41.8	35.0	26.6
Fairleigh Dickinson U, IIA	46.7	39.0	33.6	30.6
Felician C, IIB	—	29.2	24.5	20.8
Georgian Court C, IIB	39.1	32.8	30.6	24.5
Gloucester County C, III	44.5	42.6	40.0	35.6
Jersey City St C, IIB	54.0	43.8	34.6	—
Mercer County CC, III	45.9	39.4	32.0	25.3
Monmouth C, IIA	51.3	42.3	32.7	—
Montclair St C, IIA	53.3	43.3	35.1	27.0
New Jersey Inst of Tech, IIA	67.8	52.7	44.6	
Ocean County C, III	50.9	45.6	33.5	26.5
Passaic County CC, III	—	37.7	29.8	24.9
Princeton Theol Sem, I	60.8	—	37.5	—
Princeton U, I	75.8	47.4	36.5	30.5
Ramapo C of NJ, IIB	54.3	44.2	33.7	—
Rider C, IIA	54.9	44.6	39.7	—
Rutgers U				
Camden, IIA	69.9	50.4	39.8	27.3
Newark, IIA	70.0	51.9	43.1	29.8
New Brunswick, I	68.1	48.5	38.2	24.9
Saint Peter's C, IIB	37.4	30.9	26.2	23.8
Salem CC, III	—	—	33.2	28.3
Seton Hall U, IIA	57.2	43.1	34.3	28.8
Raritan Valley CC, III	47.1	38.9	34.0	25.8
Stevens Inst of Tech, IIA	59.9	46.2	38.3	—
Stockton St C, IIB	52.1	42.1	32.3	25.1
Trenton St C, IIA	54.0	44.2	35.7	—
Union County C, III	49.6	38.8	31.9	27.2
Upsala C, IIB	35.1	30.4	24.5	—
Westminster Choir C, IIA	34.1	28.1	22.8	—
William Paterson C, IIB	53.6	42.2	33.4	27.6

NEW MEXICO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
C of Santa Fe, IIB	30.1	27.3	24.1	—
C of the Southwest, IIB	—	—	23.3	—
Eastern New Mexico U				
Main, IIA	41.6	33.8	28.9	23.3
Roswell, III		—	—	25.7
NM Highlands U, IIA	37.5	32.4	27.8	—
NM Inst of Mining and Tech, I	43.1	34.7	32.2	—
New Mexico St U				
Main, I	45.0	37.1	31.5	22.3
Alamogordo, III	—	30.5	—	24.4
Carlsbad, III	—	—	28.2	—
Dona Ana, III	—	—	26.1	22.5
San Juan C, III	35.0	30.5	28.4	27.8
U of New Mexico, I	48.4	35.9	33.0	—

Continued on Following Page

Average Faculty Salaries for 1989-90

	Public		Private, independent		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$57,520	5.9%	$68,360	6.8%	$61,210	7.0%	$59,920	6.2%
Associate professor	42,010	6.0%	46,440	7.1%	43,810	6.4%	42,830	6.2%
Assistant professor	35,380	5.8%	39,110	7.5%	36,330	7.6%	36,110	6.2%
Instructor	24,570	4.7%	30,610	8.2%	31,190	4.8%	25,710	5.4%
Lecturer	27,420	—	34,510	—	27,400	—	29,110	—
All ranks	45,490	5.9%	53,690	7.0%	46,380	6.9%	47,080	6.2%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$49,610	6.4%	$51,000	7.0%	$48,020	7.7%	$49,710	6.5%
Associate professor	39,690	6.5%	39,740	6.7%	38,090	6.9%	39,250	6.5%
Assistant professor	32,730	6.8%	32,780	7.1%	31,900	5.9%	32,640	6.7%
Instructor	25,110	7.3%	26,470	7.2%	25,160	7.3%	25,250	5.6%
Lecturer	25,630	—	29,510	—	33,960	—	26,290	—
All ranks	40,140	6.4%	40,370	6.9%	38,510	6.9%	40,010	6.5%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$43,270	5.4%	$46,830	6.1%	$37,620	6.6%	$42,180	6.1%
Associate professor	35,850	4.8%	35,940	6.2%	31,410	6.1%	34,030	5.8%
Assistant professor	29,650	4.7%	29,520	6.5%	26,390	5.9%	28,210	5.8%
Instructor	24,220	4.3%	24,100	5.6%	22,030	5.6%	23,210	5.1%
Lecturer	25,400	—	29,170	—	21,240	—	25,860	—
All ranks	34,420	4.9%	36,320	6.2%	30,480	6.2%	33,400	5.8%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$43,000	5.7%	$31,560	6.9%	$26,040	4.2%	$42,430	5.7%
Associate professor	35,990	6.3%	27,830	9.1%	25,130	5.5%	35,540	[illegible].4%
Assistant professor	30,560	5.8%	24,620	9.6%	22,490	5.3%	30,080	5.[illegible]%
Instructor	25,850	5.7%	18,840	4.5%	18,570	4.3%	25,240	5.7%
Lecturer	22,040	—	—	—	—	—	22,040	—
All ranks	34,560	5.9%	25,210	8.1%	23,000	6.1%	33,950	6.0%
Institutions without academic ranks								
All	$34,510	5.6%	$27,320	5.6%	$22,400	3.8%	$34,390	5.6%
All institutions except institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$53,210	6.0%	$59,600	6.7%	$44,320	7.0%	$53,540	6.3%
Associate professor	40,250	6.1%	41,210	6.8%	35,320	6.4%	39,590	6.3%
Assistant professor	33,530	6.1%	34,030	7.1%	29,080	6.2%	32,970	6.3%
Instructor	25,040	5.1%	26,030	7.0%	23,110	5.9%	24,890	5.4%
Lecturer	26,500	—	33,050	—	27,110	—	27,780	—
All ranks	41,920	6.0%	45,080	6.8%	34,910	6.6%	41,650	6.1%

— No data reported.
Note: Salary figures are based on 2,127 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,717 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

FACT FILE: Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty Members at 1,800 Institutions—Continued

NEW YORK

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Adelphi U, I	51.5	41.0	35.2	
Albany C of Pharmacy, IIB	45.1	37.9	31.0	—
Alfred U, IIA	47.1	39.1	33.6	26.1
Bard C, IIB	53.0	40.2	30.6	
Barnard C, IIB	60.3	37.6	33.2	24.2
Canisius C, IIB	47.0	40.2	32.5	—
Cazenovia C, IIB	33.7	—	25.8	22.2
Clarkson U, IIA	62.4	46.4	39.1	34.0
Colgate U, IIB	57.1	43.6	33.7	28.3
C of Aeronautics, III	38.8	35.9	30.4	—
C of Mount St Vincent, IIB	—	31.8	27.5	25.9
C of New Rochelle, IIA	45.3	37.4	30.5	—
C of Saint Rose, IIA	42.0	35.0	27.6	23.9
Columbia U, I	71.6	51.6	38.4	43.7
Columbia U Teachers C, I	61.8	47.0	36.3	22.2
Cornell U Endowed C's, I	67.3	46.6	39.5	—
Dominican C, IIB	—	34.5	29.1	24.2
D'Youville C, IIB	33.0	29.1	25.1	23.5
Elmira C, IIB	38.2	27.3	24.0	—
Fordham U, I	64.5	46.9	36.8	36.9
Hamilton C, IIB	53.1	40.0	31.6	29.1
Hartwick C, IIB	43.2	35.3	30.3	
Hobart and William Smith C's, IIB	56.2	45.0	33.5	—
Hofstra U, I	61.5	46.3	38.7	33.6
Houghton C, IIB	31.4	27.4	24.0	—
Iona C, IIA	51.1	38.3	33.4	29.6
Ithaca C, IIB	48.1	38.5	30.1	22.7
Keuka C, IIB	28.8	25.7	22.1	
Le Moyne C, IIB	45.4	37.3	30.4	—
Long Island U, IIA	50.8	42.2	34.3	28.5
Manhattan C, IIA	51.4	42.5	35.2	27.2
Manhattanville C, IIA	43.0	35.2	28.8	21.7
Marist C, IIB	48.4	39.2	31.6	24.9
Marymount C, IIB	42.5	36.4	30.7	—
Mercy C, IIB	42.9	33.7	27.7	—
Molloy C, IIB	43.0	34.1	28.1	22.4
Mount Saint Mary C, IIB	41.0	—	28.6	—
Nazareth C of Rochester, IIB	45.3	37.5	30.4	—
New York U, I	71.2	49.0	42.0	31.2
Niagara U, IIA	41.5	35.5	29.9	—
Pace U, IIA	53.6	42.7	35.4	—
Pace U Sch of Law, IIA	84.6	78.6		
Rensselaer Polytech Inst, I	66.3	48.1	41.2	
Rochester Inst of Tech, IIA	48.1	40.7	34.3	27.9
Russell Sage C, IIA	40.3	32.3	27.8	22.6
Russell Sage JC of Albany, III	30.6	25.8	22.0	21.5
Saint Bonaventure U, IIA	45.3	37.3	31.8	27.9
Saint Francis C, IIB	46.6	37.9	32.4	—
Saint John Fisher C, IIB	43.0	35.5	30.9	—
Saint Lawrence U, IIB	56.5	41.8	31.9	27.8
Saint Thomas Aquinas C, IIB	40.4	33.2	29.2	—
Siena C, IIB	42.3	33.7	28.4	—
Skidmore C, IIB	51.6	40.2	33.6	—
St U of New York				
Albany, I	66.7	49.1	36.9	
Binghamton, I	65.2	47.1	37.9	
Buffalo, I	69.2	50.3	37.6	23.3
Stony Brook, I	69.4	48.8	38.7	30.5
Empire St C, IIB	50.4	40.4	34.1	—
C at Brockport, IIA	55.4	45.5	37.0	
C at Buffalo, IIA	50.5	39.9	32.0	28.0
C at Cortland, IIA	49.7	39.2	30.6	—
C at Fredonia, IIA	53.0	41.4	32.6	26.9
C at Geneseo, IIA	52.0	40.5	31.0	27.2
C at New Paltz, IIA	52.4	43.2	35.3	—
C at Old Westbury, IIB	57.1	43.5	32.8	30.1
C at Oneonta, IIA	50.7	41.1	33.4	
C at Oswego, IIA	51.1	40.2	31.5	—
C at Plattsburgh, IIA	50.2	41.3	32.1	—
C at Potsdam, IIA	50.9	39.4	31.7	24.8
C at Purchase, IIB	49.5	38.6	30.8	
St C of Optometry, IIA	62.3	49.8	—	—
C of Tech Alfred, III	48.3	40.9	33.3	27.3
C of Tech Canton, III	43.7	34.8	33.0	28.5
C of Ag and Tech Cobleskill, III	46.5	36.7	31.2	25.3
C of Tech Delhi, III	44.6	35.7	30.1	21.7
C of Tech Farmingdale, III	48.1	40.1	31.7	25.9
C of Ag and Tech Morrisville, III	46.0	37.5	30.4	—
C of Environmental Science & Forestry, IIA	53.5	44.0	35.0	
Maritime C, IIB	52.6	39.2	33.6	—
C of Tech Utica-Rome, IIA	—	41.5	35.5	28.7
Fashion Inst of Tech, III	71.8	55.8	44.4	33.8
Cornell U Statutory C's, I	60.9	47.0	38.1	24.2
C of Ceramics at Alfred U, IIA	57.9	39.8	34.5	
Adirondack CC, III	41.1	32.3	28.1	22.5
Clinton CC, III	36.6	32.7	28.5	—
Columbia-Greene CC, III	43.1	36.6	31.4	21.3
CC of the Finger Lakes, III	40.6	33.1	27.9	25.0
Corning CC, III	42.6	32.0	26.3	23.1
Dutchess CC, III	47.4	40.9	32.2	25.7
Erie CC's, III	43.2	37.0	31.8	25.0
Fulton-Montgomery CC, III	39.0	34.5	26.7	21.2
Genesee CC, III	38.1	30.3	—	22.8
Herkimer County CC, III	40.9	34.1	25.7	21.8
Jamestown CC, III	40.5	33.6	28.3	24.2
Mohawk Valley CC, III	39.8	33.6	27.7	23.7
Monroe CC, III	47.6	40.6	34.2	28.6
Nassau CC, III	62.6	49.9	42.8	37.1
Niagara County CC, III	44.2	38.1	30.4	25.2
Onondata CC, III	40.7	34.4	28.6	23.3
Sullivan County CC, III	43.2	35.5	29.7	—
Tompkins Cortland CC, III	38.6	32.4	25.6	—
Syracuse U, I	56.9	40.7	34.3	28.2
Utica C, IIB	40.0	33.6	27.2	—
Trocaire C, III	—	—	22.1	18.8
Union C, IIA	56.2	43.0	32.9	28.5
U of Rochester, I	66.5	46.1	40.6	—
Vassar C, IIB	57.2	40.6	33.1	—
Wells C, IIB	37.7	27.9	23.1	

NORTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Atlantic Christian C, IIB	30.3	25.9	23.3	22.0
Barber-Scotia C, IIB	—	25.4	22.0	—
Belmont Abbey C, IIB	31.6	30.6	24.8	—
Catawba C, IIB	34.1	30.8	23.3	—
Davidson C, IIB	49.8	39.4	30.8	—
Duke U, I	70.6	48.4	39.8	31.8
Elon C, IIB	37.8	33.3	28.6	22.2
Gardner-Webb C, IIB	28.6	25.4	23.4	19.6
Greensboro C, IIB	31.3	30.4	26.7	—
Guilford C, IIB	41.3	34.0	29.0	—
High Point C, IIB	38.2	32.2	26.2	22.1
Johnson C Smith U, IIB	33.4	28.4	24.0	21.7

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Lenoir-Rhyne C, IIB	33.4	30.7	25.5	—
Livingstone C, IIB	—	21.8	19.5	18.6
Mars Hill C, IIB	31.5	27.4	22.9	—
Meredith C, IIB	37.2	32.2	28.8	25.2
Methodist C, IIB	29.3	27.7	25.8	22.9
Montreat-Anderson C, IIB	24.4			
NC Wesleyan C, IIB	35.6	—	25.7	—
Pfeiffer C, IIB	28.7	28.9	24.0	—
Queens C, IIB	38.8	31.2	25.3	22.1
Saint Andrews Presbyterian C, IIB	34.6	27.9	25.9	
Salem C, IIB	35.0	29.3	24.9	—
Southeastern Sem, IIA	36.6	—	—	
U of North Carolina Sys				
Asheville, IIB	50.4	41.8	32.6	—
Chapel Hill, I	62.7	44.7	36.6	28.9
Charlotte, IIA	49.9	41.4	34.8	
Greensboro, I	56.5	40.4	34.3	30.4
Wilmington, IIB	48.1	39.2	33.1	
Appalachian St U, IIA	45.1	38.0	33.8	24.8
East Carolina U, IIA	52.5	40.8	35.8	31.6
Elizabeth City St U, IIB	42.4	37.8	31.6	—
Fayetteville St U, IIB	48.1	38.8	32.9	—
NC A&T St U, IIA	47.7	39.8	35.7	28.0
NC Central U, IIA	48.6	40.2	33.8	32.6
NC Sch of the Arts, IIB				36.0
North Carolina St U, I	60.8	44.0	37.7	28.6
Pembroke St U, IIB	48.2	38.3	31.6	
Western Carolina U, IIA	47.1	40.4	33.0	—
Winston-Salem St U, IIB	42.5	36.8	33.6	28.8
Wake Forest U, IIA	52.8	42.2	32.5	25.8
Wingate C, IIB	31.9	27.5	24.0	20.9

NORTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Jamestown C, IIB	30.9	26.8	22.2	20.8
ND St Bd of Higher Ed Sys				
U of ND main, IIA	41.2	34.1	29.7	22.2
ND St U main, IIA	42.4	34.8	30.9	23.0
Dickinson St U, IIB	34.3	31.3	27.5	24.4
Mayville St U, IIB	36.3	31.1	26.8	
Minot St U, IIB	38.5	33.4	28.3	24.4
Valley City St U, IIB	34.9	32.4	26.7	—
Bismarck St C, III		31.8	30.2	—
U of ND Williston, III			—	28.4
Standing Rock C, III		—		17.7
U of Mary, IIB	33.5	29.2	25.9	20.0

OHIO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Air Force Inst of Tech, IIA	51.3	41.9	35.7	—
Antioch U, IIA	37.3	30.8	24.5	—
Art Acad of Cincinnati, IIB	—	25.3	—	
Ashland U, IIB	36.4	30.9	26.6	20.5
Baldwin-Wallace C, IIB	41.9	34.8	28.5	—
Bluffton C, IIB	30.5	27.3	23.4	
Bowling Green St U				
Main, I	56.1	43.4	35.1	23.9
Firelands C, III	—	41.0	36.1	28.5
Capital U, IIB	43.0	31.2	26.5	23.7
Case Western Reserve U, I	61.9	43.5	36.0	28.1
Central St U, IIB	47.8	38.2	31.9	25.0
Clark St CC, III	34.7	32.1	28.9	24.3
Cleveland St U, IIA	55.8	42.7	35.7	26.2
C of Mount Saint Joseph, IIB	33.5	32.7	26.8	22.4
C of Wooster, IIB	46.9	36.2	30.0	—
Defiance C, IIB	32.5	28.2	24.8	—
Denison U, IIB	48.0	37.8	29.0	25.6
Edison St CC, III	—	31.6	28.1	—
Hebrew Union C, IIA	68.5	44.8	—	—
Heidelberg C, IIB	33.8	27.9	24.4	19.4
Hiram C, IIB	38.0	30.7	26.9	21.7
Jefferson Tech C, III	—	35.5	29.7	26.0
John Carroll U, IIA	45.8	38.3	31.4	28.3
Kent St U				
Main, I	57.0	41.6	33.7	25.7
Ashtabula, III	—	40.5	34.0	27.0
East Liverpool, III		—	31.8	—
Salem, III	—	—	31.1	—
Stark, III	—	42.3	33.9	—
Trumbull, III	—	40.9	30.2	—
Tuscarawas, III	—	40.8	32.7	—
Kenyon C, IIB	51.7	40.2	30.5	28.4
Kettering C of Medical Arts, III	28.0	26.3	25.4	23.0
Lorain County CC, III	46.9	40.9	31.9	27.9
Lourdes C, IIB		—	21.9	20.8
Malone C, IIB	33.3	29.3	25.6	22.7
Marietta C, IIB	39.3	33.0	27.2	—
Miami U				
Hamilton, III	—	43.1	34.1	26.1
Middletown, III	—	43.2	34.5	25.3
Oxford, I	56.7	43.1	35.3	27.4
Mount Union C, IIB	40.7	32.4	26.0	22.8
Mount Vernon Nazarene C, IIB	31.9	27.7	24.6	—
Muskingum Area Tech C, III	—	30.7	27.8	24.7
Muskingum C, IIB	38.9	31.8	27.4	23.4
Notre Dame C, IIB	—	—	21.5	—
Oberlin C, IIB	50.9	39.1	33.1	—
Ohio Dominican C, IIB	38.1	31.1	25.8	—
Ohio Northern U, IIB	42.1	34.4	30.1	25.1
Ohio St U				
Main, I	62.5	45.4	37.6	26.7
Agricultural Tech Inst, IIB		34.4	30.4	26.7
Lima, IIB		40.3	31.5	
Mansfield, IIB	—	36.0	30.4	—
Marion, IIB	—	39.8	30.0	—
Newark, IIB	—	37.6	33.4	—
Ohio U				
Main, I	56.3	43.6	35.0	28.4
Belmont, III		—	36.6	—
Chillicothe C, III	—	37.3	32.2	—
Lancaster, III	—	40.5	31.1	—
Zanesville, III	—	39.5	30.7	27.4
Ohio Wesleyan U, IIB	42.2	32.9	28.2	
Otterbein C, IIB	36.6	31.8	26.9	23.9
Shawnee St U, IIB	39.1	37.5	27.9	27.6
Southern St CC, III	—	32.4	30.2	23.6
Trinity Lutheran Sem, IIA	33.4	—	—	
U of Akron				
Main, I	54.3	40.9	35.7	30.3
Wayne C, III	—	—	27.6	—
U of Cincinnati				
Main, I	61.0	45.8	36.3	28.2
Clermont C, III	—	39.8	28.7	—
Raymond Walters C, III	47.5	39.3	29.3	22.4
U of Dayton, IIA	48.3	40.6	31.9	21.8
U of Findlay, IIB	34.7	30.0	24.4	20.7
U of Rio Grande, IIB	36.2	31.7	27.7	21.9
U of Toledo, I	56.0	42.2	34.8	27.2
Urbana U, IIB	31.0	—	22.8	20.2
Ursuline C, IIB	32.9	29.6	24.1	—
Walsh C, IIB	34.0	28.2	24.0	20.3
Wilmington C, IIB	33.2	29.4	24.6	—
Wittenberg U, IIB	47.6	37.3	29.8	—

OHIO—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Wright St U				
Main, IIA	55.7	42.4	35.0	24.3
Lake, III	—	—	31.3	—
Xavier U, IIA	45.1	36.9	31.5	23.0
Youngstown St U, IIA	53.3	42.5	32.9	26.9

OKLAHOMA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bacone C, III		—	20.1	16.9
Cameron U, IIB	37.7	33.5	29.2	22.8
Central St U, IIA	43.9	40.1	36.2	30.1
East Central U, IIB	40.5	36.1	32.2	26.0
Langston U, IIB	38.3	31.0	29.6	27.1
Northeastern St U, IIA	41.1	34.9	30.5	28.7
Northwestern Okla St U, IIB	39.5	35.0	30.7	24.8
Oklahoma Baptist U, IIB	33.5	29.6	24.6	19.7
Oklahoma Christian C, IIB	34.7	30.3	25.1	21.0
Okla Panhandle St U, IIB	36.6	32.8	30.5	26.2
Oklahoma St U				
Stillwater, I	47.7	37.7	32.5	25.8
Tech Branch Okla City, III	35.0	30.3	29.2	28.3
Phillips U, IIB	28.1	24.4	21.2	—
Southeastern Okla St U, IIA	38.2	34.9	30.0	24.1
Southwestern Okla St U, IIA	41.6	40.0	35.4	26.9
U of Oklahoma, I	48.9	38.0	31.3	19.9
U of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, IIB	39.7	35.5	31.8	26.7
U of Tulsa, IIA	52.7	39.2	32.1	24.5

OREGON

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Columbia Christian C, IIB	—	—	15.9	15.5
Concordia C, IIB	28.9	30.9	23.7	
George Fox C, IIB	30.2	27.2	22.5	—
Lewis and Clark C, IIB	48.5	33.6	25.7	22.5
Linfield C, IIB	35.6	28.9	24.5	—
Multnomah Sch of the Bible, IIB	21.8	—	—	—
Ore St Sys of Higher Ed				
Eastern Oregon St C, IIB	39.6	33.4	27.3	—
Oregon Inst of Tech, IIB	40.7	34.7	29.9	26.2
Oregon St U, I	46.7	37.8	31.9	23.0
Portland St U, IIA	43.4	34.1	30.8	21.5
Southern Ore St C, IIA	38.0	31.4	25.5	24.4
U of Oregon, I	46.7	35.4	29.2	23.2
Western Oregon St C, IIA	35.5	31.4	25.8	20.4
Pacific U, IIB	41.8	32.4	29.1	—
Reed C, IIB	49.9	38.1	31.6	
U of Portland, IIA	42.6	35.5	30.0	
Warner Pacific C, IIB	30.2	25.3	—	
Western Baptist C, IIB	24.1	21.6	—	—
Western Conservative Baptist Sem, IIA	29.1	—	—	—
Western Sts Chiropractic C, IIA	—	—	26.1	—
Willamette U, IIB	49.5	37.1	31.3	—

PENNSYLVANIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Acad of the New Church, IIB	—	—	37.0	—
Albright C, IIB	42.8	35.2	30.3	—
Allegheny C, IIB	48.4	36.3	29.0	23.4
Allentown C of Saint Francis De Sales, IIB	39.3	32.5	29.3	22.2
Alvernia C, IIB	—	—	21.1	19.6
American C, III	50.5	41.3	—	
Beaver C, IIA	42.9	32.4	26.7	23.7
Bryn Mawr C, IIA	52.4	42.0	34.0	24.1
Bucknell U, IIA	56.4	41.6	36.0	
Bucks County CC, III	42.1	38.0	23.6	17.0
Butler County CC, III	39.6	34.9	29.2	25.2
Cabrini C, IIB	39.5	32.5	31.1	—
Carlow C, IIB	39.0	28.6	22.9	
Carnegie Mellon U, I	70.9	49.3	43.5	42.9
Cedar Crest C, IIB	36.8	31.3	25.1	—
Chatham C, IIB	41.2	34.1	26.9	—
Chestnut Hill C, IIB	—	24.1	21.4	—
C Misericordia, IIB	34.0	30.4	25.1	—
CC of Allegheny County, III	40.7	34.3	32.2	—
CC of Beaver County, III	35.0	32.9	28.5	24.8
CC of Philadelphia, III	48.6	43.8	37.3	30.1
Delaware Valley C, IIB	42.8	35.6	30.4	23.7
Dickinson C, IIB	53.3	40.4	31.3	28.7
Drexel U, I	59.0	42.5	38.1	26.8
Duquesne U, IIA	42.6	35.1	29.9	23.3
Eastern Baptist Theological Sem, IIB	40.1	—		
Elizabethtown C, IIB	44.7	38.0	29.9	—
Franklin and Marshall C, IIB	56.6	42.0	31.3	29.0
Gannon U, IIA	39.9	32.9	27.5	21.6
Geneva C, IIB	33.0	28.0	24.0	
Gettysburg C, IIB	52.8	39.5	31.0	28.6
Harrisburg Area CC, III	43.2	33.8	27.8	24.9
Haverford C, IIB	56.3	43.8	33.7	—
Holy Family C, IIB	34.9	30.8	25.5	23.0
Immaculata C, IIB	37.3	34.4	—	—
Juniata C, IIB	40.6	32.5	28.5	—
Keystone JC, III	32.4	26.7	23.9	16.6
King's C, IIB	40.6	34.4	27.8	—
La Roche C, IIB	39.5	31.2	26.8	
La Salle U, IIB	49.7	39.9	33.1	24.7
Lafayette C, IIB	57.1	43.9	33.4	30.5
Lancaster Bible C, IIB	—	—	19.5	—
Lancaster Theol Sem, IIA	32.6		—	—
Lebanon Valley C, IIB	36.5	32.9	28.3	—
Lehigh County CC, III	42.1	35.8	32.4	—
Lehigh U, I	64.1	46.5	39.0	33.4
Lincoln U, IIB	40.0	31.9	27.7	24.5
Lutheran Theological Sem Gettysburg, IIA	28.6	—	—	—
Lutheran Theological Sem Philadelphia, IIA	40.5	—	—	—
Lycoming C, IIB	39.6	34.5	28.2	25.4
Manor JC, III	—	—	—	16.7
Marywood C, IIA	37.2	32.6	27.3	—
Mercyhurst C, IIB	35.6	30.8	25.5	21.9
Messiah C, IIB	40.2	34.2	30.2	26.8
Montgomery County CC, III	44.7	38.4	30.9	25.3
Moravian C, IIB	42.9	35.1	30.9	—
Mount Aloysius JC, III	—	26.2	24.7	21.4
Muhlenberg C, IIB	50.2	39.5	31.0	23.9
Neumann C, IIB	35.0	27.1	25.9	—
Peirce JC, III	33.8	29.6	24.8	—
Pa C of Optometry, IIA	—	40.8	31.2	26.1
Pa C of Podiatric Med, IIB	49.8	36.4	34.1	—
Pennsylvania C of Tech, III	39.4	37.6	33.8	30.1
Pennsylvania St U				
Main, I	62.0	44.3	36.8	22.4
IIA campuses	53.6	43.5	37.9	31.7
III campuses	48.2	37.7	31.9	25.6
Philadelphia C of Bible, IIB	22.7	—	18.7	
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy & Science, IIA	55.7	36.9	31.9	24.1
Philadelphia C of Textiles and Science, IIB	48.2	38.2	34.1	28.0
Pittsburgh Theol Sem, IIA	45.5	—	—	

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Point Park C, IIB	34.4	28.1	24.2	—
Reading Area CC, III	32.2	25.5	—	—
Robert Morris C, IIB	39.5	36.5	30.9	25.3
Rosemont C, IIB	38.4	33.0	23.3	—
Saint Francis C, IIB	38.5	32.2	26.6	—
Saint Joseph's U, IIA	48.8	39.7	33.2	23.4
Saint Vincent C & Sem, IIB	39.0	31.6	26.1	23.4
Seton Hill C, IIB	38.3	28.6	23.8	—
St Sys of Higher Ed				
Bloomsburg U of Pa, IIA	51.8	42.0	33.3	27.8
California U of Pa, IIA	52.3	42.7	33.3	24.6
Cheyney U of Pa, IIA	35.0	28.9	23.0	18.2
Clarion, IIA	51.6	41.6	30.3	27.5
East Stroudsburg U of Pa, IIA	51.9	43.4	34.9	—
Indiana U of Pa, IIA	51.9	41.8	33.2	24.1
Kutztown U of Pa, IIA	51.8	41.9	33.6	26.4
Lock Haven U of Pa, IIB	51.3	42.1	32.4	24.3
Mansfield U of Pa, IIA	51.9	41.6	33.4	25.4
Millersville U of Pa, IIA	50.2	41.3	33.4	23.6
Shippensburg U of Pa, IIB	51.3	41.1	33.8	26.1
Slippery Rock U of Pa, IIA	52.3	40.9	33.5	26.8
West Chester U of Pa, IIA	51.6	42.6	33.5	29.1
Susquehanna U, IIB	46.1	35.2	32.0	
Swarthmore C, IIB	57.7	41.9	34.2	29.1
Temple U, I	56.0	44.4	36.0	30.1
Thiel C, IIB	34.8	28.9	24.2	—
Thomas Jefferson U, IIB	—	40.3	32.5	28.6
U of the Arts, IIB	37.6	32.0	25.1	
U of Pennsylvania, I	73.3	52.4	44.0	
U of Pittsburgh				
Main, I	61.2	43.9	36.1	23.1
Bradford, IIB	40.6	36.1	28.8	19.2
Greensburg, IIB	40.8	34.1	28.2	21.9
Johnstown, IIB	45.7	37.4	29.3	25.2
Titusville, III		32.7	24.7	21.0
U of Scranton, IIA	44.0	37.0	34.1	29.1
Ursinus C, IIB	45.0	36.0	30.2	—
Valley Forge Christian C, IIB	—	24.5	20.0	—
Villanova U, IIA	57.6	43.9	36.4	24.9
Washington and Jefferson C, IIB	44.4	39.0	29.9	24.7
Waynesburg C, IIB	32.4	28.4	23.4	23.4
Westminster C, IIB	41.1	32.8	28.0	24.2
Westminster Theol Sem, IIA	32.1	—	—	
Westmoreland Co CC, III	36.4	34.6	29.5	22.1
Widener U, IIA	52.2	43.9	34.3	28.6
Wilkes C, IIA	40.1	33.4	28.8	
Wilson C, IIB	31.3	25.9	22.5	—
York C of Pennsylvania, IIB	49.5	42.6	32.8	—

RHODE ISLAND

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Brown U, I	64.5	43.8	36.9	—
Bryant C, IIB	53.4	49.0	38.6	
CC of Rhode Island, III	41.0	33.4	28.0	22.1
New England Inst of Tech, III		—	29.2	26.7
Providence C, IIA	50.3	41.1	32.7	28.2
Rhode Island C, IIA	46.7	39.5	33.6	28.0
RI Sch of Design, IIB	46.7	37.0	30.6	
Salve Regina-the Newport C, IIA	41.5	33.8	28.2	24.7
U of Rhode Island, I	55.2	42.7	36.7	41.4

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Baptist C at Charleston, IIB	33.1	28.4	24.8	—
Central Wesleyan C, IIB	25.8	23.9	18.5	—
Citadel Military C of SC, IIA	46.2	37.2	31.0	22.6
Clemson U, I	53.4	39.3	33.3	20.5
Coker C, IIB	33.5	29.7	25.8	—
C of Charleston, IIB	44.5	38.5	28.5	22.6
Columbia C, IIB	36.4	31.2	28.1	24.6
Converse C, IIB	37.5	33.8	28.0	25.5
Francis Marion C, IIB	43.8	34.8	28.2	21.8
Furman U, IIB	48.1	35.8	29.6	24.9
Lander C, IIB	41.6	36.6	30.3	26.0
Limestone C, IIB	24.5	24.0	22.7	—
Newberry C, IIB	30.1	26.4	23.0	19.6
North Greenville C, III	—	—	20.0	16.6
Presbyterian C, IIB	39.6	31.4	27.6	—
U of South Carolina				
Columbia, I	55.2	40.1	35.4	25.2
Aiken, IIB	43.0	35.5	29.5	24.4
Beaufort, III	—	31.5	—	—
Coastal Carolina C, IIB	42.1	34.6	30.5	21.0
Lancaster, III	—	32.6	28.7	—
Salkehatchie, III	—	—	27.8	—
Spartanburg, IIB	40.3	35.6	27.8	25.2
Sumter, III	39.2	33.2	29.9	—
Voorhees C, IIB	32.1	—	22.8	17.6
Wofford C, IIB	42.5	34.5	29.9	—

SOUTH DAKOTA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Augustana C, IIB	35.1	30.5	25.9	20.4
Dakota Wesleyan U, IIB	—	26.4	23.9	21.9
Huron U, IIB	—	—		15.6
Mount Marty C, IIB	28.6	23.6	21.5	20.5
North American Baptist Sem, IIA	27.3	—	—	—
Sioux Falls C, IIB	29.4	25.3	24.3	—
SD St Bd of Regents Sys				
U of South Dakota, I	41.7	32.0	28.3	20.8
South Dakota St U, IIA	36.1	31.3	27.6	23.1
Black Hills St U, IIB	35.7	30.3	27.1	21.7
Dakota St C, IIB	35.9	32.6	26.7	22.6
Northern St U, IIA	38.4	30.9	25.3	21.3
SD Sch of Mines and Tech, IIA	40.4	38.1	30.4	23.3

TENNESSEE

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Bethel C, IIB	25.7	23.9	—	—
Carson-Newman C, IIB	33.7	28.1	25.0	—
David Lipscomb U, IIB	38.8	32.2	27.2	22.9
Freed-Hardeman C, IIB	33.6	29.2	25.6	18.8
Hiwassee C, III	21.3	—	18.2	—
Lambuth C, IIB	28.1	24.4	22.7	
Lane C, IIB	—	23.3	20.9	17.4
Lee C, IIB	30.6	25.8	23.2	19.6
Maryville C, IIB	31.2	27.2	23.0	20.3
Milligan C, IIB	30.5	26.8	24.4	
Rhodes C, IIB	46.3	36.9	29.6	22.1
Southern C of Seventh Day Adventists, IIB	23.5	22.5	21.6	—
St U and CC Sys of Tenn				
Austin Peay St U, IIA	43.1	32.4	26.9	21.5
East Tennessee St U, IIA	45.5	39.4	32.2	25.1
Memphis St U, I	50.9	40.4	33.8	22.6
Middle Tenn St U, IIA	46.8	37.7	30.1	23.3
Tennessee St U, IIA	42.7	36.4	30.6	20.9
Tennessee Tech U, IIA	48.3	38.7	33.2	22.7

TENNESSEE—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Chattanooga St Tech CC, III	37.3	33.4	31.2	25.2
Cleveland St CC, III	36.6	32.6	28.2	24.1
Columbia St CC, III	—	35.1	29.2	24.0
Dyersburg St CC, III	33.5	29.0	25.1	21.7
Jackson St CC, III	36.2	32.2	26.7	23.2
Motlow St CC, III	—	34.5	29.3	26.4
Nashville St Tech Inst, III	38.2	32.2	31.2	24.1
Pellissippi St Tech CC, III	—	32.0	27.8	24.1
Roane St CC, III	37.3	29.5	26.8	21.5
Shelby St CC, III	34.3	27.5	24.9	20.3
St Tech Inst Memphis, III	37.8	31.1	27.1	23.1
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst, III		30.7	29.9	24.9
Volunteer St CC, III	37.9	30.5	30.5	21.9
Walters St CC, III	40.2	34.2	29.8	24.8
Tennessee Wesleyan C, IIB	19.7	—	18.2	—
Tusculum C, IIB	24.7	—	22.1	—
U of the South, IIB	47.5	33.6	28.7	28.4
U of Tennessee				
Knoxville, I	53.3	39.1	33.4	23.7
Memphis, I	50.5	40.5	32.7	27.3
Chattanooga, IIA	44.0	37.3	32.1	23.6
Martin, IIB	40.4	34.0	30.0	20.7
Inst of Agriculture, IIA	49.3	40.9	35.0	—
Vanderbilt U, I	67.8	44.7	38.8	35.1
William Jennings Bryan C, IIB	24.7	—	21.1	—

TEXAS

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Abilene Christian U, IIA	37.9	31.5	29.8	23.1
Austin C, IIB	43.8	33.8	28.7	—
Baylor U, I	55.4	43.1	35.8	28.0
Brazosport C, III	44.6	35.0	—	24.2
Dallas Baptist U, IIB	31.9	28.2	25.4	—
Del Mar C, III	41.6	36.0	31.8	26.5
East Texas Baptist U, IIB	30.0	28.1	24.6	—
East Texas St U, IIA	41.4	33.6	29.4	27.3
East Texas St U Texarkana, IIB	43.1	37.6	—	—
Galveston C, III	36.0	31.2	29.3	26.8
Howard Payne U, IIB	25.1	25.3	24.1	21.4
Jarvis Christian C, IIB	31.1	25.2	21.2	18.2
Lamar U				
Beaumont, IIA	43.9	35.6	30.0	25.9
Orange, III		—	25.2	22.2
Port Arthur, III			—	20.9
LeTourneau U, IIB	30.2	25.1	25.1	—
Lubbock Christian U, IIB	28.1	23.9	—	—
McMurry C, IIB	32.9	30.0	26.3	21.3
Midwestern St U, IIA	44.5	37.5	31.0	23.7
Our Lady of the Lake U, IIA	36.7	32.3	27.3	21.8
Rice U, I	67.3	45.8	38.4	29.3
St Edward's U, IIB	40.7	32.4	27.2	—
St Mary's U, IIA	56.3	38.5	32.3	23.1
Sam Houston St U, IIA	44.4	38.0	31.5	28.4
Schreiner C, IIB	32.8	28.4	23.5	19.6
Southern Methodist U, I	60.7	41.0	36.2	46.9
Southwest Texas St U, IIA	43.1	36.1	28.8	23.0
Southwestern Assemblies of God C, IIB	28.7	—	23.1	—
Southwestern U, IIB	53.4	41.0	30.4	—
Stephen F Austin St U, IIA	44.2	36.5	30.4	23.5
Sul Ross St U, IIA	37.7	31.4	25.0	—
Tarrant County JC, III	38.4	36.8	34.3	30.8
Texarkana C, III	34.0	30.4	29.3	28.7
Texas A&M U Sys				
Main, I	58.7	43.1	35.6	—
Galveston, IIB	51.1	33.6	29.3	
Corpus Christi St U, IIB	41.3	34.0	27.8	—
Laredo St U, IIB	41.2	38.6	31.8	—
Prairie View A&M, IIA	46.5	41.2	37.0	29.9
Tarleton St U, IIA	41.2	35.4	29.3	24.0
Texas A&I U, IIA	43.7	34.2	31.4	22.0
Texas Christian U, I	56.4	41.3	34.8	—
Texas Lutheran C, IIB	37.6	30.8	26.1	—
Texas Southern U, I	45.5	39.2	30.7	24.5
Texas Tech U, I	52.3	38.1	32.4	19.9
Texas Wesleyan U, IIB	33.0	30.8	27.8	23.1
Texas Woman's U, I	43.9	35.2	29.6	25.5
Trinity U, IIA	57.1	39.5	32.9	—
U of Dallas, IIA	37.5	36.0	31.7	—
U of Houston				
U Park, I	61.1	42.5	35.2	25.3
Clear Lake, IIA	48.6	39.5	36.6	—
Downtown, IIB	46.8	37.6	31.4	
Victoria, IIB	—	37.9	32.9	—
U of Saint Thomas, IIA	31.9	29.0	25.1	—
U of Texas Sys				
Austin, I	65.2	43.1	37.4	28.7
Arlington, I	52.9	39.4	34.0	—
Dallas, I	57.4	40.9	38.6	
El Paso, IIA	48.2	39.4	32.7	—
Permian Basin, IIA	41.8	35.1	33.1	—
Tyler, IIB	46.3	37.1	32.4	—
U of North Texas, I	49.0	39.5	34.0	25.1
West Texas St U, IIA	40.2	33.2	28.7	23.3
Western Texas C, III	35.6	29.3	26.6	23.3
Wiley C, IIB	—	—	19.4	16.6

UTAH

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Utah Higher Ed Sys				
U of Utah, I	50.8	36.7	33.3	26.5
Utah St U, I	43.4	34.5	29.2	25.3
Southern Utah St C, IIB	35.5	29.5	25.1	23.3
Weber St C, IIA	36.6	30.6	27.2	20.8
Salt Lake CC, III	30.8	27.6	24.5	23.6
Snow C, III	34.3	31.9	27.0	23.3
Westminster C of Salt Lake City, IIB	32.3	28.8	25.7	—

VERMONT

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Green Mountain C, IIB	34.9	28.2	25.1	—
Middlebury C, IIB	57.2	41.3	35.7	33.8
Norwich U, IIA	40.3	34.2	27.6	23.1
Saint Michael's C, IIB	43.7	36.1	27.7	—
Trinity C, IIB	—	29.2	27.4	
U of Vermont, I	55.9	40.9	34.3	—
Vermont St C's Sys				
Castleton St C, IIB	37.4	31.6	26.7	22.5
Johnson St C, IIB	37.4	31.7	26.1	
Lyndon St C, IIB	37.1	32.0	26.1	—
Vermont Tech C, III	35.9	30.1	25.9	—

VIRGINIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Averett C, IIB	32.2	28.7	25.0	21.7
Bridgewater C, IIB	39.8	31.8	28.1	20.2
Christendom C, IIB	—	—	30.0	—
Christopher Newport C, IIB	47.4	41.3	35.6	27.9
C of William and Mary, I	60.7	48.8	35.8	30.7
Richard Bland C, III	41.9	34.8	—	—
Commonwealth C, III	—		17.3	17.2
Eastern Mennonite C, IIB	30.0	26.3	23.8	20.7
Emory and Henry C, IIB	36.7	31.4	27.0	—

VIRGINIA—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ferrum C, IIB	32.8	27.5	25.3	22.1
George Mason U, IIA	70.2	47.9	40.7	30.4
Hampden-Sydney C, IIB	46.7	37.3	29.6	
Hampton U, IIA	43.5	33.1	26.7	21.3
Hollins C, IIB	47.0	37.1	28.4	—
Inst of Textile Tech, III	53.4	—	38.7	—
James Madison U, IIA	50.3	42.9	36.9	27.9
Longwood C, IIB	47.8	40.1	31.7	27.6
Lynchburg C, IIA	42.3	35.1	28.4	23.6
Mary Baldwin C, IIB	39.4	30.2	25.5	—
Mary Washington C, IIB	47.3	40.3	31.9	—
Marymount U, IIB	45.3	34.8	30.8	—
Norfolk St U, IIA	47.5	42.6	34.7	27.4
Old Dominion U, IIA	58.0	43.3	36.9	26.0
Presbyterian Sch of Christian Education, IIA	37.9	—	—	—
Protestant Episcopal Theological Sem, IIA	31.1	—	—	
Radford U, IIA	48.9	39.5	33.8	25.9
Randolph-Macon C, IIB	44.8	34.5	28.2	—
Randolph-Macon Woman's C, IIB	43.9	35.2	28.8	—
Roanoke C, IIB	43.7	35.2	29.3	
Saint Paul's C, IIB	28.0	—	—	22.3
Shenandoah C and Conserv of Music, IIB	32.6	26.2	23.5	—
Sweet Briar C, IIB	45.8	36.8	30.2	
U of Richmond, IIA	57.8	45.5	35.5	
U of Virginia, I	70.1	47.1	38.0	26.8
Clinch Valley C, IIB	41.3	33.1	29.4	—
Va Commonwealth U, I	58.7	47.5	38.8	31.1
Virginia CC Sys				
Blue Ridge CC, III	—	36.2	31.7	27.5
Central Virginia CC, III	42.4	37.8	33.5	27.8
Dabney S Lancaster CC, III	—	39.6	32.1	26.2
Danville CC, III	39.7	35.9	31.5	—
Eastern Shore CC, III	—	—	30.5	—
Germanna CC, III	—	36.4	31.1	25.5
J Sargeant Reynolds CC, III	41.2	36.7	31.7	28.1
John Tyler CC, III	39.4	36.0	30.9	28.0
Lord Fairfax CC, III	—	32.8	29.0	25.2
Mountain Empire CC, III	—	36.2	30.5	27.5
New River CC, III	43.3	38.0	30.8	27.5
Northern Virginia CC, III	42.5	38.6	33.2	29.1
Patrick Henry CC, III	—	35.2	31.2	27.2
Paul D Camp CC, III	—	34.1	30.4	—
Piedmont Virginia CC, III	40.1	33.9	31.1	25.6
Rappahannock CC, III	—	38.6	30.3	—
Southside Virginia CC, III	—	32.5	30.7	25.6
Southwest Va CC, III	40.7	37.8	33.2	28.3
Thomas Nelson CC, III	42.5	36.2	32.7	25.9
Tidewater CC, III	38.0	35.0	30.3	26.2
Virginia Highlands CC, III	—	35.4	30.7	25.4
Virginia Western CC, III	42.7	37.4	32.7	—
Wytheville CC, III	41.4	36.3	31.6	28.1
Virginia Intermont C, IIB	—	24.3	20.3	—
Virginia Military Inst, IIB	51.4	43.2	34.1	—
Va Polytech Inst and St U, I	63.2	45.0	37.9	26.2
Virginia St U, IIA	44.6	38.3	34.9	28.4
Virginia Union U, IIB	31.9	29.6	21.7	18.9
Virginia Wesleyan C, IIB	43.2	36.2	27.2	32.9
Washington and Lee U, IIB	55.8	44.3	34.3	—

WASHINGTON

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Central Washington U, IIA	41.3	34.7	28.0	23.4
Eastern Washington U, IIA	39.4	33.1	29.0	—
Gonzaga U, IIA	49.4	34.7	30.7	21.9
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God, IIB	—	32.7	29.6	—
Pacific Lutheran U, IIA	42.3	34.9	30.2	—
Peninsula C, III	—	—	35.9	25.6
Saint Martin's C, IIB	30.3	27.2	24.2	—
Seattle Pacific U, IIA	39.7	33.0	27.8	23.4
Seattle U, IIA	43.0	35.4	31.6	28.0
U of Puget Sound, IIA	47.4	36.6	30.0	
U of Washington, I	56.8	40.4	35.9	28.7
Washington St U, I	49.2	37.1	34.0	23.4
Western Washington U, IIA	44.1	36.3	32.4	—

WASHINGTON—Continued

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Whitman C, IIB	49.1	39.0	32.6	28.6
Whitworth C, IIB	37.3	32.3	26.4	21.7

WEST VIRGINIA

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alderson Broaddus C, IIB	31.3	25.3	21.6	20.3
Beckley C, III	22.5	—	—	20.3
Bethany C, IIB	33.2	28.0	23.9	—
Davis & Elkins C, IIB	32.2	29.4	23.4	21.5
Ohio Valley C, III	—	26.9	—	—
Salem-Teikyo U, IIB	—	19.4	20.4	—
U of Charleston, IIB	33.3	28.3	28.6	24.4
U of West Virginia Sys				
Marshall U, IIA	37.1	31.7	24.4	17.8
C of Grad Studies, IIA	40.8	34.7	26.0	—
West Virginia U, I	44.0	35.3	29.4	23.0
Potomac St C, III	35.6	27.8	21.7	—
W Va U Parkersburg, III	31.4	25.8	21.1	16.5
West Virginia St C Sys				
Bluefield St C, IIB	32.9	26.0	22.0	17.1
Concord C, IIB	34.6	30.4	22.9	20.7
Fairmont St C, IIB	35.5	29.8	25.0	21.7
Glenville St C, IIB	33.3	27.1	23.0	20.0
Shepherd C, IIB	35.4	29.2	25.3	23.2
West Liberty St C, IIB	34.6	28.0	20.8	18.7
WVa Inst of Tech, IIB	34.4	29.0	24.9	20.3
West Virginia St C, IIB	33.9	28.3	23.1	18.6
Southern W Va CC, III	—	28.5	21.7	22.4
WVa Northern CC, III	29.8	26.4	20.5	—
WVa Wesleyan C, IIB	32.1	29.3	26.3	—
Wheeling Jesuit C, IIB	31.7	26.3	23.7	—

WISCONSIN

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Alverno C, IIB	38.1	30.4	24.0	20.2
Beloit C, IIB	41.8	36.1	27.6	—
Cardinal Stritch C, IIB	37.7	34.2	25.8	23.8
Carroll C, IIB	39.4	34.6	30.3	—
Concordia U, IIB	27.2	25.5	22.9	—
Lakeland C, IIB	32.7	28.5	25.0	—
Lawrence U, IIB	49.9	39.4	31.0	27.7
Marian C of Fond du Lac, IIB	33.5	28.5	25.3	22.5
Marquette U, I	58.5	43.6	36.8	—
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering, IIB	40.1	32.7	30.9	—
Mount Mary C, IIB	33.1	28.3	23.6	—
Northland C, IIB	28.8	24.6	—	
Ripon C, IIB	44.6	33.4	25.9	—
Saint Norbert C, IIB	45.6	36.7	29.1	25.6
U of Wisconsin Sys				
Madison, I	56.9	42.1	36.4	27.0
Milwaukee, I	52.6	39.5	36.3	28.1
Eau Claire, IIA	42.8	34.6	31.3	26.8
Green Bay, IIA	44.1	36.5	29.4	—
La Crosse, IIA	44.6	37.8	32.2	29.8
Oshkosh, IIA	46.3	38.9	33.2	27.0
Parkside, IIA	47.8	35.9	33.7	
Platteville, IIA	43.7	35.8	31.8	—
River Falls, IIA	41.5	33.4	30.2	—
Stevens Point, IIA	44.1	36.1	28.9	26.4
Stout, IIA	42.3	35.0	29.0	27.5
Superior, IIA	45.0	36.6	31.1	24.3
Whitewater, IIA	44.8	37.3	32.4	28.9
Centers, III	40.6	34.0	28.0	24.3
Viterbo C, IIB	35.9	29.7	25.3	23.6

WYOMING

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Northwest C, III	—	32.1	25.9	21.3
U of Wyoming, I	47.5	36.7	33.2	—

PUERTO RICO

	Prof	Assoc Prof	Asst Prof	Inst
Ana G Mendez Ed Foundation Sys, III	30.4	24.4	21.8	16.9
Caribbean U C, IIB			13.4	12.7
Ponce C of Tech, III	25.8	19.8	16.5	14.9
U of Puerto Rico				
Arecibo Tech U C, IIB	24.1	20.0	16.6	15.0
Bayamon Tech U C, IIB	27.3	21.3	17.0	15.4
Rio Piedras C, IIA	32.8	26.5	22.2	17.3
Humacao U C, IIB	34.5	25.5	20.5	17.3

Institutions Without Academic Ranks

ALABAMA

Brewer St JC, IV	29.6
George C Wallace St CC Selma, IV	30.9
Jefferson St JC, IV	32.1
John C Calhoun St CC, IV	30.8
Lurleen B Wallace St JC, IV	28.7
Southern Union St JC, IV	26.9

ARIZONA

Arizona Western C, IV	32.4
Central Arizona C, IV	36.8
Cochise C, IV	30.8
Eastern Arizona C, IV	33.7
Mohave CC, IV	32.5
Northland Pioneer C, IV	31.3
Pima Co CC Dist, IV	34.2
Yavapai C, IV	34.1

ARKANSAS

East Arkansas CC, IV	30.7
Garland County CC, IV	26.3
Mississippi County CC, IV	23.9
North Arkansas CC, IV	25.5
Phillips County CC, IV	24.3
Rich Mountain CC, IV	23.4
Southern Arkansas U El Dorado, IV	25.3
Westark CC, IV	27.1

CALIFORNIA

Allan Hancock C, IV	40.2
Antelope Valley C, IV	40.2
Barstow C, IV	42.2
Cabrillo C, IV	38.3
California Inst of the Arts, IIA	33.0
Cerritos C, IV	47.7
Citrus C, IV	47.4
C of the Canyons, IV	41.3
C of Marin, IV	46.1
Contra Costa CC Sys, IV	47.4
El Camino C, IV	46.3
Foothill-De Anza CC Sys, IV	49.9
Fresno Pacific C, IIB	29.2
Gavilan C, IV	43.8
Glendale CC, IV	48.3
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CC Dist, IV	43.3
Imperial Valley C, IV	38.1
Kern CC Dist, IV	42.8

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Lake Tahoe CC, IV	41.5
Long Beach City C Dist, IV	47.3
Mendocino C, IV	39.5
Menlo C, IIB	40.7
Merced C, IV	42.7
Mira Costa C, IV	45.8
Mt San Antonio C, IV	45.8
Napa Valley C, IV	38.6
North Orange County CC Dist	
Cypress C, IV	46.4
Fullerton C, IV	46.3
Pacific Oaks C, IIA	27.7
Palo Verde C, IV	38.9
Pasadena City C, IV	42.9
Rancho Santiago CC, IV	47.4
Redwoods CC Dist, IV	36.9
Rio Hondo C, IV	45.2
Riverside CC, IV	45.8
Saddleback CC Dist, IV	48.1
San Bernardino Valley C, IV	41.2
San Francisco CC Dist, IV	42.4
San Joaquin Delta C, IV	47.9
San Jose / Evergreen CC Dist, IV	44.0
San Mateo County CC Dist, IV	44.5
Santa Barbara City C, IV	39.4
Santa Monica C, IV	46.7
Sierra CC, IV	44.0
Solano CC, IV	43.8
Southwestern C, IV	45.5
Taft C, IV	45.3
Ventura County CC Dist, IV	47.2
Victor Valley CC Dist, IV	38.3
West Hills CC, IV	41.8
West Valley-Mission CC Dist, IV	45.2
Woodbury U, IIA	31.4
Yuba C, IV	45.2

COLORADO

Arapahoe CC, IV	26.0
Colorado Northwestern CC, IV	30.1
CC of Aurora, IV	27.7
CC of Denver, IV	28.2
Front Range CC, IV	29.0
Lamar CC, IV	27.8
Morgan CC, IV	25.9
Northeastern JC, IV	26.6
Otero JC, IV	29.0

COLORADO—Continued

Pikes Peak CC, IV	27.4
Pueblo CC, IV	25.4
Trinidad St JC, IV	25.1

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Seminary, IIA	45.2

DELAWARE

Delaware Tech & CC	
Southern, IV	36.0
Stanton-Wilmington, IV	35.5
Terry, IV	37.5

FLORIDA

Broward CC, IV	39.0
Central Florida CC, IV	29.1
Chipola JC, IV	31.3
Daytona Beach CC, IV	30.2
Edison CC, IV	32.4
Florida CC Jacksonville, IV	36.7
Florida Keys CC, IV	29.3
Lake City CC, IV	29.1
Lake-Sumter CC, IV	29.0
North Florida JC, IV	30.0
Okaloosa-Walton CC, IV	32.2
Pasco-Hernando CC, IV	27.9
Polk CC, IV	30.0
Saint Johns River CC, IV	29.2
Saint Petersburg JC, IV	32.3
Santa Fe CC, IV	33.7
Seminole CC, IV	34.1
South Florida CC, IV	31.8
Tallahassee CC, IV	42.4
Valencia CC, IV	43.5

GEORGIA

Young Harris C, IV	29.3

HAWAII

U of Hawaii	
Honolulu CC, IV	35.3
Kapiolani CC, IV	35.2
Kauai CC, IV	34.1
Leeward CC, IV	36.4
Maui CC, IV	35.3
Windward CC, IV	34.1

IDAHO

North Idaho C, IV	29.0
Northwest Nazarene C, IIB	26.7

ILLINOIS

Blackburn U, IIB	27.7
Chicago C of Commerce, IV	19.8
Governors St U, IIA	38.7
Illinois Eastern CC, IV	25.0
Illinois Valley CC, IV	32.9
John Wood CC, IV	27.1
Joliet JC, IV	40.4
Lincoln C, IV	28.6
McHenry County C, IV	35.4
Prairie St C, IV	36.3
Ray C of Design, IIB	26.7
Saint Augustine C, IV	19.1
Springfield C in Illinois, IV	19.3
State CC of East St Louis, IV	27.6

IOWA

Des Moines Area CC, IV	31.6
Eastern Iowa CC Dist, IV	27.3
Hawkeye Inst of Tech, IV	27.0
Indian Hills CC, IV	25.0
Iowa Lakes CC, IV	26.7
Kirkwood CC, IV	29.0
Mount Saint Clare C, IIA	26.0
North Iowa Area CC, IV	33.0
Northeast Iowa Tech Inst, IV	27.2
Northwest Iowa Tech C, IV	26.3
Southeastern CC, IV	30.3
Southwestern CC, IV	25.9
Western Iowa Tech CC, IV	27.4

KANSAS

Central C, IV	16.6
Coffeyville CC, IV	23.6
Hutchinson CC, IV	30.1
Independence CC, IV	27.6
Johnson County CC, IV	36.5
Kansas City Kansas CC, IV	33.1
Labette CC, IV	28.3
Seward County CC, IV	25.2

KENTUCKY

Midway C, IV	23.1
St Catharine C, IV	15.4

MAINE

Central Maine Tech C, IV	27.3
Eastern Maine Tech C, IV	28.7
Northern Maine Tech C, IV	27.9

MARYLAND

Maryland Inst C of Art, IIB	29.4
Peabody Inst of John Hopkins U, IIB	34.0
Saint John's C, IIB	34.8

MICHIGAN

Baker C Flint, IV	32.7
Baker C Owosso, IV	26.6
Charles S Mott CC, IV	41.1
Davenport C Kalamazoo, IV	25.8
Davenport C Grand Rapids, IV	37.2
Detroit C of Business, IIB	28.2
Grand Rapids JC, IV	41.8
Henry Ford CC, IV	47.2
Highland Park CC, IV	37.8
Montcalm CC, IV	32.3
Northwestern Michigan C, IV	33.7
Schoolcraft C, IV	43.0
Suomi C, IV	28.8
Washtenaw CC, IV	42.2

MINNESOTA

Alexandria Tech C, IV	34.7
Bethany Lutheran C, IV	30.3
Dr Martin Lutner C, IIB	18.0
Minnesota CC Sys	
Anoka-Ramsey CC, IV	40.2
Arrowhead CC	
Hibbing, IV	35.6
Itasca, IV	36.7
Mesabi, IV	39.9
Rainy River, IV	33.8
Vermillion, IV	36.8
Austin CC, IV	40.0

MINNESOTA—Continued

Brainerd CC, IV	37.2
Fergus Falls CC, IV	37.7
Inver Hills CC, IV	40.2
Lakewood CC, IV	41.1
Minneapolis CC, IV	40.8
Normandale CC, IV	39.5
North Hennepin CC, IV	39.5
Northland CC, IV	37.8
Rochester CC, IV	38.5
Willmar CC, IV	38.4
Worthington CC, IV	36.8
Saint Paul Tech Inst, IV	45.6

MISSISSIPPI

Coahoma CC, IV	21.4
Copiah-Lincoln CC, IV	25.1
East Central CC, IV	22.0
East Mississippi CC, IV	22.1
Hinds CC, IV	25.9
Holmes CC, IV	23.5
Itawamba CC, IV	26.0
Jones County JC, IV	31.5
Meridian CC, IV	23.4
Mississippi Delta CC, IV	25.1
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC, IV	28.2
Northeast Mississippi CC, IV	28.2
Northwest Mississippi CC, IV	28.4
Southwest Mississippi CC, IV	26.4
Wood JC, IV	15.4

MISSOURI

Crowder C, IV	22.4
East Central C, IV	29.4
Jefferson C, IV	28.0
Kemper Military Sch and C, IV	17.9
Metropolitan CC, IV	33.5
Mineral Area C, IV	27.0
Moberly Area JC, IV	22.9
North Central Missouri C, IV	24.8
St Charles County CC, IV	25.2
State Fair CC, IV	26.5
Stephens C, IIB	24.7
Three Rivers CC, IV	22.5

MONTANA

Dawson CC, IV	28.4
Flathead Valley CC, IV	28.5
Miles CC, IV	25.8

NEBRASKA

Central CC, IV	20.5
Metropolitan CC, IV	26.5
Mid Plains Tech CC Northeast, IV	26.9
Northeast CC, IV	25.5
Southeast CC, IV	25.9
Western Nebraska CC, IV	24.0

NEVADA

Clark County CC, IV	32.9
Northern Nevada CC, IV	28.6
Truckee Meadows CC, IV	34.8
Western Nevada CC, IV	30.3

NEW JERSEY

Berkeley Sch C of Business, IV	21.5

NEW MEXICO

Eastern New Mexico U Clovis, IV	24.3
New Mexico JC, IV	29.8
Saint John's C, IIB	32.6

NEW YORK

Friends World C, IIB	24.5
Sarah Lawrence C, IIB	45.0

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance CC, IV	26.7
Anson CC, IV	25.6
Asheville Buncombe Tech CC, IV	27.9
Beaufort County CC, IV	25.1
Bladen CC, IV	22.5
Blue Ridge CC, IV	27.5
Brunswick CC, IV	22.9
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst, IV	26.6
Cape Fear Tech Inst, IV	29.5
Carteret CC, IV	23.8
Catawba Valley CC, IV	28.3
Central Carolina CC, IV	26.9
Central Piedmont CC, IV	30.4
Cleveland CC, IV	25.1
Coastal Carolina CC, IV	26.8
Craven CC, IV	25.7
Davidson County CC, IV	32.7
Durham Tech CC, IV	27.1
Edgecombe CC, IV	24.1
Fayetteville Tech CC, IV	27.6
Forsyth Tech C, IV	31.0
Gaston C, IV	28.7
Guilford Tech CC, IV	28.4
Halifax CC, IV	23.5
Haywood CC, IV	25.6
Isothermal CC, IV	25.9
James Sprunt CC, IV	23.8
Johnston CC, IV	23.1
Lees-McRae C, IV	22.6
Lenoir CC, IV	25.3
Martin CC, IV	23.7
Mayland CC, IV	25.5
McDowell Tech CC, IV	24.0
Mitchell CC, IV	24.5
Montgomery CC, IV	22.1
Mount Olive C, IIB	26.4
Nash CC, IV	26.4
Pamlico CC, IV	22.0
Piedmont Bible C, IIB	14.8
Piedmont CC, IV	22.6
Pitt CC, IV	26.0
Randolph CC, IV	25.4
Richmond CC, IV	27.3
Roanoke-Chowan CC, IV	26.4
Robeson CC, IV	24.0
Rockingham CC, IV	26.4
Rowan-Cabarrus CC, IV	24.0
Sampson CC, IV	24.3
Sandhills CC, IV	29.0
Southeastern CC, IV	25.5
Southwestern CC, IV	24.6
Stanly CC, IV	27.0
Surry CC, IV	26.6
Tri-County CC, IV	21.5
Vance-Granville CC, IV	23.9
Wake Tech CC, IV	26.4
Wayne CC, IV	25.8
Western Piedmont CC, IV	26.6
Wilkes CC, IV	28.6
Wilson Tech CC, IV	27.6

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota St C of Science, IV	28.3
North Dakota St U Bottineau, IV	27.2
U of North Dakota Lake Region, IV	26.3

OHIO

Cincinnati Tech C, IV	29.0
Lakeland CC, IV	40.8

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville Wesleyan C, IIB	21.9
Carl Albert JC, IV	27.0
Connors St C, IV	27.7
Eastern Oklahoma St C, IV	29.0
El Reno JC, IV	29.0
Murray St C, IV	26.1
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M C, IV	29.7
Northern Oklahoma C, IV	28.3
Oklahoma City CC, IV	30.9
Rogers St C, IV	26.6
Rose St C, IV	29.9
Saint Gregory's C, IV	23.9
Seminole JC, IV	26.3
Tulsa JC, IV	30.4
Western Oklahoma St C, IV	29.4

OREGON

Bassist C, IV	23.9
Blue Mountain CC, IV	33.8
Chemeketa CC, IV	33.0
Clackamas CC, IV	33.0
Clatsop CC, IV	28.6
Lane CC, IV	31.7
Linn-Benton CC, IV	31.4
Mount Angel Seminary, IIB	18.1
Mt Hood CC, IV	36.4
Pacific Northwest C of Art, IIB	20.4
Portland CC, IV	33.7
Rogue CC, IV	30.7
Southwestern Oregon CC, IV	32.6
Umpqua CC, IV	30.0

RHODE ISLAND

Roger Williams C, IIB	39.4

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia Bible C and Seminary, IIA	23.1
Florence Darlington Tech C, IV	27.2
Midlands Tech C, IV	27.6
Spartanburg Methodist C, IV	26.5
Spartanburg Tech C, IV	24.2
Sumter Area Tech C, IV	25.0
Tech C of the Lowcountry, IV	22.6

SOUTH DAKOTA

Presentation C, IV	24.3

TENNESSEE

Free Will Baptist Bible C, IIB	22.4
Tomlinson C, IV	19.3

TEXAS

Alvin CC, IV	34.2
Amber U, IIB	30.2
Angelina C, IV	33.5
Austin CC, IV	31.1
Bee County C, IV	25.8
Blinn C, IV	26.8
Central Texas C, IV	29.1
Collin County CC Dist, IV	28.3
C of the Mainland, IV	34.6
Concordia Lutheran C, IV	21.9
Cooke County C, IV	28.5
Dallas County CC District	
Brookhaven C, IV	36.1
Cedar Valley C, IV	34.1
Eastfield C, IV	39.1
El Centro C, IV	36.4
Mountain View C, IV	39.1
North Lake C, IV	36.5
Richland C, IV	38.4
El Paso County CC Dist, IV	31.6
Frank Phillips C, IV	31.0
Grayson County JC, IV	30.3
Hill C, IV	27.1
McLennan CC, IV	32.7
Midland C, IV	33.7
Navarro C, IV	28.7
North Harris County C Dist, IV	30.3
Paris JC, IV	27.2
Ranger JC, IV	23.6
San Jacinto C, IV	32.9
Southwest Texas JC, IV	33.3
Temple JC, IV	32.4
Texas Southmost C, IV	30.3
Texas St Tech Inst	
Harlingen, IV	26.6
Waco, IV	27.3
Trinity Valley CC, IV	27.8
Tyler JC, IV	30.6
Victoria C, IV	33.9
Wharton County JC, IV	31.2

UTAH

C of Eastern Utah, IV	26.1
Utah Valley CC, IV	27.9

VERMONT

Bennington C, IIB	33.5

VIRGINIA

Commonwealth C Hampton, IV	16.2
Southern Seminary C, IV	23.9

WASHINGTON

Bellevue CC, IV	32.0
Centralia C, IV	30.4
Columbia Basin C, IV	31.4
Grays Harbor C, IV	31.2
South Puget Sound CC, IV	29.3
Wenatchee Valley C, IV	28.1
Whatcom CC, IV	28.1

WISCONSIN

Chippewa Valley Tech C, IV	35.1
Milwaukee Area Tech C, IV	40.7
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design, IIB	27.5
Nicolet Area Tech C, IV	32.0
Southwest Wisconsin Tech C, IV	31.4

WYOMING

Casper C, IV	29.9
Laramie County CC, IV	31.1

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC

CC of Micronesia, IV	12.2

TEACHER-EDUCATION UPDATE

- **Enrollment of potential teachers grew 61% from '85 to '89**
- **Training is responsibility of whole college, consortium argues**
- **College-school collaboration in training teachers seen as key**

Enrollment in teacher-education programs increased about 61 per cent from 1985 to 1989, according to preliminary findings from a new survey by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

The total number of potential teachers, including undergraduate and graduate students enrolled full and part time, grew 11 per cent from 1987 to 1988, the survey found. The number of students enrolling in teacher education after earning an undergraduate degree in another field rose by 14 per cent.

"We're seeing a rekindling of interest in teaching as a field," says Gary R. Galluzzo, an associate professor of education at Western Kentucky University, who chairs the association's data advisory committee.

Mr. Galluzzo attributes part of the enrollment increase, now in its fourth consecutive year, to publicity about a teacher shortage.

"There are a lot of people out there who want to be teachers," he says. "They are saying something like, 'I really wanted to teach but when I came out of school there were no jobs.' Now they are showing up on our doorsteps."

The survey includes information from 73 representative institutions selected from among the association's 700 members.

■

Teacher training must become the responsibility of the entire university, not just the college of education, says a position paper issued by a consortium of state colleges and universities.

To that end, the statement says, faculty members in the arts and sciences, who have many future teachers in their undergraduate courses, must improve their teaching techniques so they are good models for those students.

The paper, "Teachers for the New World: A Statement of Principles," was drafted by members of the Renaissance Group, which was organized last year by the presidents and education deans of eight public universities.

The group, which for now will be limited to 15 institutions, was created as a voice for institutions with large teacher-education programs, says Thomas J. Switzer, dean of education at the University of Northern Iowa, which was instrumental in organizing the group.

"Institutions that prepare the vast majority of teachers are not well represented in discussions of the reform of teacher education," Mr. Switzer says. "Ours will be a proactive stance by colleges and universities with a long history of educating teachers."

Mr. Switzer, who is vice-chairman of the organization's executive committee, says the consortium decided to call itself the Renaissance Group because "the name had a sense of newness."

The group's paper says teacher education must be part of a prospective teacher's undergraduate curriculum and not be reserved for the final year. The paper also says a state's appropriate role in teacher education lies in establishing standards for graduates, not in involving itself in curricular decisions.

The eight-page statement is available free from Thomas J. Switzer, Dean of Education, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50614; (319) 273-2717.

■

The establishment of schools where professors and schoolteachers collaborate to train future teachers will be a key recommendation in the final report, due in October, of a project called "A Study of the Education of Educators," according to John I. Goodlad, the project director.

The study indicates that teacher-education students see practice teaching as the most valuable part of their preparation, but the part that receives the least attention, Mr. Goodlad said in a status report to educators at the annual meeting of the American Association for Higher Education this month.

"Teacher education is constructed within colleges and universities without much attention to what teachers should do in the schools," said Mr. Goodlad, a professor of education and director of the Center for Educational Renewal at the University of Washington.

With the creation of professional-development schools, also called practice schools or key schools, "faculty members from the arts and sciences and the education schools and teachers from the schools would work together" to reform the curriculum and to prepare teachers, he said.

The schools will be hard to set up, Mr. Goodlad said. "University people don't want school people on their turf," he said, "and parents don't want the schools experimenting on their kids."

—BEVERLY T. WATKINS

Record Number of Doctorates Awarded

Continued From Page A11

plines than in others. For example, 172 U.S. Asians earned engineering doctorates in 1989, while only 40 earned humanities doctorates. Similarly, 389 blacks earned education doctorates, but only 5 earned doctorates in physics and astronomy.

Foreign students have also tended to be represented disproportionately in certain disciplines, such as engineering and the physical sciences. Of those who earned engineering doctorates in 1989, non-U.S. citizens represented 55 per cent of the recipients whose citizenship was known.

The number of doctorate recipients from certain countries has increased dramatically in the last decade. In 1989, for example, 454 Chinese—most of them on temporary visas—received science doctorates. In 1979, no Chinese did.

Some campuses rely heavily on foreign scholars to meet their faculty needs in certain disciplines. However, many higher-education officials have warned that institutions—and the nation—must not become overly dependent on foreign doctorate recipients, because they represent an uncertain labor supply and because the nation needs to encourage more Americans to seek advanced degrees in certain disciplines.

Copies of the summary report of the 1989 doctorate recipients are available at no charge from the Division of Science Resources Studies, the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Room L-602, Washington 20550; (202) 634-4634. ■

Disabled Ex-Student Sues Yale U.

NEW HAVEN

A former graduate student and teaching assistant at Yale University has sued the university, claiming she was denied employment and her status as a student this semester because of a disability.

The former graduate student in philosophy, Hope Brown, filed a lawsuit against the university in state court and filed complaints both with Connecticut's Commission on Human Rights and with the U.S. Department of Labor, seeking to be reinstated as a student and a teaching assistant. The lawsuit asks for more than $100,000 in damages.

Ms. Brown, who was diagnosed last year as having cyclothymia, a condition that is marked by alternating periods of elation and depression and treatable through medication, took a personal leave of absence from Yale. She was granted the leave last September, but then sought to return to the university two months later. Her request was denied.

In a letter to Ms. Brown, a university official said she was to remain on her scheduled leave of absence and would have to be examined by a university psychiatrist before she could return.

The university refused to comment on the case.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

Jury Awards $1-Million to Teacher in Tenure-Denial Case

Continued From Page A11

it had chosen to award a larger sum.

Many such lawsuits are filed in federal court under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in hiring decisions. But they also may be filed in state court, particularly in states where jury trials are allowed, said George LaNoue, director of the policy-sciences graduate program at the University of Maryland's Baltimore County campus.

The co-author of a book on faculty discrimination litigation, Mr. LaNoue testified in the case as a witness for the school.

Mr. Clark and his lawyer, Godfrey Isaac, said they had sued in state court because California law permits such cases to be presented to juries. They felt a jury would be more sympathetic than a judge, they said.

The jury was made up of six whites, five Hispanics, and an Asian American.

Jerome Spanier, vice-president for academic affairs and dean of the Graduate School, said he thought the school's failure to hire more minority professors had "undeniably influenced the jury's thinking." At the trial, Mr. Clark's lawyer pointed out to the jury that no black, Hispanic, or Asian-American professors had won tenure since the school was founded in 1920.

The Graduate School's 62 tenured professors now include three minority-group members—a black, a Hispanic, and an Asian American. All received tenure after 1986.

Catherine Hagen, a lawyer for the college, said it would appeal the decision on grounds that inappropriate evidence had been admitted in the case and the jury had been instructed improperly by the judge.

Meeting Did Take Place

Mr. Clark, who in 1984 was an assistant professor of education at the school, and his white male colleagues agree that the meeting he overheard that day in the basement did in fact occur. But they differ sharply on what was discussed during the tenure review.

As he listened to his colleagues discuss his case, Mr. Clark said in the interview and in court testimony, he heard one voice say, "Us white people have rights, too." Mr. Clark recalled that another person said about him: "We all agree he has the potential for greatness, perhaps," but then added, "I really don't know how I would feel working with a black man."

One speaker, Mr. Clark continued, observed that "we're a private school and we're not under pressure to have minorities."

Mr. Clark and his lawyer, Godfrey Isaac, said they had sued in state court because California law permits such cases to be presented to juries.

The Graduate School is one of the Claremont Colleges, a consortium of six private institutions about 35 miles east of here.

Mr. Clark recalled that after overhearing the meeting, "I was stunned. I was in shock. I didn't know what to think. Thoughts were reeling through my mind, . . . but the message was loud and clear. They were talking about my race while evaluating me."

Mr. Clark said he had decided not to reveal what he had heard until his tenure case was decided. Within weeks, faculty members in his department voted 5 to 3 to award him tenure, but a college-wide tenure and promotion panel voted 4 to 1 against him. After unsuccessful attempts to appeal the decision, Mr. Clark left Claremont in 1985, and has been a lecturer in Afro-ethnic studies at California State University at Fullerton for the last two years.

At the trial, administrators and faculty members told a different story, challenging Mr. Clark's version of the meeting. Their testimony, Ms. Hagen said, showed that the comment about white people having rights was not related to Mr. Clark's tenure, but was a "joke" concerning one faculty member's complaint that Mr. Clark had a higher salary than he did. Ms. Hagen also said that during the meeting, "it was said that he did have potential for greatness, but that it was too bad his publication record was not up to snuff and he did not have the volume he needed."

The professor accused by Mr. Clark of making a remark about working with a black man "absolutely denies" it, Ms. Hagen said. What he did say in the meeting, she asserted, was: "We ought to discuss the fact that Clark is black, and since he is so close to the line [of meeting the tenure standards] he ought to be given the benefit of the doubt because he is black."

'A Believable Witness'

In a statement after the verdict, the school said that Mr. Clark's tenure case had been handled "fairly and equitably," and with no trace of racial discrimination. It was "a case of Mr. Clark's version of the truth versus what we know to be the truth," said Mr. Spanier, the graduate-school dean.

But Mr. Isaac, the lawyer for Mr. Clark, said his client had convinced the jury because he was "a believable, dignified witness and they were not."

Another important issue at the trial was Mr. Clark's publication record, which he said included one book, two journal articles, and a monograph. He considered it more than sufficient, but the college-wide panel maintained that it was inadequate. The panel also expressed concern over evaluations of Mr. Clark's teaching.

In addition to the $1-million, the jury awarded Mr. Clark $16,237 in punitive damages—the amount of cash the school had on hand at the end of its previous fiscal year.

—JACK McCURDY

FACT FILE: Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields, 1989-90

	278 Public Institutions						460 Private Institutions					
	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting	$55,971	$46,302	$40,166	$42,507	$27,746	$45,015	$55,567	$44,212	$36,615	$38,187	$28,334	$42,104
Agribusiness and agricultural production	45,111	34,601	30,126	—	22,303	38,639	41,488	33,906	29,812	—	—	32,309
Anthropology	48,624	36,618	29,670	28,530	—	41,030	48,735	38,518	29,891	28,232	—	38,921
Architecture and environmental design	47,280	40,663	33,832	32,190	—	41,906	48,624	36,987	30,682	—	30,096	37,046
Area and ethnic studies	50,653	40,312	33,252	—	29,154	41,423	52,439	41,730	31,035	—	—	44,167
Audiology and speech pathology	47,486	38,196	30,429	29,551	24,693	37,733	49,743	37,292	30,652	—	25,009	36,920
Business administration and management	52,714	43,653	38,573	40,025	25,801	43,057	50,669	41,208	34,320	34,360	25,999	39,671
Business and management	53,162	44,166	39,193	41,515	28,401	43,506	54,878	44,118	37,142	38,015	28,115	42,563
Business economics	50,220	41,126	36,107	35,686	25,391	42,198	49,495	40,073	33,880	34,134	26,628	39,584
Chemistry	48,095	38,290	30,765	29,661	23,064	41,813	47,014	35,360	29,367	27,512	24,074	39,595
Communications	46,431	37,207	30,087	28,786	24,284	34,936	44,035	36,395	28,651	26,705	23,185	33,124
Communications technologies	49,953	40,445	32,141	—	26,841	39,788	49,349	37,143	30,335	28,142	—	34,169
Computer and information science	52,702	44,020	37,548	39,322	26,943	41,650	50,596	41,050	34,385	34,979	25,131	38,244
Curriculum and instruction	45,499	37,732	30,772	29,398	24,567	37,747	52,274	40,671	30,596	—	—	39,885
Dramatic arts	46,087	35,783	28,737	26,751	23,914	35,698	43,026	33,994	27,583	26,211	24,544	33,109
Drawing	44,729	36,077	29,264	27,376	23,634	37,339	40,649	32,314	26,939	27,937	22,429	32,798
Economics	51,041	40,578	34,694	34,160	25,928	42,476	58,609	40,481	34,556	33,044	28,512	43,415
Education	47,250	38,464	30,975	30,072	23,883	38,736	43,089	34,279	28,355	27,003	23,674	34,516
Engineering	55,354	45,229	39,468	39,534	30,645	47,621	58,508	45,545	40,264	41,056	30,114	49,266
Engineering technologies	46,434	39,379	33,123	32,603	27,437	37,935	43,172	33,495	32,340	—	—	35,039
Foreign languages	47,351	36,985	29,690	27,471	22,637	36,765	43,748	35,301	28,873	27,008	23,847	34,354
Geography	48,046	37,753	30,847	29,573	25,665	39,761	51,056	35,380	30,317	—	—	40,759
Geological sciences	47,959	37,485	30,791	29,070	25,535	41,148	50,809	37,140	30,301	—	—	42,901
Health services technologies	46,138	36,383	30,468	27,633	25,793	34,429	47,673	37,315	29,898	29,139	22,731	33,108
Higher education administration	47,418	39,363	30,950	29,877	—	41,746	50,853	39,839	30,384	—	—	40,869
History	47,121	37,325	29,186	27,546	22,955	40,916	45,359	35,928	28,161	28,122	23,267	37,894
Home economics	47,064	36,998	30,732	29,736	23,706	34,812	39,537	33,295	28,600	—	23,959	30,955
Hotel/motel management	—	47,085	37,927	—	—	41,104	—	—	31,496	—	—	33,361
Letters	45,858	36,807	29,331	27,098	21,684	36,049	43,444	34,214	27,502	26,163	21,743	34,338
Library and archival sciences	46,638	37,075	30,008	25,094	25,168	34,531	43,263	32,371	28,169	—	26,220	30,968
Life sciences	46,391	37,361	30,751	29,172	22,779	40,261	44,090	34,515	28,812	27,228	22,485	36,720
Marketing management	55,625	45,561	41,502	44,606	26,826	46,608	58,865	45,318	41,093	41,079	26,575	44,580
Mathematics	48,183	38,803	31,832	30,879	22,846	38,191	47,013	36,456	29,978	30,209	22,708	36,394
Multi-interdisciplinary studies	46,096	37,158	29,518	28,322	25,394	34,954	48,504	35,493	30,884	—	—	39,250
Music	45,539	36,001	29,457	27,353	23,913	36,497	40,400	32,660	26,836	26,661	23,169	32,553
Nursing	48,193	37,342	30,727	29,448	25,602	33,006	41,021	32,512	27,618	27,233	23,696	29,480
Occupational therapy technology	—	37,473	32,488	—	27,698	33,899	—	34,858	28,616	—	—	30,542
Philosophy and religion	48,223	37,388	30,059	28,910	24,441	40,102	42,460	34,400	27,985	26,564	23,229	35,617
Physical education	46,760	38,183	31,383	29,240	25,533	36,146	40,413	34,306	27,738	27,600	23,202	30,975
Physical science	45,397	36,930	30,926	26,652	23,031	38,669	52,297	39,812	31,187	28,602	23,750	43,357
Physical therapy technology	49,303	39,239	32,518	—	27,524	36,493	—	38,903	32,636	—	27,335	33,776
Physics	49,004	39,546	32,678	30,482	23,945	42,494	51,602	38,136	31,377	30,536	22,528	42,883
Political science	47,401	37,880	29,859	28,462	24,350	39,532	46,901	36,919	29,239	27,524	25,985	37,921
Protective services	46,842	36,978	30,318	28,879	23,189	35,967	45,414	34,630	29,073	—	—	35,137
Psychology	47,107	37,793	30,408	29,002	23,896	39,811	45,214	34,867	28,713	27,245	21,607	36,648
Reading education	45,666	37,428	30,732	28,345	24,154	37,323	51,865	—	28,001	—	—	38,399
Secretarial and related programs	43,723	35,593	30,659	—	23,565	34,300	—	31,054	22,016	—	16,531	26,261
Social sciences	45,916	36,461	30,634	27,303	24,131	37,505	48,566	35,552	30,142	30,302	22,457	38,605
Sociology	46,786	37,359	30,178	28,361	24,542	38,886	44,091	34,448	28,791	26,687	23,999	35,310
Special education	47,213	37,908	31,148	29,014	25,388	39,190	46,916	35,507	27,799	25,203	—	34,780
Student counseling and personnel services	48,402	36,885	30,766	30,053	25,753	40,211	45,335	36,083	29,778	—	—	37,383
Teacher education, general programs	46,045	37,120	30,409	29,002	24,905	38,149	39,917	31,570	26,936	27,256	21,130	31,483
Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,703	32,715	27,153	24,451	23,828	33,001
Visual and performing arts	44,505	35,692	28,842	27,274	24,637	35,208	42,095	34,417	27,693	27,570	23,074	33,931
Vocational and technical education	45,149	36,994	31,360	30,947	24,750	36,848	—	—	—	—	—	—
All major fields	**$47,953**	**$38,688**	**$32,022**	**$30,873**	**$24,572**	**$39,020**	**$46,438**	**$36,476**	**$30,250**	**$29,483**	**$23,951**	**$36,818**

Note: Data are based on reports from 278 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 460 private colleges and universities.
* Includes data for new assistant professors.
— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank or fewer than 50 of all ranks. The data are included in the averages for all ranks and for all fields.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Engineering Professors Are Still the Highest Paid

Continued From Page A1

palachian State University. Mr. Howe directed the survey, which was conducted for the College and University Personnel Association.

For faculty members of all ranks and disciplines, annual salaries at the start of the current academic year averaged $36,818 at private institutions and $39,020 at public institutions, according to the survey.

At private colleges and universities, engineering faculty members of all ranks earned an average of $49,266—34 per cent more than the average salary for all faculty members. At public institutions, engineering faculty members earned an average of $47,621—22 per cent more than the average for all professors, the survey found.

Higher Rate at Public Colleges

For the second consecutive year, the growth in faculty salaries at public institutions outpaced the salaries' growth on private campuses. Faculty members at private colleges and universities earned an average of 2.6 per cent more than last year, while those at public institutions were paid 5.6 per cent more.

An annual survey by the American Association of University Professors also found an increase in earnings. Results of that survey, which examined faculty salaries at 1,800 colleges and universities by type of institution, by sex, and by geographic region, showed that the average college professor is earning 6.1 per cent more this year than last. (A list of salaries at the 1,800 institutions, as determined by the A.A.U.P. study, begins on Page A12.)

Mr. Howe said he expected that professors in such "hard-to-hire" disciplines as engineering, accounting, and physics would continue to receive the largest paychecks for at least several years, while faculty members in less-competitive fields would continue to earn lower-than-average salaries.

"There's nothing new in this year's study, and I don't see a time in the near future when things may change," Mr. Howe said.

While he said he did not anticipate a change in the job market that would raise nursing professors to the top of the payrolls, Mr. Howe predicted that average salaries in certain relatively new disciplines, such as nursing and communications, might begin to increase slightly as more faculty members become senior professors. Only 10 per cent of the faculty members teaching nursing in private colleges and universities are full professors, compared with 42 per cent in engineering.

> **"There's nothing new in this year's study, and I don't see a time in the near future when things may change."**

For the first time, the personnel association's survey included salaries for professors in economics, institutional management, and marketing management. In all, 54 disciplines were examined. The association adds disciplines to its study after a certain number of institutions begin offering baccalaureate degrees in them.

Secretarial science, a business discipline, may soon become the first category to be eliminated from the study. Few institutions continue to offer separate degrees in the field, Mr. Howe said.

As in past years, the study found that faculty salaries in some disciplines had become "compressed"—that is, pay increases and sometimes even total salaries for senior professors lagged behind those of faculty members with less seniority. Typically, compression is found in the hard-to-hire fields, where competition for young scholars entering academe is most intense.

The study also confirmed another trend identified in previous surveys: Faculty members who had collective-bargaining contracts at public institutions again earned more than their counterparts who did not have such contracts. Faculty members who bargained with their institutions earned an average of 16 per cent more than their colleagues who did not.

The salary increases for professors with union contracts accounted for most of the 5.6-per-cent increase reported for public-institution professors over all, according to Mr. Howe.

Information on faculty salaries at public colleges and universities was obtained from a survey of 72,985 faculty members at 278 institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, which co-sponsored the survey. Average faculty salaries at private universities were derived from a survey of 45,533 faculty members at 460 private colleges and universities.

Fringe Benefits Excluded

The figures represent 9- or 10-month salaries for full-time faculty members, and exclude fringe benefits and summer earnings.

Copies of the 1989-90 faculty-salary survey by rank and discipline are available to institutions that participated in the survey for $20, to CUPA members for $30, and to all others for $60 from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. Colleges may also purchase specially tailored studies that compare their average faculty salaries with those of a group of 10 or more similar institutions. ■

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

May 16, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 35

ISSN 0009-5982

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scientists want to build a new national network of seismographic stations to study the basic mechanisms of the earth's motions: Page A6.

A mathematician and an artist are combining their visions of the mystery and beauty of knots: Page A7.

In an experiment to promote good college teaching, Ball State University is trying a device called the teaching portfolio: Page A15.

College officials are worried about Congressional interest in taxing resales of stocks owned for only a short time: Page A21.

A bill in the House could make it difficult for foreign faculty members to immigrate to the United States, some college leaders fear: Page A21.

Fierce competition in the business of processing student-aid applications is bringing a promise of lower costs for students: Page A21.

A small technical college says it ought to receive the fruits of a legacy bequeathed in 1790 by Benjamin Franklin to Boston and Massachusetts: Page A29.

The president of the Student Association at the U. of Texas at Austin is the most controversial student leader the campus has seen: Page A33.

A top official of the African National Congress was acclaimed at South Africa's U. of Stellenbosch, an Afrikaner institution: Page A39.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-48**
Athletics	A35-38
Books	A12, 17
Business & Philanthropy	A29-32
Coming Events	A42
Computers	A18
Deadlines	A46
Deaths	A42
Gazette	A42
Government & Politics	A21-28
Grants	A31
International	A39-41
Personal & Professional	A15-20
Scholarship	A6-14
Students	A33-34

SECTION 2	**Pages B1-56**
Arts	B6
Bulletin Board	B9-55
End Paper	B56
Opinion & Letters	B1-5
Special Collections	B7

THE ALTERNATIVE: A 'DISASTER PLAN'

California's Colleges Wage Broad Campaign to Win Support for a Measure to Lift State's Voter-Imposed Spending Limit

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

BERKELEY, CAL.

Walter E. Hoadley, president of the California Alumni Association at the University of California's campus here, says he's beginning all his public addresses this year with a question: "What's the most important issue for higher education on the June 5 ballot?"

To his dismay, relatively few alumni and business leaders give the answer he's seeking: Proposition 111.

Mr. Hoadley says he isn't surprised—Proposition 111 is being hailed as the remedy to the traffic congestion that is choking California roadways. But because the proposition would also raise the voter-imposed limit on state spending, its passage would remove a major barrier to increased state financing for higher education.

Unless the state is allowed to spend more of the tax revenue it generates, higher-education officials say, California's public colleges and universities will be forced to limit enrollment, eliminate some academic programs, and substantially increase student fees. So while the initiative's chief proponents—California business leaders—talk about traffic and gridlock, higher-education officials have embarked on an unprecedented campaign to generate support for the measure among students, alumni, faculty members, and campus employees.

"If we don't pass Proposition 111, future generations will be deprived of an opportunity we take for granted."

None of the proposition's opponents has been able to organize a major statewide campaign against it, but proponents must still overcome a formidable obstacle: California voters' long-standing aversion to tax increases. Political leaders—who expect the Proposition 111 race to be a close one—are trying to overcome that obstacle by persuading voters that the state's ability to finance public services for its rapidly growing population has been severely hampered.

Proposition 111 would increase California's ability to pay for services in two ways: It would double the state's 9-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax by 1994, to provide additional money for highway construction—hence the misperception among some voters that the proposition chiefly concerns transportation—and it would raise the state spending limit. The measure needs only a simple majority to pass.

To date, however, voters have approved only one statewide exemption to the spending limit since it was approved in 1979. The exemption—for public schools and community colleges—won a narrow victory in 1988 after a hard-fought campaign.

Among higher-education officials, fears about inadequate financing for

Continued on Page A28

Private-College Spending on Student Aid Found Up Sharply in 1980's

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Spending by four-year private colleges and universities on student financial aid rose sharply in the 1980's and reached a record high of $2.335-billion in 1987-88, a report says.

In a statistical study released last week, the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities said that 59 per cent of all undergraduates at private colleges received aid from their institutions in 1987-88.

In 1980-81, private colleges spent $936-million of their own funds for student assistance, the report said. Fifty-three per cent of their undergraduates shared in that aid.

When adjusted for inflation, institutional spending on financial aid rose 87 per cent from 1980-81 to 1987-88, according to the study.

Richard F. Rosser, president of the independent-colleges group, said institutional-

Continued on Page A34

University Tries to Gauge Damage After Troubled Chief's Departure

American University, its leaders are telling the campus community, is strong enough to survive the personal tragedy of its president: Page A15.

Athletes' Academic and Off-Field Troubles Push Faculties to Demand Role in Sports Programs

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

STILLWATER, OKLA.

A movement toward greater faculty involvement in overseeing sports programs is blossoming in an unlikely setting: among some of the universities whose teams compete in the football-crazy Big Eight Conference.

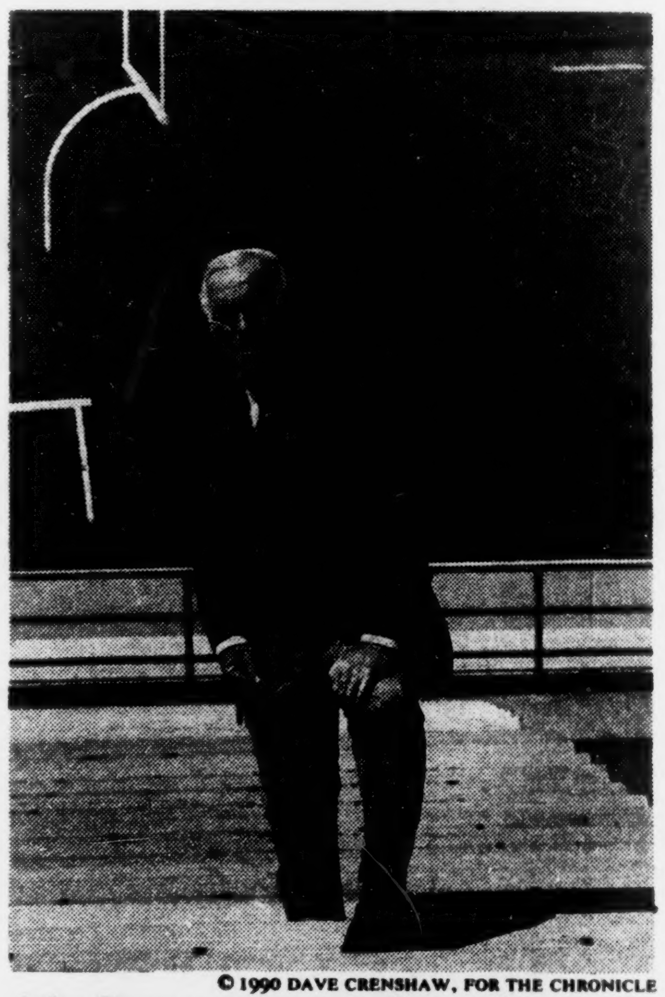
At Iowa State and Oklahoma State Universities, amid concern about the academic and off-field performance of athletes, faculty committees appointed by the institutions' presidents have called for stricter academic standards for athletes and for more faculty oversight of the sports programs. A University of Oklahoma panel established by the faculty senate to look at academic standards for students in all extracurricular activities, including athletics, will issue a report by early next fall.

Strong Traditions of Success

Oklahoma and Oklahoma State have strong traditions of sports success. In recent years, however, the athletics programs also have been marked by academic and disciplinary problems off the field, and faculty members say they and university officials have let the sports programs operate too independently.

"Here, like a lot of places, the athletic department has been off-limits to the faculty," says John Rooney, a professor of geography at Oklahoma State. "But if you look at institutions that have faced scandals of one sort or another, you will find the faculty are embarrassed and angry. Faculties are like a sleeping giant out there, all across the country. If you get

Continued on Page A35



© 1990 DAVE CRENSHAW, FOR THE CHRONICLE

John Rooney, a geography professor at Oklahoma State: "Faculties are like a sleeping giant. If you get them mad enough they may finally do something."

MARGINALIA

Awful news (in a memo to the faculty at the College of Staten Island):

"The representatives to the College Council expire at the end of this semester."

■

From the Program Supplement at a conference of the American Association for Higher Education:

"Workshop S-20, 'Asian-American Studies: How to Start Up, How to Keep Going,' has been cancelled."

■

Ad for Passaic County Community College in *The New York Times:*

"The ESL Department is seeking qualified instructors for 3 full time, tenor-track positions for fall 1990."

Shucks; we're a baritone.

■

Same newspaper, same issue, in an ad for Kensington University:

"A Kensington University Degree is a mark of success and achievement. . . .

"Academic credit for lite experience."

Protests a reader at Ohio State: "I said *Bud* Light!"

■

From *Collegiate Times,* the student paper at Virginia Tech:

"Squires Student Center, after being refurbished with a new ballroom, sprinkler systems, dining facilities and more sunlight, is expected to be completed by next summer despite its current, unfinished appearance.

"The new Squires, started five years ago by architects Smithey and Boyton, has been fitted with an additional 11.4 million square feet and renovated to meet the demands of a college campus of the '90s."

Expecting an enrollment boom?

■

From *The Oregon Scientist:*

"If Oregon is going to meet that challenge there are several things that I believe we must do. . . .

"We need to martial all scientific resources, human and material. . . ."

You mean, restore the draft?

■

Announcement at the University of Evansville:

"The 1990 Initiation Banquet for The Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi will be held on Friday, April 27, 1990. . . .

"Dr. John Tooley, Dean of the College of Engineering and Computer Science will present the evening's program. Consistent with recent emphases in the National Forum, his topic is

"Please respond on the enclosed form no later than Monday, April 21, 1990. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me."

Well, for starters . . . —C.G.

In Brief

Computer Virus's Author Given Probation, Fine

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Robert T. Morris, Jr., the Cornell University graduate student convicted of releasing a computer "worm," was sentenced in U.S. District Court here this month to three years' probation and 400 hours of community service. He also was ordered to pay a $10,000 fine.

Mr. Morris created a rogue computer program that clogged some 6,000 computers on national networks and in research laboratories in December 1988.

Mr. Morris could have received up to five years in prison and a fine of up to $250,000. The more lenient sentence was based on the judge's decision that Mr. Morris had intended no malice when he sent the program over ARPAnet, the Defense Department's research network. Cornell suspended Mr. Morris after the incident.

Instructors End Walkout at Mass. 2-Year Colleges

BOSTON — Part-time faculty members at community colleges in Massachusetts returned to the bargaining table last week after a 14-day walkout over salaries.

Some 700 of the 1,500 faculty members teaching in the continuing-education evening division at 12 of the state's 15 community colleges went on strike April 24 after their demands for salary increases were not met. The faculty members, who are represented by the Massachusetts Community College Council, are paid an average of $1,050 for teaching a three-credit course. They have been without a contract since 1987 and have had no salary increases in seven years, said James F. Rice, the union's president.

The strike forced the cancellation of between one-third and one-half of all evening continuing-education classes, affecting as many as 15,000 students.

Students in 2 States Protest Proposed Cuts

Students at Rutgers University and the City University of New York continued their protests last week of budget cuts proposed by their respective state legislatures that could lead to double-digit tuition increases.

At the Rutgers campus in New Brunswick, students demanding a tuition freeze have occupied Milledoler Hall since May 1. A freeze is unlikely, because a shortfall in state revenues has led to a proposed 10-per-cent cut in New Jersey's higher-education budget.

T. Alexander Pond, the acting president of Rutgers, has recommended a 10.8-per-cent tuition increase to help make up the difference.

In New York, meanwhile, students marched across the Queensboro Bridge into Manhattan and took over buildings on three CUNY campuses as part of a series of demonstrations that began April 30. Some New York lawmakers have proposed trimming $23-million from the system's budget.

Biology Student Files Suit Over Frog Dissection

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—Claiming that a dissection requirement in a biology course violated her constitutional rights, a student has sued the State University of New York at Stony Brook to force it to offer a substitute exercise.

Jennifer Routh has charged that the frog dissection required in the course violated her moral and religious beliefs. Ms. Routh belongs to an animal-rights group on the campus and is a vegetarian.

Gary Francione, the lawyer who filed the suit, said university officials told Ms. Routh that she would receive a failing grade if she did not participate in the laboratory exercises. Ms. Routh attended and received credit for the lab even though her partner performed the dissection, Mr. Francione said.

Barbara L. Bentley, who teaches the course, said she had told the class about the requirement at a point when they could still drop classes without penalty. She said Ms. Routh could have enrolled in other courses that did not require dissection to fulfill a natural-sciences requirement.

Navy Says It Won't Seek Refunds From Gay Cadets

WASHINGTON — Two cadets who were expelled from the U.S. Navy's Reserve Officer Training Corps after informing their commanders they were homosexual will not be forced to repay their R.O.T.C. scholarships.

Bruce E. Williams, a spokesman for the Navy, said it had reviewed the cases of the two cadets and decided "not to seek recoupment."

Robert L. Bettiker, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was expelled from the R.O.T.C. program there and ordered to repay $38,000 in scholarship funds after officials learned that he was gay. David Carney, a 1989 graduate of Harvard University, had been asked to repay about $50,000 in scholarships. After Mr. Carney graduated, he was on a leave of absence from the

Mills College Trustees May Reconsider Their Decision to Admit Men

OAKLAND, CAL.

In the face of a strike by students that has shut down the campus and threats by alumnae to withhold contributions, the trustees of Mills College indicated last week that they might reconsider their decision to admit men as undergraduates for the first time.

Students, alumnae, and faculty members of the 138-year-old liberal-arts college for women have been in an uproar since the trustees voted two weeks ago to admit men starting in the fall of 1991. The board said the decision was made to halt an enrollment decline that threatens the institution's fiscal stability. Men have been admitted as graduate students since the 1930's.

AP/WIDE WORLD

Mills College students react emotionally to the trustees' decision to begin admitting men. The campus has been shut down by a strike since the vote.

Plan to Increase Endowment

Last week the chairman of the trustees, F. Warren Hellman, said that the board might reconsider its decision if a concrete plan were developed to improve the college's financial health. Such a plan was quickly put together and submitted to him by the Alumnae Association of Mills College.

The association asked the trustees to delay the admission of men while it seeks to raise $10-million to add to the college's $72-million endowment. The group's plan also calls for it to increase alumnae contributions and to develop a phased-in plan to accomplish its goals.

The association said it would accept the admission of male undergraduates if the goals in its plan were not met in three to five years.

Linda Kay, executive director of the alumnae association, said she expected the proposal to be considered by the trustees at a meeting this week.

The proposal is designed to erase a deficit of about $100,000 in the college's annual budget of $24-million. Enrollment has dropped to this year's 777 undergraduates from about 900 students in the early 1970's. College officials have said an enrollment of at least 1,000 students is needed to meet operating expenses.

The alumnae association and faculty members said they also would join in efforts to enroll more women if the proposal is accepted.

Striking students said last week that they had taken over most of the college's administration offices. All but a few classes were canceled as most faculty members and students refused to cross picket lines. In one protest, Mr. Hellman, the board chairman, was hanged in effigy.

Student leaders said the strike would not end until the alumnae proposal or some other plan to accomplish the same goal was approved by the trustees.

—JACK McCURDY

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Student President's Criticism of U. of Texas Galvanizes Protests

Continued From Preceding Page

and members of various activist groups. Some 3,400 students voted in the run-off election, or about 7 per cent of the campus's approximately 50,000 students.

Ms. Luckett's campaign also benefited from the timing of the election, which was held in the week students began clearing out for spring break. "The kind of people that voted for me don't go to the beach for spring break," Ms. Luckett told a reporter from *The New York Times*.

4% of Students Are Black

Many students who took part in the election say they voted for Ms. Luckett primarily because they were tired of waiting for administrators to act on their complaints and because they viewed her as someone who would stand up to university officials. The students have been angered by what they say is a lackluster record of attracting and retaining minority students and faculty members.

Only 4 per cent of the students here are black; 10 per cent are Hispanic. Just 1.8 per cent of the university's faculty members are black, while 3.1 per cent are Hispanic. In contrast, about 23 per cent of the residents of Texas are Hispanic and 12 per cent are black, according to 1988 state estimates.

'Empowerment of Students'

Ms. Luckett says she hopes "to facilitate the empowerment of students" so they can demand changes from university administrators. "We need to deal with sexism, racism, and every kind of -ism there is," Ms. Luckett says. "We're living in America. If not here, where else?"

But some students say Ms. Luckett's efforts have alienated them. Among them is Larry Dubinski, president of the university's Interfraternity Council, which oversees 28 fraternities here.

He believes Ms. Luckett has unfairly blamed the fraternity system for much of the university's racial unrest in recent months. The incidents that served as catalysts for the recent wave of student protests occurred at fraternities last month. In one, fraternity members painted a car with racial epithets and then smashed it with a sledgehammer. The following day, members of another fraternity handed out T-shirts printed with a racial caricature.

Both fraternities, Delta Tau Delta and Phi Gamma Delta, have been suspended for one year, and the members have been required to take part in "multicultural training" sessions and perform community service.

Mr. Dubinski says the entire fraternity system should not be blamed for the actions of a few of its members. After the incidents, he adds, it took him 10 days to get Ms. Luckett to agree to sit down with him and discuss how to make fraternity members more sensitive to racial concerns.

"I admit that a lot of us need help in understanding how we can promote multiculturalism," he says. "But she dismisses all of us as rich white racists."

James W. Vick, vice-president for student affairs, says he is frustrated, but not surprised, by the confrontational approach Ms. Luckett has taken.

"One of my concerns is that we might lose some of the momentum toward solving problems if we convert a constructive process into one of confrontation," Mr. Vick says. "The students see any kind of deliberation, or the process itself, as a barrier. They view it as a delaying tactic."

"I admit that a lot of us need help understanding how we can promote multiculturalism. But she dismisses all of us as rich white racists."

Ms. Luckett is more blunt than that. She says she believes President Cunningham is a racist who does not care about improving conditions for minority students or faculty members. After her election, Ms. Luckett says, she got a congratulatory letter from Mr. Cunningham, which she tossed aside, calling it worthless.

"If he's not intentionally racist, he's racist by omission, because he is not willing to use the power of his office to work to eliminate racism here," she says. "I think he ought to enroll himself in a multicultural course A.S.A.P." Ms. Luckett's contention that administrators are racist has remained unshaken despite several steps university officials have announced to deal with recent racial tensions and attract minorities to the campus.

Anti-Harassment Policies

In addition to disciplining the fraternities involved in the racial incidents, Mr. Cunningham has said he will approve policies against racial harassment that include hiring a race-relations counselor and adopting procedures to adjudicate complaints.

He has also instructed the university's deans to insure that courses reflect diverse cultures. And he has said he will establish seminars to educate faculty and staff members about "multiculturalism." Mr. Cunningham has also visited more than 100 high schools in predominately Hispanic and black neighborhoods, hoping to recruit students.

The way Ms. Luckett sees it, however, those efforts do little more than pay lip service to the problems facing the university. "It's all just rhetoric," she says. "I think most people here are fed up."

Ms. Luckett feels so strongly about her role in bringing problems to the forefront here that she plans to remain at the university throughout next year, even though she would be eligible to graduate at the end of the summer semester.

"I'm not going anywhere," she says. "We've got to keep the pressure on." ■

Private-College Spending on Student Aid Rose Sharply in 1980's

Continued From Page A1

aid budgets had soared because federal grants to needy students had fallen "absolutely dramatically."

Federal Grants Peaked in 1975

Federal spending on grants to undergraduates at private colleges peaked in 1975 and has declined steadily since then, according to the report.

Mr. Rosser said that in inflation-adjusted dollars, the federal government spent three and a half times more than private colleges on grants to private-college students in 1975-76; in 1987-88, private colleges spent nearly twice as much as the federal government.

"Our schools are trying to keep themselves accessible to students from all walks of life and all economic backgrounds," he said. "Our institutions are picking up this financial burden to provide choice."

Mr. Rosser discounted the argument that private colleges would face less pressure to increase spending on student financial aid if tuitions were kept level. "If tuitions were held down and we did not have the kind of institutional aid we've had, many students couldn't afford to attend college at all," he said.

He said he thought that families valued diversity and were willing to pay for it. "I don't think parents would want to send students to colleges where no one gets aid," he said. "Parents want a diverse student body."

Tuition does not cover the full cost of education, Mr. Rosser said, adding that even those students who pay full tuition had their educations subsidized by endowment and gift income.

"I don't think parents would want to send students to colleges where no one gets aid. Parents want a diverse student body."

Mr. Rosser said he was concerned that continued growth in institutional student-aid spending could jeopardize the financial health of private colleges. "We've got to have better funding of student-aid programs at the federal level and in most of the states," he said.

Among the highlights of the report:

- ■ Of the private-college aid awarded in 1987-88, 85 per cent was spent on grants and scholarships, 9 per cent was spent on work-study programs, 5 per cent was spent on loans, and 1 per cent was spent for other aid.
- ■ Of the total institutional aid distributed in 1987-88, 69 per cent was awarded on the basis of financial need, 24 per cent was awarded on merit, and 7 per cent was awarded on other criteria.
- ■ Forty-five per cent of undergraduates at private colleges received some form of need-based aid in 1987-88, while 21 per cent received aid based on merit or other criteria. Some of those students received both types of aid.
- ■ The proportion of private-college educational expenditures budgeted for institutional aid reached 14 per cent in 1987-88, up from 10 per cent in 1980-81. In 1987-88 about one-fifth of the institutions spent 20 per cent or more of their educational budget on student aid.
- ■ Endowment and gift income supplied 30 per cent of the money for need-based institutional grants in 1987-88, while tuition and revenue from other sources supplied 70 per cent.

The figures show variations in spending among different types of colleges. For example, doctoral universities spent $799.5-million on aid in 1987-88, and 47 per cent of their undergraduates received such aid. Comprehensive colleges and universities spent $656.5-million, and 55 per cent of their undergraduates received an award.

At liberal-arts colleges with selective admissions policies, spending on institutional aid totaled $479.6-million in 1987-88, and 61 per cent of the students received aid. At liberal-arts colleges with less-selective admissions policies, aid expenditures reached $399.5-million, with 63 per cent of the students receiving an award.

For 1988-89, $2.6-Billion

In 1988-89, private colleges spent an estimated $2.626-billion on aid to undergraduates and $1-billion on aid to graduate and professional students, according to the study.

The report's findings are based on a survey of 1,069 private colleges and universities, excluding such specialized institutions as music, medical, and theological colleges. The response rate to the survey was 40.7 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent all private four-year colleges. Because of a low response rate, figures for private two-year institutions were not available.

Copies of the 34-page report, "A Commitment to Access: Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Provided Directly by Independent Colleges and Universities," are available for $8 each from N.I.I.C.U., 122 C Street, N.W., Suite 750, Washington 20001-2190; (202) 347-7520. ■

Trends In Undergraduate Student Aid Supplied by 4-Year Private Colleges

	1970-71	1980-81	1987-88
Grants	$317,997,000	$759,110,000	$1,993,979,000
Work-study	52,790,000	120,083,000	200,918,000
Loans	24,495,000	48,592,000	120,858,000
Other	1,913,000	7,716,000	19,570,000
Total	$397,194,000	$935,501,000	$2,335,325,000
Allocation of aid:			
Need-based	73%	70%	69%
Non–need-based	20%	21%	24%
Other	7%	9%	7%
Proportion of students receiving aid	44%	53%	59%
Aid budget as a proportion of educational and general spending	9%	10%	14%
Source of need-based grant aid:			
Endowment income	35%	36%	30%
Tuition and other	65%	64%	70%

Note: The figures are based on a survey of 1,069 private colleges and universities, excluding specialized institutions. The response rate to the survey was 40.7 per cent. The statistics were adjusted to represent all private four-year colleges.

SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

'Straight-Pride' Rallies Held at 2 Colleges

Students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Mount Holyoke College have held rallies to promote what they called "straight pride" and the values of a heterosexual lifestyle.

The rallies sparked criticism from gay students, who said the demonstrators were homophobic.

About 150 people participated in a "straight-pride rally" at the University of Massachusetts. The demonstration, sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative student organization, was billed as a celebration of marriage and family life.

About 200 people at the university showed up for a counterdemonstration led by the university's Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay Alliance. The alliance issued 11 demands to university administrators. Among other things, gay students want the institution to increase education about what they said was oppression on the campus and to hire a gay male therapist for the university's mental-health service.

At Mount Holyoke, about 20 students participated in a "heterosexual-awareness rally." Those who staged the rally said they were responding to Lesbian/Bisexual Awareness Week, held at the college in April. The rally prompted the college's president, Elizabeth T. Kennan, to establish a committee to assess "the quality of campus life for gays, lesbians, and bisexuals."

—MICHELE N-K COLLISON

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

May 30, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 37

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The first image from the Hubble Space Telescope came to Earth twice as sharp as expected: Page A4.

Traditional crafts and customs must be saved along with historic sites and artifacts, scholars and public officials say: Page A4.

Many who left academe in the Ph.D. glut of the 70's have moved easily into other careers: Page A11.

Tactics used by the Florida Institute of Technology to beef up its research capacity have drawn fire: Page A16.

Short of cash, the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights has curtailed many activities: Page A17.

Advocates of better education for Hispanics appear headed for another clash with the Bush Administration: Page A17.

A Russian student who is trying to defect has found a temporary home at Saint John's University in Minnesota: Page A29.

A plan to distribute the N.C.A.A.'s billion-dollar TV bonanza would benefit strong programs most: Page A33.

Delegates to a congress on academic reform at Mexico's National Autonomous University anticipate a protracted debate over controversial changes: Page A35.

Brazil's federal universities have been ordered to dismiss a fourth of their employees: Page A35.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A33-34
Books	A8, 13
Business & Philanthropy	A25-28
Coming Events	A40
Computers	A12
Deadlines	A42
Deaths	A39
Fact-File	A27
Gazette	A39
Government & Politics	A16-24
Grants	A26
International	A35-37
Personal & Professional	A11-13
Scholarship	A4-9
Students	A29-31
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B5-43
End Paper	B44
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Gifts to Colleges Rise 8.8% in Year, Reach Record $8.9-Billion

Rebound in 1988-89 ends fears of a lengthy slump in fund raising

By LIZ McMILLEN

Private contributions to the nation's colleges and universities, rebounding from changes in the tax laws and the crash on Wall Street, rose to an all-time high of $8.9-billion in 1988-89.

Total giving to colleges and universities increased by 8.8 per cent, a gain that apparently has allayed fears about a continued slump in college fund raising.

The tumult in the stock market in 1987 and revisions in the tax laws that eliminated some deductions for charitable giving combined for a one-two punch, prompting alumni to tighten their philanthropic purse strings in 1987-88. As a result, higher education suffered its first decline in private contributions in more than a decade.

A 'Return to More Typical Patterns'

The latest figures, released last week by the Council for Aid to Education, indicate that the worst may be over. Indeed, the council characterized last year's increase in total voluntary support as a "return to more typical patterns of giving after the 1988 decline."

"We may find that lags in the economy and changes in tax laws had only a temporary effect on contributions and are balanced over time by recoveries that are consistent with the committed tradition of giving to education in the United States," said Arnold Shore, president of the council.

Both private and public institutions recorded healthy increases in total support, but the share of contributions going to pub-

Continued on Page A26

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support, 1988-89

Stanford U.	$188,635,513
Harvard U.	185,353,003
Cornell U.	157,072,064
Yale U.	122,755,800
U. of Pennsylvania	121,945,814
Columbia U.	110,422,711
U. of Southern California	102,628,589
U. of Wisconsin at Madison	102,232,856
Duke U.	102,016,708
U. of Minnesota	100,170,258

Multiple-campus system not included above: U. of California, $141,107,353.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Reliance on Multiple-Choice Tests Said to Harm Minorities and Hinder Reform; Panel Seeks a New Regulatory Agency

Chairman says 'the enterprise has in many instances gone haywire'

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Charging that the country's growing reliance on multiple-choice tests is harming minorities and hindering school reform, a national commission last week urged that educational and employment testing be overhauled.

In a report called "From Gatekeeper to Gateway: Transforming Testing in America," the group asked for the development of "fairer and more appropriate" methods of assessment and for the creation of a regulatory agency to oversee the testing industry.

"There is ample evidence that the testing enterprise has in many instances gone haywire and is driving our educational system in the wrong direction," said Bernard R. Gifford, chairman of the National Commission on Testing and Public Policy, at a press conference here.

"Testing policies and practices must be reoriented to promote the development of all human talent," said Mr. Gifford, who is vice-president for education at Apple Computer Inc. and a professor of education at the University of California at Berkeley.

The panel, whose 17 members include leaders in business, education, government, and labor, was established in 1987 to investigate trends in standardized testing and to recommend improvements in testing. Its work was financed by the Ford Foundation.

The panel said that mass testing often carried an "exorbitant" price. "Current testing, predominantly multiple choice in format, is over–relied upon, lacks adequate public accountability, sometimes leads to unfairness in the allocation of opportunities, and too often undermines vital social policies," said the report.

The panel cited a host of problems with standardized tests. For example, it said that tests are imperfect indicators of what someone knows or can do, that tests reflect the dominant culture both in form and content, and that test scores can be affected by factors that are unrelated to an indi-

Continued on Page A31

Requiring students with learning disabilities to take multiple-choice tests may be illegal, a federal court has ruled: Page A16.

'Opportunism' Seen in Education Ventures Between U.S., Japan

By DENISE K. MAGNER

A "climate of opportunism" pervades recent joint educational ventures between American colleges and Japanese groups, and it threatens the quality and integrity of such programs in both nations, a new study suggests.

The study, sponsored by the Institute of International Education, is the first major analysis of the wave of American-Japanese educational partnerships that began to appear in the 1980's. A report of the study is being released this week.

Called "Profiting from Education: Japan–United States International Educational Ventures in the 1980's," the report outlines the academic, administrative, cultural, and financial problems facing institutions that enter into such arrangements. The new ventures have involved more than three dozen American colleges and universities and a host of Japanese institutions, municipalities, and businesses.

"Education is not often the cause of conflict between nations," the report said, "but for Japan and the United States, the new wave of joint educational developments could be an exception."

While the new programs seek to pro-

Continued on Page A25

Soviet Science Leaders Seek American Participation in $5-Billion International Fusion Experiment

By KIM A. McDONALD

WASHINGTON

A delegation of Soviet science leaders has urged U.S. policy makers to join the Soviet Union in constructing a $5-billion magnetic-fusion reactor that would demonstrate the feasibility of developing nuclear-fusion energy as a commercial power source.

American officials said they supported both the idea of building an International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or ITER, and the idea of sharing costs with other countries in similar "big science" projects. But they warned their Soviet counterparts that the federal budget deficit, concerns about the transfer of militarily useful technology, and unforeseen political events that might strain the future relationship between the two countries could keep Congress from backing the international venture.

Such impediments to cooperation, as well as the prospects for expanding ties between U.S. and Soviet researchers, were discussed at a recent two-day meeting of senior science officials from both

Continued on Page A7

MARGINALIA

Notice from the University Center at California State University, Sacramento:

"Start the week with a great lunch at a great price. The *University Center Restaurant* is offering Monday Specials for only $4.95. . . .

"April 30 Marinated Chicken and Ham served on a crouton, with a smoked turkey glaze, accompanied by vegetables and potatoes."

All on that itsy-bitsy bread cube?

■

Item in *Mainstream*, a newspaper at the University of Maine at Farmington:

"Allen Flint, Ph.D., a professor of English at the University of Maine at Farmington, has traveled widely through the United States and Europe.

"He has lived in Scotland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia for extended periods; but his preferences lean toward specific cities rather than countries. He said that Florence, Italy is beautiful. He also enjoys walking through Praque, Czechoslovakia and Copenhagen, Sweden, which he called compact, centralized cities."

Copenhagen is especially nice, except for the continental drift.

■

A flyer announcing the student writing contest at Loyola University of New Orleans instructs:

"Send entires to . . ."

■

From an article about Florida A&M University in *The New York Times:*

"Men and women, who are in a majority at the school, wear conservative suits one or two days a week. . . ."

And those in the minority: what's *their* attire?

■

Memorandum to faculty members and administrators at Hagerstown (Md.) Junior College:

"Graduation this year will be held in the ARCC on Sunday, May 20, 1990 at 3:00 p.m. . . .

"If you are renting academic regalia, you may pick up your cap and gown in the bookstore beginning on Wednesday, May 25.

"See you at the ceremony!"

O.K. if we're in our civvies?

■

From an inter-office memorandum at the University of Idaho:

"This is the recommendation of the current commencement committee for the future commencement committee based on the premise that the Faculty Committee be appointed by the Committee on Committees and the Administrative Commencement Committee be appointed from the Registrar's office by approval of the President's office."

All clear? —C.G.

In Brief

Chinese Students in U.S. Call for Protests on June 4

WASHINGTON—The Independent Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars last week called on Chinese students on campuses across the United States to hold marches, demonstrations, and memorial services on June 4, the anniversary of last year's bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

"We think it is very important for students to keep the movement alive," said Yongchuan Liu, president of the federation, a U.S.-based organization formed last summer.

Mr. Liu said the federation's efforts would concentrate on six major U.S. cities with large Chinese populations: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington.

The demonstrations are also likely to include protests of President Bush's decision, announced last week, to renew China's most-favored-nation trading status. The federation had urged the President to revoke that status temporarily, to pressure Chinese authorities to make reforms.

The federation called on protesting students to wear white, a traditional mourning color in China.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	7
2.	**Weirdos From Another Planet!** by Bill Watterson	1
3.	**Happy Trails,** by Berke Breathed	—
4.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	2
5.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	4
6.	**The Handmaid's Tale,** by Margaret Atwood	—
7.	**The Hunt for Red October,** by Tom Clancy	3
8.	**Means of Ascent,** by Robert A. Caro	—
9.	**Liar's Poker,** by Michael Lewis	10
10.	**Almost Heaven,** by Judith McNaught	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in April.

Mrs. Gorbachev to Join Mrs. Bush at Wellesley

WELLESLEY, MASS. — Raisa Gorbachev, the wife of the Soviet President, has agreed to speak at Wellesley College's commencement this week, where she will share the podium with Barbara Bush, the First Lady.

Mrs. Gorbachev, who is to be in the United States while her husband takes part in a summit meeting with President Bush, was invited to speak at the commencement by Mrs. Bush, with the approval of Wellesley officials.

Wellesley has been in the national spotlight since March, when some 150 of the 600 seniors at the college signed petitions protesting the choice of Mrs. Bush as commencement speaker. The petitioners said Mrs. Bush was not an appropriate role model for young women because she had "gained recognition through the achievements of her husband" and not on her own merits.

The protest sparked a national debate in the news media over feminist values and the position of women who choose to stay home and raise families instead of pursuing professional careers.

No protests have erupted over Mrs. Gorbachev's participation in the Wellesley commencement. "The students are thrilled," said Laurel Stavis, news director at the college. "They are very excited."

25,000 Immunized in Measles Outbreak

ATHENS, GA.—The University of Georgia last week banned 197 students and 8 employees from its campus until they have been immunized against measles. A campus outbreak has left 40 people stricken with the disease.

Students who are not immunized will not be able to attend classes, receive grades, register for new classes, or graduate, said Tom Jackson, a spokesman for the university. Employees without immunizations have been put on leave without pay.

The first case of measles was reported in April. The State Division of Public Health ordered the mandatory inoculations, which began in May, for 25,000 students and employees.

In addition to those who have refused or not sought immunizations, 209 were exempted for medical reasons.

The inoculation order will remain in effect until two weeks pass without a reported case of the disease. The semester ends June 8.

Army Says It Won't Seek Refund From Gay Cadet

ST. LOUIS—The Army has decided not to force a homosexual

Trustees of Mills College Reverse Decision to Admit Undergraduate Men

OAKLAND, CAL.

Bowing to protests by students, faculty members, and alumnae, the Board of Trustees of Mills College has reversed the decision it made this month to admit male undergraduates starting in 1991.

The board unanimously accepted a plan proposed by alumnae and faculty members to erase the 138-year-old college's budget deficit and make it unnecessary to admit men as a means of increasing enrollment and revenue.

Students, who had taken over the college and shut down its operations, called off their two-week-old strike one day before the board voted to keep the liberal-arts college's undergraduate student body all female. Men have been admitted to graduate programs at Mills since the 1930's.

F. Warren Hellman, the chairman of the board, announced the decision to several hundred cheering students and alumnae. "All of you have had a lot of banners [illegible] all week—here's one for you," he said as he unfurled a banner that declared: MILLS. FOR WOMEN. AGAIN. Members of the crowd shouted, "We did it, we did it," and sprayed each other with champagne. Mr. Hellman had been hanged in effigy by protesters following the board's original vote to admit men.

Enrollment Increase Needed

The goals of the plan accepted by the trustees include increasing enrollment from its present 777 students to 900 by 1993 and 1,000 by 1995. Also, increasing the endowment by $10-million, and raising alumnae annual giving to $750,000 from the current $450,000 by 1993.

To reduce costs, the teacher-student ratio is to be increased to 1-to-13 from 1-to-10. Faculty members have agreed to teach one extra course a year or devote time to student recruitment.

The college had been running a deficit of about $100,000 a year in its $24-million budget and was forced to dip into its $72-million endowment to meet expenses, college officials said.

Mr. Hellman stressed that if the college failed to meet its targets for fund raising, recruitment, and cost cutting, the board would have no choice but to admit male undergraduates. The Alumnae Association of Mills College said it would accept such a move if the plan it helped put together did not succeed. —JACK McCURDY

TOM CHARGIN, IMPACT VISUALS

F. Warren Hellman (center), chairman of the Mills College board, announcing that the decision to admit men had been reversed.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

‘Opportunism’ Said to Threaten U.S.-Japan Education Ventures

Continued From Preceding Page

dents or professors abroad, “we’re dealing now with whole institutions’ going abroad,” Gail S. Chambers, one of the report’s two authors, said in an interview.

The emergence of Japan as a world economic power and the growing interest in giving students from both nations an international perspective are spurring the new ventures, the report said. Educators and entrepreneurs see a market of unmet educational needs in Japan for degrees that indicate international competence.

U.S. colleges and their Japanese partners—ranging from proprietary institutions to local governments to businesses—are moving into that market. Since 1980, more than 100 American colleges have sent teams to Japan to investigate establishing branch campuses or degree programs there, the report said. Meanwhile, more than 120 Japanese groups have expressed interest in creating programs or setting up campuses here.

“The new developments in Japan-U.S. higher education represent the full range of folly, fraud, mediocrity, and excellence that can grow in such a setting.”

At least 30 ventures have begun operating in Japan, said Ms. Chambers, a research associate at the University of Rochester’s Graduate School of Education. (The report’s co-author, William K. Cummings, a professor of education at Harvard University, is in Japan and could not be reached for comment.) Ms. Chambers said she was uncertain how many such ventures are under way in the United States, but some experts put the number at about 12.

Controversial Purchases

In both nations, the ventures have attracted widespread publicity—not all of it positive. For example, attempts by some Japanese investors to purchase financially strapped American colleges have proved controversial.

Some U.S. communities have welcomed the infusion of Japanese money into struggling local colleges. But others have reacted negatively to such offers because the “concept of American colleges’ being bought is repugnant in our culture,” Ms. Chambers said.

At the same time, Ms. Chambers said the Japanese public was showing skepticism and concern about the new programs in Japan. The Japanese news media and some students and parents there have complained that the performance of some of the programs has been “unimpressive,” the report said.

For instance, none of the new ventures in Japan have been notably successful in improving the English proficiency of Japanese students at the rate the institutions initially promised in advertisements, the report said. To the Japanese public, it said, “the inference is that American education is not all it claims to be.”

A clash of cultures is at the root of some of the problems, Ms. Chambers said. For example, Japanese students who pay tuition to a Japanese university are guaranteed they will graduate. No such guarantee exists in the American system, and Japanese citizens have been concerned about instances in which students have failed courses on the branch campuses.

Such controversies suggest the new programs have the potential to increase tensions between Japan and America rather than to promote understanding, Ms. Chambers said.

Marjorie Peace Lenn, vice-president of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, called the report a “much-needed” analysis. The council and regional accrediting agencies have been involved in reviewing the new overseas ventures of American colleges.

“There is a gold-rush mentality that is operating at this time,” said Ms. Peace Lenn, who will be spending several weeks in Japan this summer, at the invitation of the U.S. Embassy, to discuss concerns about the new American programs in Japan with educators and government officials. “There are some excellent programs out there, but there are also some institutions rushing in without taking a good look at the whole picture.”

Julia A. Ericksen, vice-provost for academic programs at Temple University, which has had a branch campus in Japan since 1982, said she had yet to read the I.I.E. report. But she questioned the concerns it raises about opportunism. She said the same charges of opportunism could be made about part-time and evening programs that U.S. colleges now offer.

Initially, Ms. Ericksen said, Temple got involved in Japan to bolster declining enrollments at its main campus and to save faculty positions. The courses on the branch campus are identical to those at the Philadelphia campus and have been “well received in Japan,” she said.

No ‘Shoddy Products’

Ms. Ericksen said Temple’s Japan campus was “self-sustaining” and did not use funds provided by the state legislature to the university’s main campus.

“Anyone who thinks they’re going to make a lot of money in Japan is naïve,” she said. “Anyone who thinks Japan is going to accept shoddy products is very naïve.”

The branch campuses that American colleges are setting up in Japan typically offer students English-language training and U.S.-accredited courses toward an associate degree. Some offer only English language training, while a few offer bachelor’s degrees, graduate-level instruction, or some combination of programs. Besides Temple, institutions with new campuses in Japan include the Minnesota State University System, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and Texas A&M University.

The branch campuses operate under for-profit arrangements. “American colleges leave the U.S. border as non-profit institutions and become part of for-profit institutions in Japan,” Ms. Peace Lenn said.

The American-Japanese partnerships involve complex financial issues that many American officials have not carefully examined. For instance, the report said, such a partnership could jeopardize a college’s tax-exempt status if its assets were used to benefit private individuals financially. The report recommended that the Internal Revenue Service and tax lawyers for American colleges examine those questions.

While the “rhetoric” of the new programs is that they enable American and Japanese students to learn from each other, the reality is that the students enrolled at most of the branch campuses are exclusively Japanese. In most cases, no American students from the U.S.-based campuses are studying at the branch campuses, primarily because of the high costs involved, the report said.

Momentum Is From Japan

Temple University Japan is one of the few branch campuses that has had American students from the “home” campus in the United States. The Tokyo campus is operated by a for-profit Japanese corporation, while Temple is under contract to provide English-language training, associate and bachelor’s degrees, and even a few graduate programs. But only a handful of American students from Temple’s main campus went to Japan in 1989 to study at the branch campus, which enrolled about 1,800 students when the report’s authors visited the campus last year.

The momentum for the joint programs being set up in the United States comes primarily from Japanese sources, the report said. In some cases, Japanese groups seek to buy or become affiliated with a U.S. campus. Some of the ventures involve Japanese universities setting up study-abroad programs on American campuses.

An example of a U.S.-based program is Teikyo University, which has merged with, bought portions of, or become affiliated with four American institutions—Post and Regis Colleges, Salem College in West Virginia, and Westmar College.

The U.S.-based programs have had more success in getting Japanese and American students to interact, the report said.

But the difficulties that Japanese students have had in speaking conversational English have raised questions about whether they will be sufficiently prepared to take college-level courses here. “Segregation” of American and Japanese students in separate classrooms “in all probability will be pedagogically necessary,” the report said.

Copies of the report are available for $4 each from the Institute of International Education, Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, 10017-3580. ■

Gifts to Colleges Up 8.8% in Year, Total $8.9-Billion

Continued From Page A1

lic colleges and universities continued to expand more rapidly than the portion directed to private institutions, in line with a trend first evident in 1987-88.

The average level of support per institution for private colleges and universities rose 7.4 per cent, while the average support for public colleges rose 9.4 per cent, the survey found. In absolute terms, however, private institutions still garner much more voluntary support than do their public counterparts.

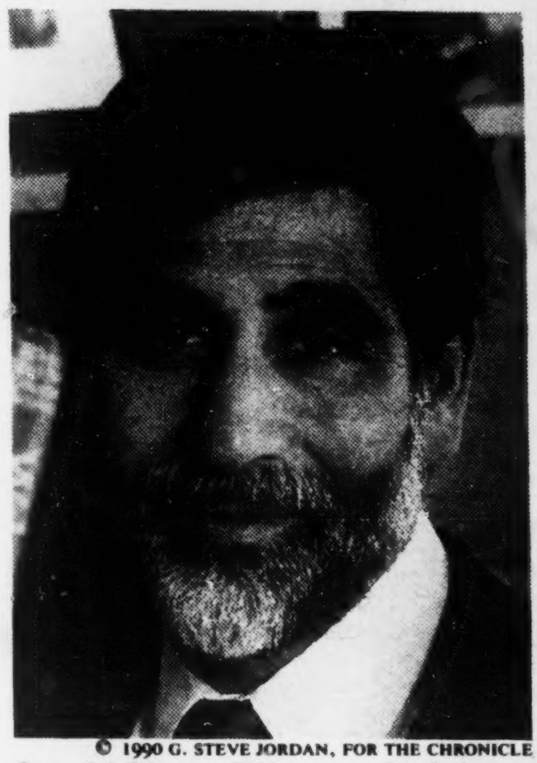
In particular, public colleges received a growing share of corporate contributions, the survey found. Private colleges said they had received $791-million from businesses, or 48 per cent of total giving by corporations to higher education, while public colleges recorded $855-million in corporate gifts—or 52 per cent. Fifteen years ago, businesses favored private colleges by a margin of 67 per cent to 33 per cent, the council said.

It was the second year in a row that total corporate giving to public institutions actually exceeded corporate contributions to private colleges.

“This trend reflects the increasing respect and credibility of public research universities,” said David Morgan, director of research at the council. “It shows that they’re on equal footing with private universities.”

Private Colleges Are Worried

“It’s a matter of the number of students,” said Mr. Shore. “The figures show that public colleges educate more than three times as many students as private colleges. One would think as public universities graduate more students and conduct more sophisticated research, more corporate dollars will naturally flow to them.”



© 1990 G. STEVE JORDAN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Arnold Shore: “We may find that lags in the economy and changes in tax laws had only a temporary effect on contributions.”

The shift in corporate support has worried officials at private colleges, who say the erosion in corporate giving to their campuses hurts their ability to conduct programs at what they call the margin of excellence (*The Chronicle*, May 31, 1989). The shift also comes as overall corporate giving is leveling off and as businesses are showing an increasing interest in directing their philanthropy to elementary and secondary schools.

‘A Real Squeeze’

“There’s a real squeeze on our institutions,” said Frank J. Balz, executive director of the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, which is attempting to make corporate officers more aware of the shift. “It’s something we’re very concerned about, especially as land-grant institutions develop major capital campaigns at very big levels.”

The growing strength of public universities was also apparent in the survey’s list of the 20 most successful fund-raising institutions. Although private colleges and universities still dominated the list, it included two public institutions that had not appeared before—Ohio State University and the Uni-

---

Private Gifts and Grants

BALFOUR FOUNDATION
c/o Bank of New England
28 State Street, Boston 02107

Minorities. For programs for secondary-school Hispanic students: $400,000 to Regis College (Mass.).

LYNDE AND HARRY BRADLEY FOUNDATION
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 53202

History. For the Center for the History of Freedom: $500,000 to Washington U. (Mo.).

EL POMAR FOUNDATION
Ten Lake Circle Drive
P.O. Box 158
Colorado Springs 80906

Technology. For the Colorado Institute for Technology Transfer and Implementation: $3.15-million to U. of Colorado at Colorado Springs.

LILLY ENDOWMENT
2801 North Meridian Street
P.O. Box 88068, Indianapolis 46208

Faculty. For programs of faculty development: up to $75,000 to each of 20 independent colleges and universities in the Midwest.

E. M. LYNN FOUNDATION
2501 Military Trail
Boca Raton, Fla. 33431

Facilities. For a student-residence complex: $500,000 to College of Boca Raton.

ANDREW W. MELLON FOUNDATION
140 East 62nd Street
New York 10021

International studies. For the new Caribbean Research and Training Program: $375,000 to Florida International U.

Support. For president’s discretionary funds: $150,000 to Bennington College and $200,000 to Denison U.

STATE FARM COMPANIES FOUNDATION
One State Farm Plaza
Bloomington, Ill. 61710

Student aid. For scholarships: $450,000 to Illinois State U.

TEXACO FOUNDATION
c/o Texaco, Inc.
2000 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, N.Y. 10650

Chemistry. For a catalysis laboratory in the chemistry center: $250,000 to Boston College.

WINSTON-SALEM FOUNDATION
229 First Union
National Bank Building
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101

Continuing education. For a Center for Lifelong Education: $250,000 to Winston-Salem State U.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

University of Southern California. For a scholarship for Hispanic students: $106,000 from the estate of Deodata Jimenez Gamboa.

—For the hydrocarbon-research institute: $7-million from Katherine Bogdanovich Loker.

Wake Forest University. For scholarships: $2.3-million from the estate of Junius Calvin Brown.

Washington State University. For a professorship in the school of communication: $250,000 from Lester M. and Bernice Smith.

Yale University. For an institute of biospheric studies: $20-million from the Bass family of Texas.

versity of Illinois. Next month Ohio State will wrap up a five-year, $350-million capital campaign, having raised $429-million, the largest amount ever collected by a public university.

Meanwhile, two private institutions that recorded substantially increased support in 1988—the California Institute of Technology and New York University—fell below the top 20 in 1989.

Stanford University, which is conducting a $1.1-billion campaign, higher-education's largest ever, topped the list for the fourth consecutive year. The amount Stanford raised, $189-million, was up 3.7 per cent from the previous year's total.

Harvard, Cornell, and Yale Universities held on to the next three places, raising $185-million, $157-million, and $123-million respectively. All three are planning major capital campaigns, each reportedly exceeding $1-billion. The University of Pennsylvania, in the first year of a $1-billion campaign, was in fifth place, with $122-million raised.

Combined giving to the top 20 accounted for 23 per cent of the total voluntary support for higher education, the council estimated.

1,132 Institutions Studied

For the 1988-89 survey, the council examined responses from 1,132 institutions. The participants account for about 85 per cent of all private gifts to colleges and universities.

Colleges recorded increases from all sources of giving, the council said. Alumni giving, up by 12.2 per cent in 1989, was almost back to its 1987 high, while contributions from non-alumni rose by 7.8 per cent, the council said. Total corporate and foundation contributions also were up, by 5.1 per cent and 8.4 per cent, respectively.

Support for capital purposes, which is often received in the form of securities, increased by 9.8 per cent, recouping much of last year's $500-million decline. Giving for current operations, which did not decline in 1988, was up by 8.1 per cent in 1989.

The survey also found:

- The average gift ranged from $622 at private research universities to $45 at public liberal-arts colleges.
- Private colleges and universities received donations from 28 per cent of the alumni they solicited. At public institutions the "solicitation effectiveness" rate was 18 per cent. Those rates were unchanged from the previous year.
- With a 8.8-per-cent increase in total giving in 1989, support to colleges and universities pulled ahead of inflation, measured at 4.7 per cent by the Consumer Price Index and 6.2 per cent by the Higher Education Price Index, a gauge of the prices that colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

Copies of the report of the survey will be available in June for $50 each, prepaid, from the Council for Aid to Education, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10010.

The survey was also sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the National Association of Independent Schools. ■

FACT FILE: Voluntary Support of Higher Education, 1988-89

At 401 Public Institutions

	108 doctoral institutions	153 comprehensive institutions	7 general baccalaureate institutions	14 specialized institutions	Total for 282 4-year institutions	119 2-year institutions	Total for 401 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$148,970,000	$31,013,000	$402,000	$9,118,000	$189,503,000	$7,465,000	$196,968,000
Restricted	1,363,211,000	118,135,000	4,707,000	66,813,000	1,552,867,000	19,182,000	1,572,049,000
Capital	241,381,000	43,960,000	899,000	25,100,000	311,339,000	6,890,000	318,229,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	25,534,000	43,960,000	899,000	25,100,000	95,493,000	6,890,000	102,383,000
Restricted	468,367,000	49,216,000	526,000	18,507,000	536,616,000	8,548,000	545,165,000
Loan funds	3,317,000	591,000	196,000	174,000	4,278,000	44,000	4,322,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$441,015,000	$40,882,000	$191,000	$2,030,000	$484,118,000	$1,691,000	$485,809,000
Parents	6,955,000	2,085,000	30,000	41,000	9,111,000	98,000	9,209,000
Other individuals	416,456,000	68,133,000	2,275,000	17,746,000	504,610,000	13,465,000	518,076,000
Foundations	405,743,000	29,957,000	607,000	54,247,000	490,553,000	10,822,000	501,376,000
Corporations and businesses	719,068,000	85,339,000	3,118,000	33,384,000	840,909,000	14,221,000	855,129,000
Religious organizations	796,000	211,000	0	20,000	1,027,000	34,000	1,061,000
Other organizations	260,748,000	21,340,000	633,000	12,245,000	294,965,000	4,002,000	298,967,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$47,024,000	$4,138,000	$80,000	$3,108,000	$54,350,000	$1,217,000	$55,566,000
For capital assets	115,582,000	4,138,000	11,000	635,000	129,764,000	1,267,000	131,032,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	79,167,000	9,750,000	0	389,000	89,305,000	2,580	91,885,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	11,865,976	4,325,311	25,475	86,763	16,303,525	1,759,902	18,063,427
Alumni solicited	8,098,738	2,980,946	23,802	72,271	11,175,757	257,975	11,433,732
Alumni donors	1,631,547	463,109	4,248	14,103	2,113,007	28,417	2,141,424
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$68,627,000	$21,395,000	$455,000	$1,673,000	$92,150,000	$2,506,000	$94,657,000
Other, corporations	49,103,000	5,039,000	0	260,000	54,402,000	2,699,000	57,101,000
Other, non-corporations	75,484,000	9,760,000	871,000	172,000	86,287,000	1,181,000	87,468,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	150,621	29,936	203	933	178,693	1,253	179,946
Support from matching-gift programs	$36,406,000	$4,807,000	$36,000	$194,000	$41,443,000	$319,000	$41,762,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,250,780,000**	**$247,973,000**	**$6,853,000**	**$119,712,000**	**$2,625,318,000**	**$44,498,000**	**$2,669,816,000**

At 731 Private Institutions

	74 doctoral institutions	195 comprehensive institutions	328 general baccalaureate institutions	109 specialized institutions	Total for 706 4-year institutions	25 2-year institutions	Total for 731 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$307,441,000	$184,503,000	$342,175,000	$95,197,000	$929,317,000	$10,508,000	$939,825,000
Restricted	1,154,627,000	138,060,000	182,206,000	78,280,000	1,553,172,000	3,872,000	1,557,044
Capital	452,955,000	175,180,000	201,664,000	40,099,000	869,898,000	7,742,000	877,640,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	82,029,000	35,585,000	97,042,000	27,522,000	242,178,000	982,000	243,160,000
Restricted	685,761,000	172,936,000	306,735,000	69,563,000	1,234,994,000	6,120,000	1,241,114,000
Loan funds	8,062,000	5,365,000	3,378,000	1,057,000	17,862,000	14,000	17,876,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$783,966,000	$172,953,000	$459,706,000	$32,081,000	$1,448,707,000	$3,024,000	$1,451,731,000
Parents	68,105,000	22,275,000	38,407,000	834,000	129,622,000	597,000	130,219,000
Other individuals	500,477,000	189,416,000	250,783,000	144,812,000	1,085,488,000	12,900,000	1,098,388,000
Foundations	603,479,000	132,782,000	182,098,000	49,817,000	968,176,000	2,986,000	971,162,000
Corporations and businesses	533,174,000	112,319,000	95,725,000	26,974,000	788,192,000	2,914,000	791,106,000
Religious organizations	41,637,000	44,244,000	65,951,000	42,647,000	194,480,000	4,539,000	199,018,000
Other organizations	140,038,000	37,639,000	40,528,000	14,553,000	232,756,000	2,278,000	235,035,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$79,717,000	$24,440,000	$50,213,000	$27,689,000	$182,059,000	$1,391,000	$183,450,000
For capital assets	217,047,000	55,558,000	138,321,000	15,646,000	426,572,000	6,294,000	432,866,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	149,044,000	37,883,000	94,596,000	15,469,000	296,992,000	606,000	297,593,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	5,374,933	3,582,381	3,778,062	555,744	13,291,120	173,508	13,464,628
Alumni solicited	3,837,932	2,855,738	2,992,639	464,921	10,151,230	134,339	10,285,569
Alumni donors	1,211,079	701,341	1,009,159	111,463	3,033,042	21,276	3,054,318
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$75,857,000	$7,141,000	$3,366,000	$1,254,000	$87,618,000	$222,000	$87,841,000
Other, corporations	7,250,000	4,480,000	1,929,000	1,846,000	15,505,000	418,000	15,293,000
Other, non-corporations	85,652,000	17,650,000	16,454,000	2,704,000	122,959,000	85,555,000	208,014,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	133,293	66,689	90,268	10,408	300,658	1,600	302,258
Support from matching-gift programs	$42,854,000	$17,866,000	$31,889,000	$3,090,000	$95,699,000	$364,000	$96,063,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,690,876,000**	**$711,629,000**	**$1,133,199,000**	**$311,718,000**	**$4,847,421,000**	**$29,238,000**	**$4,876,659,000**

Estimates for All Institutions

Sources of Support

	1988-89 *	Per cent	Percentage change 1-year	Percentage change 5-year
Sources				
Alumni	$2,292	25.7%	+12.2%	+75.6%
Other individuals	$2,077	23.3	+7.8	+57.8
Corporations	$1,947	21.8	+5.1	+53.2
Foundations	$1,742	19.5	+8.4	+61.1
Religious organizations	$237	2.7	+20.0	+44.5
Other	$632	7.1	+10.0	+44.5
Total	**$8,925**	**100%**	**+8.8%**	**+59.4%**
Price Indices				
Consumer Price Index			+4.7%	+19.1%
Higher Education Price Index			+6.2	+27.2

* Millions of dollars

Trends in Giving

	Total	Per student Current	Per student Adjusted†
Selected years			
1980-81	$4,230,000,000	$350	$396
1985-86	7,400,000,000	604	545
1986-87	8,500,000,000	680	600
1987-88	8,200,000,000	642	544
1988-89	8,925,000,000	684	554
Average annual change			
1980-81 to 1985-86	+11.8%	+11.5%	+6.6%
1985-86 to 1987-88	+5.7	+3.5	+0.4
1987-88 to 1988-89	+8.8	+6.5	+1.8

† Adjusted to 1983 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

June 6, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 38

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Some economists hope to change the standard measures of a nation's economic progress to include environmental costs: Page A6.

American-literature scholars gathered for the first annual meeting of their own association: Page A9.

The case-study method gives future teachers a taste of actual classroom experiences to prepare them for the real thing: Page A13.

An English professor is returning to Bulgaria this summer, where last year he coached the country's only baseball team: Page A13.

Colleges fear a court ruling will expose them to lawsuits over major bequests: Page A19.

The Supreme Court will resolve a dispute over federal rules that bar health clinics from discussing abortion with their clients: Page A19.

The man who managed Harvard's endowment for the last 17 years is stepping down: Page A25.

A popular coach resigned after admitting he had given players money to keep them in school: Page A32.

Clemson's football team was put on probation for a year by the N.C.A.A.: Page A33.

A year after the massacre in Beijing, hard-liners in China appear to be in firm control: Page A35.

Its top education official said the Soviet Union would decentralize its higher-education system: Page A35.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A32-34
Books	A10
Business & Philanthropy	A25-28
Coming Events	A40
Computers	A15
Deadlines	A42
Deaths	A40
Gazette	A39
Government & Politics	A19-24
Grants	A28
International	A35-37
Personal & Professional	A13-17
Scholarship	A6-11
Students	A29-30
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B5-43
End Paper	B44
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Races for Governor Hold High Stakes for Public Colleges

Taxes appear to top the issues as campaigns heat up in 36 states

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

The stakes are high for colleges and universities in this year's 36 gubernatorial elections.

Higher-education issues have already emerged as a key factor in several of the races, although few candidates are advancing dramatic proposals or costly new programs. In contests in which candidates have not raised such issues, college officials are beginning to see how the candidates' fiscal policies and general political philosophies will affect higher education.

Campaigns across the country also are being enlivened by the participation of several blunt-spoken candidates with traditional and not-so-traditional ties to higher education—including a Texas millionaire so devoted to his alma mater that he flies Texas A&M University flags over his oil wells and has built a swimming pool at one of his ranches in the shape of a boot, one of A&M's symbols.

Growing Role in Student Aid

The outcome of the governors' races—particularly in the 13 states where no incumbent is standing for re-election—is expected to affect both campus operations and the policies that determine whether students can afford to attend college. For the past decade, states have played a growing role in paying for and making decisions about higher education and student aid. In many cases, governors have led drives for greater accountability in administrative spending and academic achievement.

In addition, governors wield influence because they appoint most members of public-college governing boards and coordinating boards.

In several states, the candidates' stands

Continued on Page A20

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

Medical Institute's Plan to Give Edge to Young Scholars Gets Mixed Reviews

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

New guidelines at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences give researchers who are just starting their careers a leg up in the fierce competition for federal grants.

Under the guidelines, the institute will put more emphasis on providing money to scholars who do not have other sources of research support.

Reaction to the new policy has been mixed. The competition for federal dollars has become so intense that many experts say a crisis has developed for young researchers struggling to win their first grants. Some scientists and university officials, citing the severity of the problem, applaud the institute's move.

Others, however, are concerned that the guidelines—if extended to other agencies—may threaten the emphasis on scientific merit in decisions about federal research support.

Everyone agrees, however, that the guidelines are a sign of the times at the National Institutes of Health, of which the medical institute is a part. With the demand for support outstripping the money available, several of the other institutes have also been rethinking their priorities.

Heart Institute Limits Big Grants

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, for example, has decided not to make any entirely new awards next year in excess of $1-million for centers or program projects. The latter are collections of individual research projects linked by a common theme and headed by one chief researcher.

The heart institute plans to use the money saved by its new policy to

Continued on Page A23

Racial Tensions Continue to Erupt on Campuses Despite Efforts to Promote Cultural Diversity

By DENISE K. MAGNER

Even as colleges explore new ways to promote cultural diversity on their campuses, tensions between students of different races and backgrounds continue to erupt into conflicts.

Some of this spring's incidents have a familiar ring: A fraternity decorates a car with racist slogans, or someone spray-paints swastikas on campus buildings.

But the conflicts also have a few new twists. More frequently now, disputes that are not initially seen as motivated by bias take on such overtones simply because the participants have different backgrounds.

In addition, the ways in which administrators have dealt with issues of diversity have provoked as much anger and protest on some campuses as the incidents themselves. Some students held hunger strikes to protest what they saw as administrative inaction, and others shouted down presidents who attempted to talk about the tensions. And some observers outside academe have echoed the students' charges.

"We are in for a few years of ethnic and racial turmoil," predicts Troy Duster, director of the Institute for the Study of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Duster has studied the tensions on campuses and says they are a

Continued on Page A29

Colleges Urge Students to Do Community-Service Work; Some Even Require It

By SUSAN DODGE

A growing number of colleges are making a formal commitment to community service by encouraging their students to sign up for local volunteer projects. On some campuses, such service is now compulsory.

Some of the institutions require all undergraduates to work with the homeless or tutor grade-school students, while others offer special scholarships to students who volunteer.

Still others are incorporating community service into their curricula by offering seminars in which students receive academic credit for a combination of in-class work and volunteer projects.

Over the last several years, more and more undergraduates have become involved on their own in volunteer work in their communities. Only recently, however, have colleges begun strengthening their own commitments to community service.

At least two dozen institutions have adopted the new policies, and many more are studying ways to encourage or mandate community service. Officials at the two dozen institutions say that volunteer work "builds character" in students while it gives something back to the communities where colleges are located.

"We want them to try to give something back to the community even if it isn't the quickest way to a B.M.W.," says Jan Jantzen, dean of enrollment services at Ohio's Xavier University.

Last fall Xavier began offering five undergraduate fellowships whose recipients are required to devote 15 hours a week to community service. Students in the program receive full four-year scholarships covering tuition, room and board, and all expenses.

Not everyone agrees that requiring service and providing scholarships are wise ideas. Critics of the new programs say that while encouraging community service is a

Continued on Page A30

New Controversy is Sparked Over Cold-Fusion Claim

Two chemists whose claim of producing nuclear fusion in a flask was denounced have sparked a new scientific controversy: Page A6.

MARGINALIA

Jacques Lewalle, of Syracuse University, cites a research note in our May 16 issue, describing "silent" earthquakes:

". . . In contrast [with regular earthquakes, which send out high-frequency waves that are detectable by seismographs], the silent earthquakes send off only very low-frequency waves, whose cycles of crests can span thousands of miles and whose vibrations can last for days, says . . . [the] chairman of the department of earth, atmospheric, and planetary sciences at M.I.T. In essence, silent earthquakes play the role of the oboe in the symphony of sounds the earth's motions make."

Writes Professor Lewalle:

"For your information, oboes are not silent, nor do they emit low-frequency waves, either; and no oboist has been known to last for days.

"No Bravo for you this time."

■

Jonathan LeBreton, of the University of Maryland's Baltimore County campus, writes:

"In 'Marginalia' (May 9) a tantalizing excerpt was offered of a 'history of the Western world as culled from the papers of undergraduates.' You noted that the item was from the *Campus Report* of Stanford University, which reported it had been 'rattled off by Hadley Arkes' of Amherst College.

"Your readers should know that Dr. Richard Lederer compiled this most memorable history, which appears in full in his book *Anguished English: An Anthology of Accidental Assaults Upon Our Language* (Wyrick & Co., 1987). Dr. Lederer teaches English at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

"Thanks for setting the record straight."

We're glad to.

■

Writes Barbara Child, of the University of Florida:

"I read with horror your 'Marginalia' column in the May 9 *Chronicle*, with its invitation to send in favorite examples of students' answers to examination questions or their statements on term papers. This idea for a summer contest makes me cringe just as I used to when English department colleagues at another university posted their students' blunders on office bulletin boards.

"It is bad enough that some students don't know the difference between hemlock and wedlock or circumcision and circumnavigation. It is worse for teachers to use their students as the butts of public jokes.

"I urge you to reconsider your plan for this summer's 'Marginalia' contest."

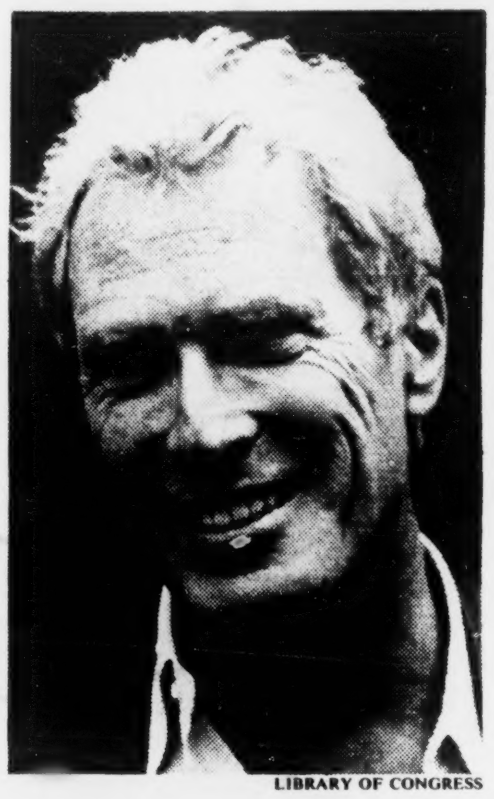
It was never our intention to name any of the guilty students, so "using students as the butts of public jokes" misstates our objective. Our mail basket, by the way, is overflowing with entries. —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Utah Professor Named Poet Laureate

WASHINGTON — An English professor from the University of Utah has been named the fourth Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress.

Mark Strand, a professor at Utah for nine years, will take up his appointment in September. At 56 the youngest poet to be appointed to the position, Mr. Strand has published seven collections of his work. An eighth volume, *The Continuous Life*, will be published in the fall. Mr. Strand has also written three children's books and has translated many works of Spanish literature.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Strand (*above*), who has taught at several other universities and colleges, plans to move to Washington for his term as laureate.

His immediate predecessor, Howard Nemerov, resided in St. Louis, where he teaches at Washington University, and commuted regularly to his Library of Congress office. The poet laureate's duties include coordinating a series of readings, giving a lecture and a reading, and planning other public events.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Strand said he planned to invite poets from all over the world to Washington to share their works and discuss problems they encounter. "I hope poetry may gain a friend or two during my tenure," he said.

Dormitory Floor Closed After Harassment

COLUMBUS, OHIO—The Ohio State University closed a floor on a men's wing of a dormitory after several incidents of harassment of homosexual residents. The 34 students who had been living on the floor were reassigned to other dormitories.

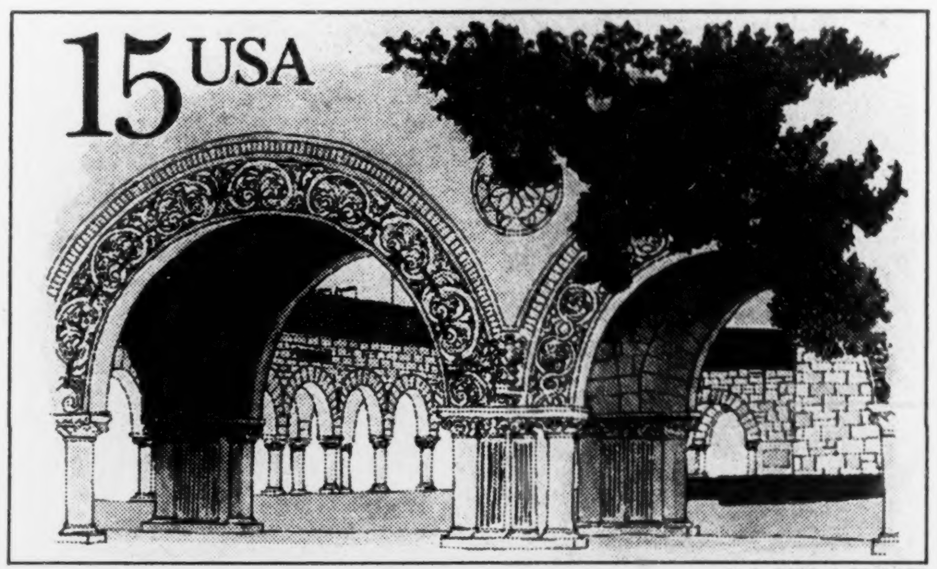
A sensitivity seminar was offered last fall after the first reported incident of harassment. However, the incidents continued.

Last month the Office of Residence Life distributed letters to residents of the wing warning them that the "environment had deteriorated" and that any further incidents would result in their relocation.

A resident of the dormitory told university police the next day that 15 of the letters had been taped to his door along with the scrawled statement, "Die Fags." University police are investigating the threat.

"I am not judging which students on that floor may have been guilty of these inexcusable acts," said William Hall, director of residence and dining halls. "But all the students in that wing have a collective responsibility for allowing this situation to get out of hand."

POSTAL QUAD



U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

Stanford University's main quadrangle appears on the latest postal card in the U.S. Postal Service's historic-preservation series. The 15-cent card honors the university's centennial.

Spring Garden College Fails to Meet Payroll

PHILADELPHIA — Financially troubled Spring Garden College could not meet its May payroll for 130 full- and part-time faculty and staff members.

The college had recently announced plans to raise $3.5-million by September to eliminate the deficit that could force it to close (*The Chronicle*, May 16).

Vincent E. Tranchitella, the college's vice-president for student affairs, said the May 15 payroll had been deferred until September, and only summer-school faculty members and administrators and staff employees were paid on May 31.

Salaries for the months of May through August for full-time faculty members on a 12-month pay schedule are being deferred until September, he said. About 30 staff members have been temporarily laid off.

Despite the financial problems, Mr. Tranchitella said summer sessions would begin on schedule and the college would open in the fall.

Jim Gillin, president of the faculty union, said the deferred-pay announcement had come with no warning. He said that some faculty members were looking for jobs elsewhere, and that many had applied for unemployment insurance.

Professors Protest Return of Indian Remains

STANFORD, CAL.—The campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors has protested the return by Stanford University of skeletal remains to California's Ohlone Indians.

An A.A.U.P. statement said the transfer of the remains of about 300 individuals to the Indians would have "serious consequences for the future of physical anthropology and its value in recreating a usable past for members of the Native American and other similarly placed communities."

The statement called the transfer "a significant incursion into academic restraint" that would "compromise the ability of [Stanford's] faculty to conduct research without trenching on established human and religious rights."

Walter Falcon, senior associate dean of humanities and sciences,

Naval Academy Sets New Rules to Curb Mental, Physical Abuse of Midshipmen

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Amid increasing public scrutiny and a growing number of Congressional and military investigations, the United States Naval Academy announced tough new rules last week to curb physical and mental abuse of midshipmen.

Under the new regulations, midshipmen found guilty either of abusing a freshman—a plebe—or of forcing any midshipman to participate in "horseplay" could be dismissed from the academy after only one offense.

The announcement was made on the eve of the academy's 140th graduation, the 10th in which women were among the graduates. The regulations came in the wake of a second-year midshipman's decision to leave the academy because of the way officials handled what she said was a hazing incident. The woman, Gwen Marie Dreyer, was handcuffed to a urinal and photographed by some of her male classmates.

Following a disciplinary hearing, two of the men involved in the incident were restricted to the campus and given demerits. Six other male midshipmen were issued letters of reprimand.

Hazing is prohibited at the academy, but every plebe must complete a period of "indoctrination."

Incident Called 'Isolated'

Academy officials have described the incident involving Ms. Dreyer as "very isolated." But several lawmakers and representatives of women's-rights groups, outraged by what they said was the academy's lenient punishment of the men involved, have called for investigations into the way women are treated at the academy.

Two internal inquiries—as well as investigations by the Defense Department and the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress—are looking into the incident involving Ms. Dreyer and other cases of alleged hazing and academic improprieties at the academy.

Last week the National Organization for Women held a rally outside the academy's gate. During the rally, dozens of women carried signs that read: "Acts of terrorism need acts of justice, not letters of reprimand."

The new rules prohibiting abuse were issued by the academy's superintendent, Rear Adm. Virgil L. Hill, Jr. Admiral Hill also announced that the academy would appoint a special ombudsman to deal with allegations of abuse, and that it would establish a new education program to teach students about racial and sexual harassment. ■

SUZANNE KAMMERER/NEW YORK TIMES

Gwen Marie Dreyer: The second-year midshipman left the academy because of the way it handled the incident.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

said the university had properly allowed the Ohlone community to determine the religious value of the remains and their disposition. They were university property, he added.

The remains, believed to be 500 to 2,500 years old, were turned over to Ohlone representatives in April. Stanford made the decision to do so last year after the Ohlone Indians demanded it.

Drug-Testing Policy Set by Texas A&M System

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—The Texas A&M University System has adopted a new policy that would allow the university to test any student, faculty member, or staff member suspected of using or selling drugs.

The policy was adopted last month by the system's Board of Regents and will apply to all of the seven campuses. West Texas State University, which will join the A&M system in September, will also be affected by the policy.

The plan does not call for random testing. Instead, tests may be ordered if there is sufficient evidence to believe that a person is abusing or selling drugs, according to A&M Assistant General Counsel Scott A. Kelly. He said a positive test result would not necessarily lead to dismissal or suspension, but would be a factor the university would consider.

The policy is a response to federal legislation requiring colleges and universities to have drug policies in place by September. The legislation does not require drug testing, but it does not prohibit it.

Corrections

- A table of 1988 college enrollments by racial and ethnic group (*The Chronicle*, April 11) omitted figures for Minneapolis Community College, Norwich University, and Oakland Community College. At Minneapolis Community College, total enrollment was 3,266, and the distribution by race was as follows: American Indian, 2.7 per cent; Asian, 2.6 per cent; black, 13.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.2 per cent; white, 75.5 per cent; non-resident alien, 4.5 per cent. At Oakland Community College, enrollment was 26,854, and the racial distribution was: American Indian, 0.5 per cent; Asian, 1.4 per cent; black, 9.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.5 per cent; white, 86.7 per cent; non-resident alien, 0.3 per cent. At Norwich, enrollment was 2,488, and the racial distribution was: American Indian, 0.6 per cent; Asian, 1.5 per cent; black, 2.2 per cent; Hispanic, 1.9 per cent; white, 91.8 per cent; non-resident alien, 2.0 per cent.
- A story reporting that college presidents sense a decline in the quality of campus life (*The Chronicle*, May 2) incorrectly said that Stockton State College had constructed special garages where students who commute to the campus may park their cars to change the oil and make minor repairs. Construction of the garages is still under consideration.

PORTRAIT

This President's Dreams Strike a Responsive Chord Among Professors

By PETER MONAGHAN

SAN FRANCISCO

Robert A. Corrigan talks frequently of the dream he has of San Francisco State University's becoming "the preeminent public urban university in America."

No doubt many presidents of urban campuses with large, diverse student populations have the same dream, although many probably wouldn't think of saying so. But since he came to this mainly commuter school of some 28,500 students in late 1988, Mr. Corrigan has repeatedly and confidently talked about his vision. And that has struck a chord with many faculty members.

"When he came on campus, people hoped again, people who hadn't hoped for a long time," says Olive C. R. James, head of the library.

Mr. Corrigan, asked whether other institutions are not much likelier candidates for such preeminence, does not back away from his familiar refrain: "In part, it's rhetoric, in terms of holding out some goal, but it's also, I think, an achievable goal."

He echoes what many faculty members here say they have long said—that San Francisco State should aspire to become an urban equivalent of the land-grant universities, with their research, teaching, and service mandates. That would mean gearing research to battle inner-city problems in housing, transportation, and health care.

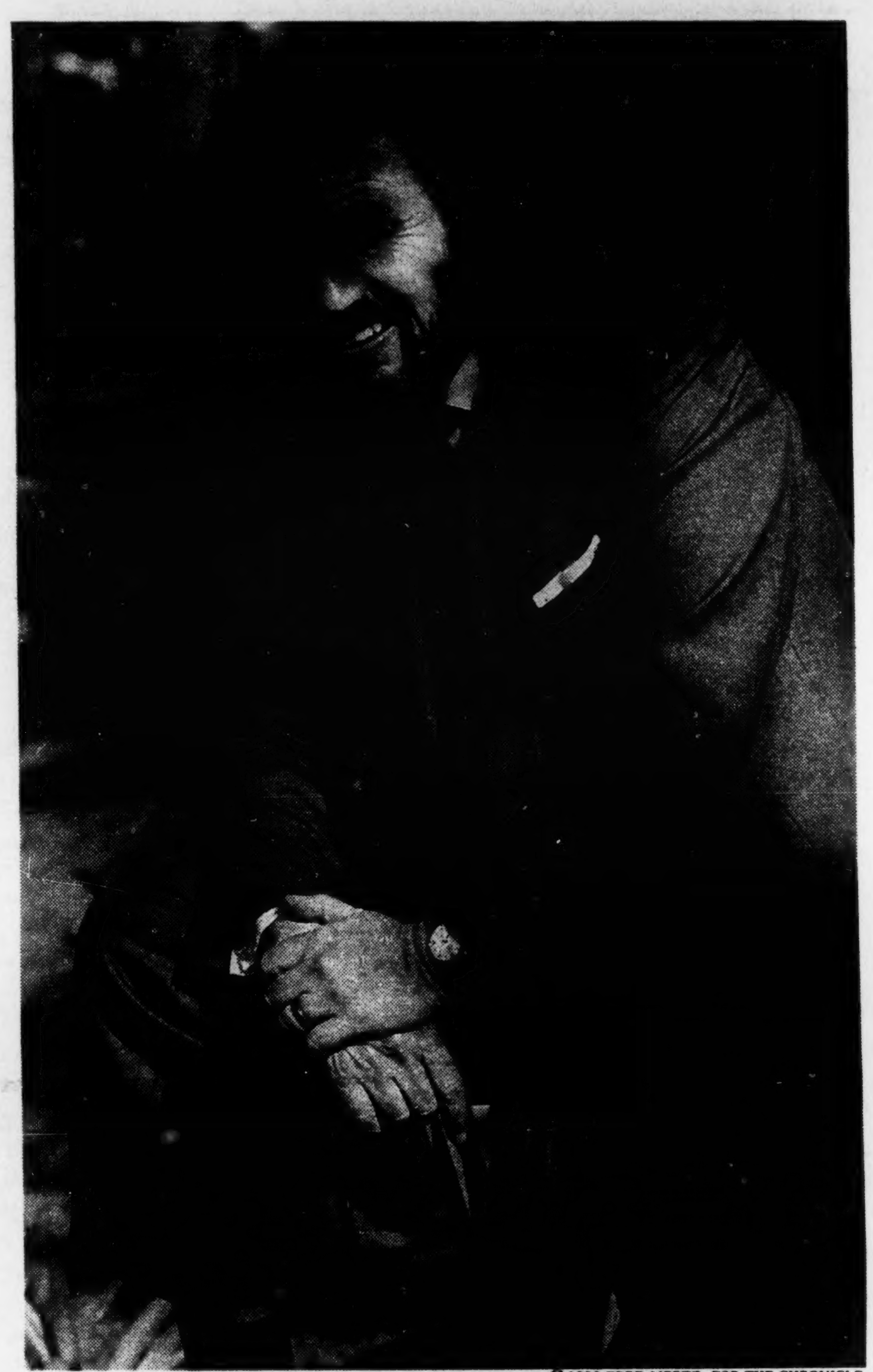
Mr. Corrigan has not been making his pitch only on his campus. He has been trying to impress upon San Francisco's corporate and community leaders that institutions like his, too, should get credit for what they do well. "The presidency here," says a very mild-mannered Mr. Corrigan, "is a kind of bully pulpit."

One of the projects he has been pushing is the Bay Area Homelessness Program, a consortium based at San Francisco State that pools the research expertise of several institutions and also assists students in providing community service. "We're trying to provide a resource base that the community can tap," he says.

Before applying—with more than 200 other candidates—to lead this university, which has a history of faculty militancy, Mr. Corrigan had been contemplating taking a sabbatical from the rigors of administration to finish writing a book on Ezra Pound. His teaching and research have been in English literature and American civilization. He says he was first drawn to address the role of urban universities by his reading in the literatures of American minority groups.

In the late 1960's, while at the University of Iowa, he developed an Afro-American studies program, and he helped to identify a proposed canon of black American literature. He was assisted in that field, he says, by his wife, Joyce Mobley Corrigan, who is black and a literary scholar herself.

After Iowa, Mr. Corrigan moved to the University of Maryland at College Park, where he was provost of arts and humanities for five years, and then to the University of Massachusetts at Boston, where he spent nine years as chancellor.



© 1990 FRED MERTZ, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Robert A. Corrigan: "This institution says it is 'the city's university.' It remains to be seen how that can be implemented."

There, he set up postdoctoral programs and research institutes, including the Race Relations Institute and the Trotter Institute for the Study of Black Culture, that dealt with problems and societal issues in the Boston area.

High Expectations

That research-institute model is now also being followed at San Francisco State, under Mr. Corrigan's leadership. This year, for example, the Center for the Integration and Improvement of Journalism was established.

"It had been a long time since the faculty had leadership. It's been a longer time since I have had a president who speaks my language."

Mr. Corrigan came to San Francisco with a record of increasing salaries and of more than doubling minority faculty appointments at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. That was a particularly striking achievement in a city with a long legacy of discord and even violence over the issue of providing equal access to education to members of all racial groups.

Hearing of such successes, faculty members here had high hopes for Mr. Corrigan's leadership. They certainly have not complained about his efforts to raise their salaries. Nor have they complained about his plan to help professors keep up with developments in their fields by reducing their teaching loads.

Veteran professors say, however, that Mr. Corrigan's evident interest in doing more than several of his lackluster predecessors managed to do has ironically made his job more difficult.

"It had been a long time since the faculty had leadership," says Eric Solomon, a professor of English who acted as provost from 1987 to 1989. "It's been a longer time—and I've been here 26 years—since I have had a president who speaks my language. Not just in the parochial sense of the humanities—I'm in his field—but in the larger sense of the way the academy traditionally moves at its best.

"He understands who we are and what we do," Mr. Solomon continues. "That's very rewarding, but it led a lot of people to have expectations that somehow magic would emanate from this resource."

Much of what Mr. Corrigan has said here has had the right ring for faculty members who remember this campus from the late 1960's, when it was a place of revolt. In his first address to the faculty, Mr. Corrigan stated bluntly that he would not brook erosion of academic freedom.

Still, many faculty members admit, it makes them nervous now to hear an administrator voice ideals they long have advocated. "We have prided ourselves with having gotten on perfectly well for 20 years without a president," says Robert Cherny, the chairman of the history department.

Building a Diverse Faculty

Mr. Corrigan says faculty members should be reassured about one of their major concerns—"that San Francisco State not foolishly turn itself into a copy of a research university," as he puts it. Better than half of today's faculty members were hired more than 20 years ago, when the institution was a state college with no required research role.

As he did in Boston, Mr. Corrigan has concentrated on building a faculty more in keeping with the institution's diverse demographics. Of San Francisco State's last 60 faculty appointments, half have been won by women and two-fifths by minority candidates. The faculty is now 30 per cent female and 17 per cent minority, with 2 per cent Latino.

Similarly, even though half the students here are members of minority groups (22 per cent are Asian American), enrollments of black and Latino students are still low for this city. Coming to a campus where some minority students have leveled charges of harassment and discrimination, Mr. Corrigan was quick to call for all students to take ethnic-studies courses and to set up a commission to study such issues as race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual identity on the campus. Many of the same issues precipitated a historic, four-month strike by students and faculty members here in 1969.

In his inauguration speech, Mr. Corrigan drew rousing applause and much media attention when he suggested that the Presidio, a 1,440-acre military base near the Golden Gate Bridge that the Department of Defense is considering shutting down, be turned into an educational park—a kind of early-childhood-to-adulthood super-university. He proposed that San Francisco State, as the only comprehensive, public, four-year institution in the city, direct the enterprise.

"The Presidio," he said, "inspires me to dream" of serving the city's diverse population with innovative educational activities.

The speech was one of many opportunities Mr. Corrigan has taken to state the case for an institution that is often overlooked in a region that boasts Berkeley and Stanford among its educational resources.

To warrant any kind of comparison with those institutions, he says, San Francisco State has to do what *it* does as well as those universities do what they do.

"This institution puts on its letterhead that it is 'the city's university,' " says Mr. Corrigan. "It remains to be seen how that can be implemented." ■

C Z17#5 -1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

June 13, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 39

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Botanists are trying to determine how plants will react to the doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide expected in the next century: Page A6.

An "anonymous" gift from a U. of Utah foundation to a cold-fusion lab affiliated with the university has angered scientists there: Page A6.

After 10 years, questions abound over how its agreement to settle a sex-bias lawsuit has affected the U. of Minnesota: Page A13.

The A.A.U.P. may add five institutions to its list of censured administrations this week: Page A13.

Sponsors of a civil-rights bill have agreed to make it less of a threat to college hiring practices: Page A17.

Columbia will phase out its School of Library Service: Page A23.

The job market for 1990 graduates is the most competitive in years, an annual study finds: Page A25.

Wellesley's commencement ceremony capped a national controversy over the role of women: Page A25.

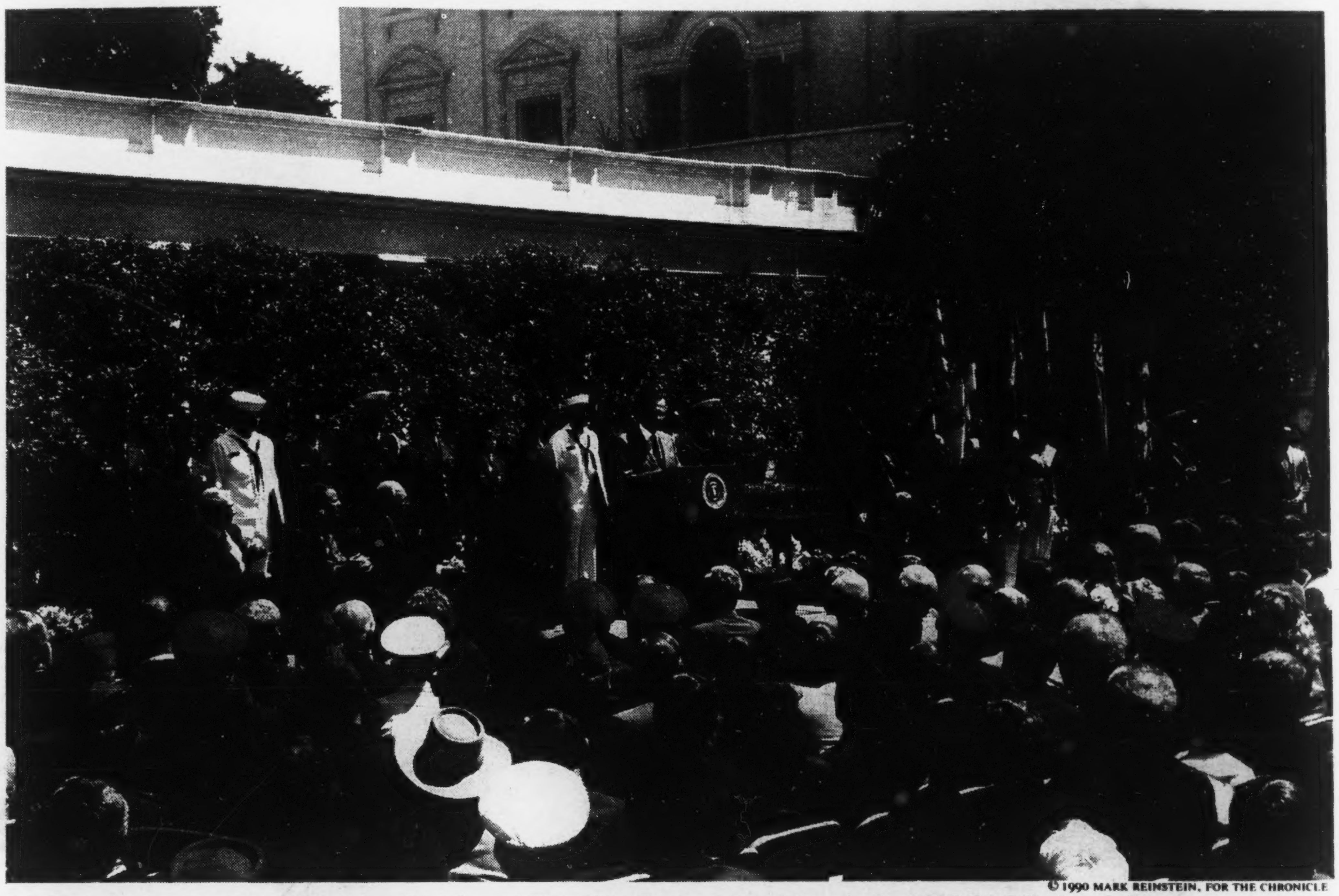
For doctors who work with college athletes, Hank Gathers's sudden death was a dramatic reminder of issues they face every day: Page A29.

Students in Beijing demonstrated to mark the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Page A33.

Lithuania's Parliament is poised to give full autonomy to the republic's main university: Page A33.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-40**
Athletics	A29-31
Books	A10
Business & Philanthropy	A23
Coming Events	A37
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A38
Deaths	A37
Fact File	A26
Gazette	A36
Government & Politics	A17-22
Grants	A23
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A13-16
Scholarship	A6-12
Students	A25-28
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-48**
Bulletin Board	B5-47
End Paper	B48
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

HONORS FOR MILLIONTH PARTICIPANT IN G.I.-BILL PROGRAM



© 1990 MARK REINSTEIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Bush honors the millionth person to sign up in the 1985 G.I.-Bill plan. Colleges and the Department of Veterans Affairs are preparing for another influx of former servicemen and women. Page A17.

California Votes to Lift State's Spending Cap; College Officials Elated

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

College and university officials in California were elated last week when voters approved Proposition 111, lifting a spending limit that had threatened the expansion of the state's higher-education systems.

"We were pinning our future on Proposition 111," said Gaye Lopez, executive director of one lobbying group, Californians for Higher Education. "Its passage means a lot to higher education," she added.

During the campaign, backers hailed the proposition as the remedy for California's congested roadways because it would double the state's 9-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax by 1994, thus providing $18.5-billion for new freeway, road, and public-transit construction over the next 10 years. But it also contains a provision allowing the state to spend more of the tax revenue it generates.

Major Barrier to More Financing

The provision removes a major barrier to increased financing for higher education. In recent years, the state's voter-imposed spending limits have forced its public colleges—which enroll one of every eight American college students—to make do with small increases in state support

Continued on Page A22

Americans Gave More to Charity Again in 1989; Total Topped $100-Billion for 2nd Straight Year

By LIZ McMILLEN

Natural disasters, social and environmental crises, and jumps in personal income and stock prices all prompted Americans to give more to charity last year, pushing philanthropic contributions above the $100-billion mark for the second year in a row.

Gifts to all non-profit groups from individuals, corporations, foundations, and estates totaled $114.7-billion in 1989, an increase of 10.43 per cent over the estimated $103.87-billion given in 1988, according to a new report.

After adjusting for inflation, philanthropic donations increased 5.5 per cent last year.

Charitable Contributions by Source, 1989
(In Billions)

	Amount	1-year change
Individuals	**$96.4**	**+11.7%**
Bequests	**6.6**	**0.0**
Foundations	**6.7**	**+8.9**
Corporations	**5.0**	**+4.2**
Total	**$114.7**	**+10.4%**

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

The estimates appear in the new edition of *Giving USA*, a report released each spring that offers the first look at charitable giving in the previous calendar year. The report, to be published later this month, was compiled by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy.

Stock-Price Jump, Natural Disasters

Several factors fueled the rise in individual gifts, according to the report: a 9-percent jump in personal income; a 21-percent rise in stock prices; intense fund raising by non-profit organizations, including several billion-dollar and half-billion-dollar university capital campaigns; and growing awareness of AIDS, homelessness, and environmental crises. Two natural disasters—Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake—also generated an outpouring of contributions.

Gifts from individuals grew by 11.7 per cent, about two and a half times the rate of inflation. Americans contributed an estimated $96.43-billion, more than 84 per cent of the total given to all charities.

Education, including schools and colleges, received an estimated $10.69-billion, an increase of 4.5 per cent over the

Continued on Page A23

MARGINALIA

News item in the *Daily Egyptian*, the student newspaper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"WASHINGTON (UPI) — American women have made gains in wages, business and politics, but economic progress still eludes millions of minority women and female heads of families, a report said Wednesday.

"The ongoing study, 'The American Woman 1990-91: A Status Report,' by the Women's Research and Education Institute found that a barrier to economic security for many women is constant sex and racial segregation in the U. S. workplace."

That'll do it.

■

Perish the thought: A recent lunch menu at Pratt Institute listed, as an entrée, "Human Beef."

■

Unanimity in Indiana (from *The IU Newspaper*, a publication for the faculty and staff at Indiana University):

"The Council took up the proposed Student Rights and Responsibilities. . . .

"After discussion the code passed unanimously with one dissenting vote and no abstentions."

■

From *College Times*, a newspaper at Utah Valley Community College:

"With student enrollment rising every year, the need for a larger cafeteria may soon be a reality.

" 'Our biggest concern is seating space during the lunch hour,' says Ken Mathews. . . .

" 'With the new addition, we would also like to enlarge the men,' he added."

Let 'em eat cake.

■

Although the news appeared in many papers across the country, we like to think the record would not be complete without our noting it here: The 990 graduates in Annapolis this month received diplomas labeled "United States Navel Academy."

■

Job notice in Case Western Reserve University's *Campus News:*

"Assistant Director, Annual Giving / Medicine (Institutional Development—Assist with all aspects of annual fund with specific repressibility for reunion giving . . ."

Irrepressibility might be better.

■

And one in *The Community, Technical, and Junior College Times:*

"Utah Valley Community College is an accredited, comprehensive community college serving 7000 + students. . . . This executive reports to the Vice President for Academic Affairs. . . . $40,750 - $446,000 / year plus excellent benefit package."

Forget the benefit package; we'll take the job!

—C.G.

In Brief

2 University Hospitals Eliminate 400 Jobs

WASHINGTON—Two university hospitals here laid off more than 400 non-medical employees last week to fight growing deficits, caused mainly by the cost of caring for uninsured patients.

Howard University Hospital cut 281 jobs, about 10 per cent of its work force, and George Washington University Hospital cut 150 positions, 6 per cent of its staff.

Officials at the universities said the cuts would not result in reduced patient care and would save each hospital approximately $10-million next year. The hospitals have planned other cost-cutting measures as well.

In recent years many hospitals have lost millions of dollars by providing care to abandoned babies and uninsured and homeless patients. Officials at both universities said their hospitals had deficits of between $10-million and $15-million.

Fraternity Suspended for 'Obscene' Newsletter

SANTA CLARA, CAL.—The California Lambda chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity has been suspended for at least four years by Santa Clara University for using offensive language in a chapter newsletter last March.

The language was "repugnant, obscene, and wantonly degrading to women, racial minorities, and homosexuals," said James I. Briggs, vice-president of student services at the university.

Four members of the fraternity also were disciplined, but the university declined to release their names or to describe the punishment. Mr. Briggs said the university had withdrawn recognition of the chapter through the 1993-94 academic year, when the chapter may apply for reinstatement.

GORBACHEV VISITS STANFORD AT END OF U.S. TRIP

AP/WIDE WORLD

STANFORD, CAL.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev ended his seven-day trip to the United States last week with a two-hour visit to Stanford University (*above*), where he declared the cold war over and praised Stanford scientists for helping to curb the arms race.

In turn, Donald Kennedy, Stanford's president, lauded Mr. Gorbachev as "the architect of a great world transformation,' and George P. Shultz, former U.S. Secretary of State and now a professor at Stanford, called him a "man of action" in building a new world order.

"We need you," Mr. Shultz said after Mr. Gorbachev's speech to some 1,700 faculty members, administrators, students, and visitors in the Stanford Memorial Auditorium.

During a stop in Minnesota, the Soviet President endorsed plans for an advanced research institute there that would bring together scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations. The institute is to be called the Gorbachev Maxwell Institute of Technology. Robert Maxwell, who heads an international publishing empire, pledged $50-million to the institute if Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich and business leaders in the state could raise a matching $50-million. The idea for the institute was first proposed by Mr. Perpich. ■

Animal-Rights Protests Costly to Medical Colleges

WASHINGTON — Actions by people opposed to research using animals have cost medical colleges more than $15-million over the past five years, says a report released last week.

The report was based on a survey of the 126 college members of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Seventy-six of the institutions reported a total of 3,700 incidents that they attributed to animal-rights activists—including harassment, vandalism, break-ins, and protest demonstrations.

"This serious threat to the nation's war against disease is not getting the attention it deserves," said Robert G. Petersdorf, president of the association.

The incidents cost colleges nearly $3.5-million and led them to spend another $3.2-million on

More Than Half of Blacks and Hispanics Said to Live 'at the Margin'

By DENISE K. MAGNER

WASHINGTON

While one-third of all blacks and Hispanics in the United States are earning middle-class incomes, more than half continue to live "at the margin" or in poverty, according to a report by the Business–Higher Education Forum.

The report, "Three Realities: Minority Life in the United States," was released last week. Created by the American Council on Education, the forum is a coalition of 90 chief executives from corporations and academe.

The report said public-policy makers, business, and higher education should not treat all minority citizens as if their problems were the same. It recommended ways to bolster what it called America's growing minority middle class, along with other measures to aid unskilled workers and the underclass.

"Monolithic generalizations just won't work any more—if they ever did—either to describe the problems or find solutions," said Clifton R. Wharton, who served as co-chairman of the forum's committee on minority issues that prepared the report. His co-chairman on the 20-member committee was Steven C. Mason, president of the Mead Corporation. Mr. Wharton is head of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association–College Retirement Equities Fund, higher education's largest pension companies.

New Aid Programs Sought

The report's use of the term "three realities" refers to the three income groups into which most blacks and Hispanics fall: the middle class, the working poor, and the underclass.

Among its other recommendations, the report said financial-aid programs for higher education should be restructured to provide qualified students with grants, rather than loans, in their first two years of college.

JEFF DODGE

Clifton R. Wharton: "Monolithic generalizations just won't work anymore—if they ever did—to find solutions."

It also recommended that higher education look at new ways to increase recruitment and retention of minority students, such as the creation of "prep year" programs on campuses to prepare minority students for college. Many of the report's recommendations are similar to ones made in other recent reports on minority life.

The committee did not determine a price tag for its recommendations, nor did it explain in the report where the money would come from to finance the proposed measures.

At a news conference, however, Mr. Wharton and Mr. Mason said a majority of the committee members would support a federal tax increase to finance the report's proposals if there were no other financing options.

Copies of the report are available for $15 from the Business-Higher Education Forum, American Council on Education, Suite 800, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

1990 Job Market Seen as Most Competitive in Years

Continued From Preceding Page

says. "Right now, I'd take just about any job in business."

Career prospects are not bleak for everyone, however. Students are landing positions in such fields as education, accounting, engineering, computer science, printing and publishing, and health services, according to the Michigan State study.

The Michigan State study drew responses from 479 employers representing businesses, elementary and secondary schools, government agencies, and the military services. Employers were asked about hiring trends and factors that are influencing the job market.

Declines Across the Board

The study found that employers in the automotive- and mechanical-equipment industry expect to hire nearly 60 per cent fewer workers this year than they did last year, the largest decline of all sectors of the economy. The electrical-equipment and electronics industry expects to hire about 25 per cent fewer workers.

Federal, state, and local governments plan to hire 20 per cent fewer employees, while the aerospace industry anticipates a 20-per-cent decline. The four branches of the military plan a 17-per-cent cutback in new employees. In addition, the banking, finance, and insurance industries expect to hire about 2 per cent fewer workers this year than they did in 1989.

Companies and industries facing cutbacks often eliminate new positions before firing veteran employees, so it is no surprise that college graduates are feeling the effects of the hiring squeeze.

"There are a lot of kids who are going to leave campus without positions, but they shouldn't be discouraged."

"Things looked strong in the fall, but then this spring we started getting calls from a lot of the big firms saying that they wouldn't be recruiting because of cutbacks," said Victor R. Lindquist, the director of placement at Northwestern University.

The job market is more competitive in some parts of the country than in others. States in the Midwest that depend on the auto industry have been hard hit, as have New York and Massachusetts, where the financial industry is important.

In California and the Sunbelt, on the other hand, the economy is growing. At the University of Florida, for example, about 700 corporations sent recruiters this year, a slight increase over last year.

"There has been some weakening in retailing, finance, and marketing, but we're in a booming economy here," says Maurice Mayberry, director of the career-resource center. "It's very attractive to corporations to be a part of the Sunbelt."

Priscilla Scotlan, acting director of career planning and placement at the University of California at Berkeley, says she has seen a slight increase in the number of recruiters visiting the campus. But she says it's too early to know how many students had jobs lined up when they graduated.

Persistence May Pay Off

According to the Michigan State report, students who graduate with bachelor's degrees can expect an average annual starting salary of $25,256, a 3.3-per-cent increase from 1989.

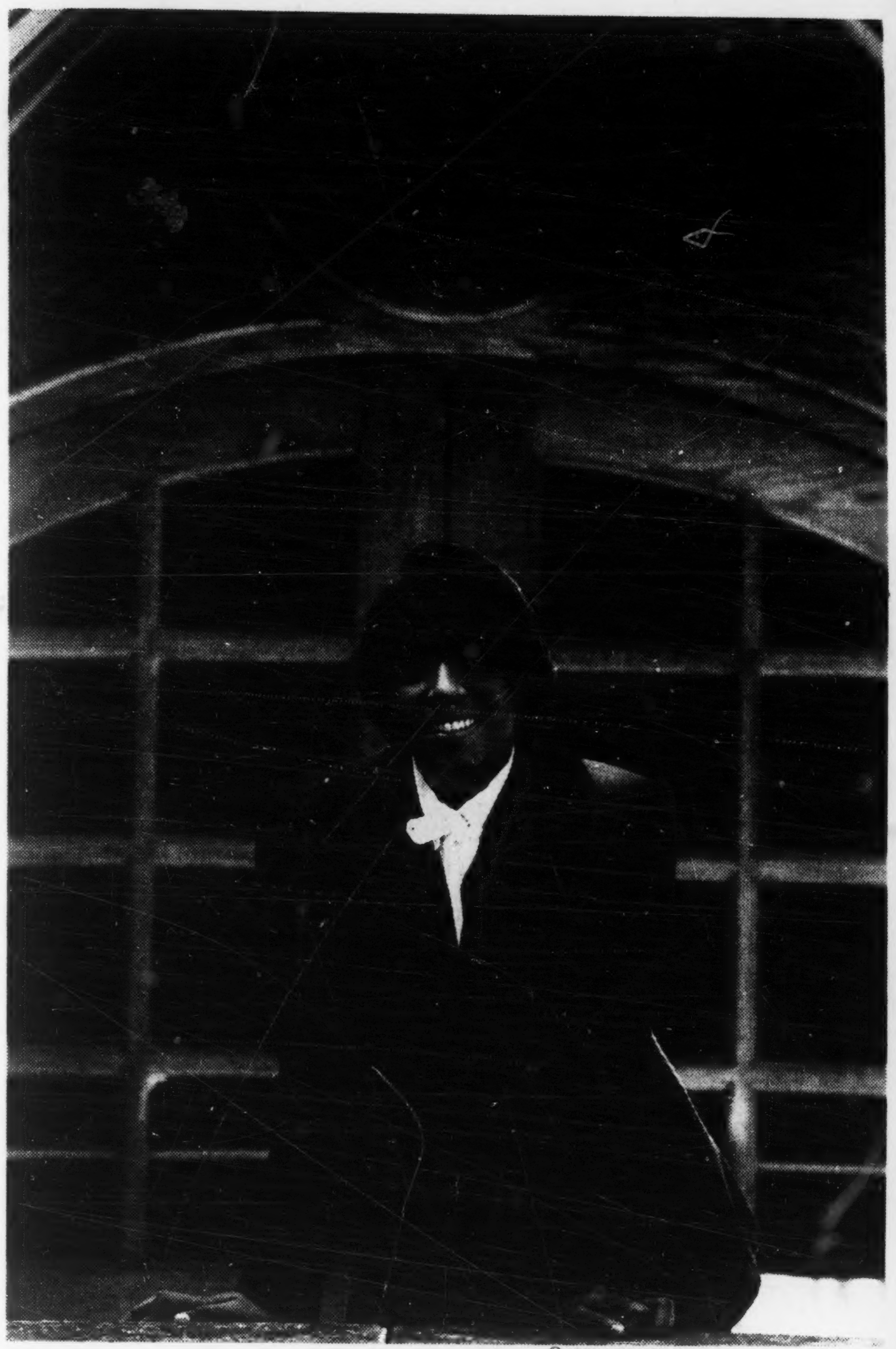
Chemical engineers will have the highest average starting salaries, $33,380, while home-economics majors will have one of the lowest, $18,157.

Many students are still waiting for job offers. Tonia Jackson, who graduated from Michigan State last month with a major in human resources, has been interviewing for jobs in personnel administration since April and has not received a single offer.

"I know my field is very competitive and they have a preference for people with master's degrees, but I'm not going to let that discourage me," says Ms. Jackson. She says she will keep trying to get interviews. If necessary, she says, she will move to another city to look for a job.

That kind of persistence may be necessary in this year's job market, says Mr. Lindquist. "There are a lot of kids who are going to leave campus without positions, but they shouldn't be discouraged," he says.

"If they do their homework, research their industry, and start knocking on doors, many of them will have a job by early fall." ■



© 1990 GREG DERUITER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Tonia Jackson: "I know my field has a preference for master's degrees, but I'm not going to let that discourage me."

Emory Will Not Prosecute Black Student Who Said She Was Victim of Harassment

ATLANTA

Emory University will not press charges against a black freshman who claimed to be the victim of racial threats and harassment on the campus but whose allegations were found by state and local police agencies to be a hoax.

The incident involving Sabrina Collins provoked controversy and protests on Emory's campus this spring. In March, Ms. Collins reported that her dormitory room had been vandalized and defaced with racial slurs. She also told the police she had received death threats through the mail.

After investigating the case for several weeks, amid growing speculation about Ms. Collins's allegations, the local District Attorney's office announced that it had found "insufficient evidence" to support her claims, and "substantial evidence" contradicting her statements. The police stopped short of specifically implicating Ms. Collins in the incident, but said there was no evidence that anyone had harassed her.

'Counseling, Not Prosecution'

Lawyers for Ms. Collins have continued to maintain that she did not stage the incident.

Ralph T. Bowden, solicitor for DeKalb County, called Emory "the most easily identifiable victim in this case." He said Ms. Collins might need "counseling and treatment, not prosecution."

Jan Gleason, a spokeswoman for Emory, said the university would not seek prosecution of Ms. Collins. In April, James T. Laney, Emory's president, responded to the first reports of the alleged incident by announcing several measures to improve the campus climate for minority students. Among other proposals, he recommended the creation of a multicultural student center to provide minority students with academic support and mentors, and to sponsor racial-awareness programs.

AP/WIDE WORLD

Sabrina Collins: Police found "substantial evidence" contradicting her statements about racial harassment.

Ms. Gleason said the university still planned to proceed with the measures announced by Mr. Laney. Emory officials met last week to discuss how to implement and finance the proposals.

J. Thomas Bertrand, assistant to the president and secretary of the university, said the incident—hoax or not—had forced Emory to pay attention to issues of cultural diversity on its campus.

"As painful as the Sabrina Collins case has been for all of us," he said, "from Sabrina down through the rest of the university, it's been a time of real growth."

—DENISE K. MAGNER

FACT FILE: 1989 Freshman Merit Scholars

This table shows the 57 colleges and universities enrolling the largest numbers of freshman Merit Scholars named in 1989.

The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors.

The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1989 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Over all, 6,290 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,638 at 228 private institutions and 2,652 at 138 public institutions.

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	314	0
2. University of Texas at Austin	217	163
3. Stanford University	203	0
4. Rice University	198	130
5. Yale University	169	0
6. Princeton University	141	0
7. Carleton College	123	102
8. Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	113	0
9. University of Chicago	111	83
10. Georgia Institute of Technology	109	78
10. Texas A&M University	109	84
12. University of Florida	96	85
13. Northwestern University	94	55
14. University of Michigan	87	0
15. Duke University	83	9
16. Brigham Young University	82	60
17. Michigan State University	80	67
18. Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University	75	58
19. U. of California at Los Angeles	74	60
20. University of Houston	69	58
20. University of New Orleans	69	62
22. Brown University	61	0
23. Cornell University	60	0
24. Bowling Green State University	58	44
25. University of California at Berkeley	55	4
26. Washington University (Mo.)	54	31
27. Williams College	53	0
28. University of California at San Diego	51	39
29. University of Oklahoma	50	40
30. University of Kansas	49	40
31. Harvey Mudd College	48	43
32. Trinity University	47	36
32. University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	47	37
34. Florida State University	46	40
35. Baylor University	44	35
36. University of Arizona	43	30
37. Macalester College	42	34
38. Iowa State University	40	39
38. Vanderbilt University	40	24
40. Oberlin College	39	27
40. University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	39	0
40. University of Iowa	39	25
43. University of Virginia	38	0
43. Dartmouth College	38	0
43. University of Pennsylvania	38	0
43. Ohio State University	38	26
47. University of Delaware	37	28
48. Auburn University	35	27
49. University of Notre Dame	34	0
49. University of Southern California	34	21
51. St. Olaf College	33	26
52. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	31	0
52. University of Missouri at Columbia	31	26
54. Georgetown University	30	0
54. Oklahoma State University	30	25
54. Tulane University	30	16
54. University of Toledo	30	24

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

June 27, 1990 • $2
Volume XXXVI, Number 41

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A new psychological association appears to be proving its worth to behavioral-science researchers, 18 months after its birth: Page A5.

The A.A.U.P. voted to censure four administrations for what it called violations of faculty rights and to review the case of a professor denied tenure in 1987: Page A15.

Partnerships between colleges and schools are the best way to reform education, experts said at a meeting to evaluate collaboration: Page A15.

A bill to reauthorize federal support of the arts and humanities was approved by a committee and sent to the full House: Page A23.

States are being urged by the Southern Regional Education Board to gather more complete information on how their students are performing at all educational levels: Page A23.

The N.I.H. is not following its requirement that federal research deal with the needs of women as well as men, a report has charged: Page A27.

Welcome to the world of "Tank McNamara," which for 16 years has poked fun at the foibles and fumbles of college and pro sports: Page A34.

Peru's president-elect is hoping its universities can help the country out of unprecedented poverty, inflation, and political violence: Page A37.

Dwindling financial resources are prompting Canadian colleges to sell their land to developers: Page A37.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A34-36
Books	A12, 16
Business & Philanthropy	A29-30
Coming Events	A41
Computers	A22
Deadlines	A43
Deaths	A41
Fact Files	A6, 24
Gazette	A40
Government & Politics	A23-28
Grants	A30
International	A37-39
Personal & Professional	A15-22
Scholarship	A5-14
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-44**
Bulletin Board	B6-43
End Paper	B44
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

Many Student Loans by Bankrupt Lenders May Go Uncollected

Could total hundreds of millions and affect colleges' default rates

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

Federal officials sorting through the wreckage of the savings-and-loan debacle may find hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of guaranteed student loans that nobody is attempting to collect.

Education Department officials, who don't know how many such loans are held by bankrupt savings-and-loan associations, worry that some may never be repaid. The longer the loans are dormant, the more difficult it will be to track down the borrowers and make sure they pay their debts, the officials say.

The uncertainty also casts new doubts on the accuracy of college-by-college default rates that Education Department officials recently compiled. Officials are checking to see if loans held by bankrupt lenders were properly accounted for in those calculations.

Disciplinary Action Possible

The accuracy of the default rates is a source of particular concern among college officials, since institutions with high rates may be subject to disciplinary action from the Education Department.

Education Department officials have been talking to officials of the Resolution

Continued on Page A27

1980's Craze for Building Technology Parks Is Over

Universities have found that developing start-up companies from faculty members' discoveries is harder than they expected: Page A29.

A DIFFERENT KIND OF BUSINESS

Years of Adversity, Decade of Growth Change Face of University Publishing

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

Twenty years ago the bottom fell out of the market for scholarly books, and university presses have never been the same again.

After a painful period of tightening belts and learning to pay more attention to the financial side of publishing, the presses as a group have emerged as bigger, healthier, more diverse, and in many ways more interesting operations. They are publishing, and selling, more books—and a greater variety—than ever before.

This week's annual meeting in Philadelphia of the Association of American University Presses bears witness to the fact that university publishing is a different kind of business today. Members will discuss "global perspectives" and marketing to Japan, talk about CD-ROM's and trade books, and consider how university presses fit into the changing system of scholarly communication.

"People in this business used to refer to 'pure tobacco,' " says J. G. Goellner, director of the Johns Hopkins University Press. "University presses were 'pure-tobacco growers': They published only pure, fine scholarship.

"You don't hear that anymore."

How the change in university publishing has affected "pure, fine scholarship" is not clear, however. No one believes that the specialized academic book is in any danger of disappearing—quite the opposite, many say. But some university-press officials worry that

Continued on Page A8

Political Reforms in Eastern Europe Provide Big Boost for Student-Exchange Programs

By SUSAN DODGE

Political reforms prompted by *glasnost* are inspiring thousands of college students in the United States and eastern Europe to take part in exchange programs sponsored by colleges and universities on both sides of the Atlantic.

American and eastern European students are already taking dozens of courses through such exchanges, and the number of participants is expected to increase in the fall. Students from eastern-bloc countries are also beginning to apply to U.S. institutions, hoping to earn undergraduate and graduate degrees.

"I think there could soon be an explosion in the number of applications from eastern Europe to U.S. colleges," says James Crowder, dean of international admissions at Macalester College. Twenty Soviet and eastern European students applied to Macalester this spring. Only one student from an eastern-bloc country applied to the college last year.

So far, the majority of Soviet and eastern European students coming to the United States are doing so through exchanges, some as short as a week and others as long as an academic year. Students are traveling from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the

Continued on Page A31

Faculty Generation Gap Brings Campus Tensions, Debates Over Rating of Professors

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

As more colleges and universities raise their expectations for scholarly research, some observers fear that a generation of faculty members is being left behind.

Hoping to gain both prestige and financial support for research, many four-year institutions have gradually toughened their promotion and tenure standards to require more and better research. Some professors who came to those institutions 15 or 20 years ago have watched as younger, more aggressive scholars surpassed them—in the quality and amount of scholarship, in their perceived value to the campus, and, in some cases, in salaries and perquisites.

The result is a kind of faculty generation gap that on some campuses has led to tensions, morale problems, and thorny debates over how professors should be evaluated and by whom.

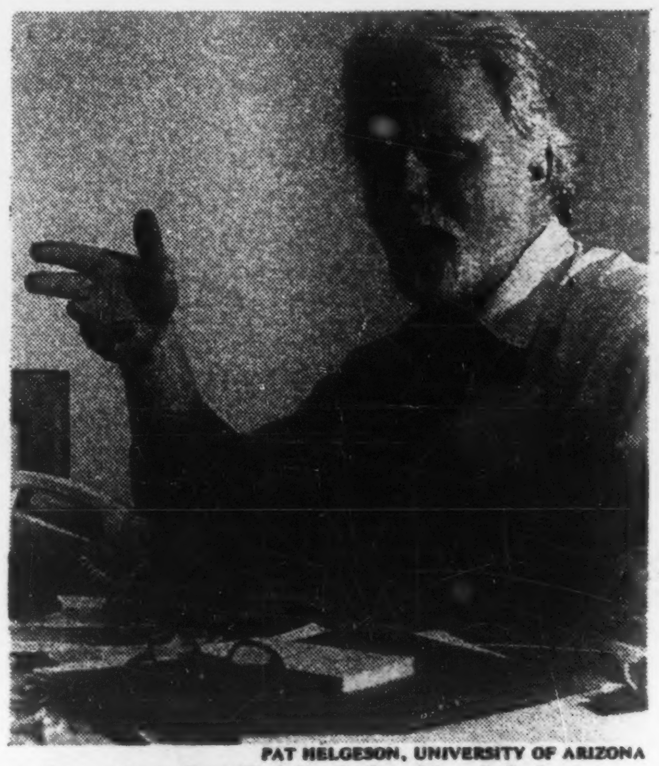
"There's almost two faculties—the young Turks and the old guard," says Peter Seldin, a professor of management at Pace University and a faculty-development consultant. "You get the older faculty saying the rules of the game were changed on them."

'Stagnant,' 'Disengaged,' 'Worn Out'

The problem is widespread enough that one speaker at a recent academic conference suggested that terms like "deadwood," "stagnant," "disengaged," "worn out," and "over the hill" be banished from conversations about professors. But that was wishful thinking: If anything, such language seems to be more common in the academy these days.

Observers are quick to point out that many productive senior scholars remain current in their disciplines and adapt to more rigorous standards, just as some jun-

Continued on Page A18



PAT HELGESON, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

J. Douglas Canfield of the U. of Arizona: Because standards are tougher, "people who got tenure on two to three articles before wouldn't get tenure today."

MARGINALIA

Summer is here—and, with it, the results of the Marginalia summertime contest. This year we asked our readers to send us examples of exam-paper bloopers by their students, and the avalanche of entries took even us off guard. The first batch of winners:

■

From Terry Ogden,
The University of Manitoba

"I asked my students how Shakespeare uses sound poetically in Sonnet 116. One student wrote:

" 'A wonderful example of this is found in line 7 [Love . . . is the star to every wand'ring bark]. "Bark" refers to the call of a lost person searching for his / her true love. The reader can almost hear this call from reading one simple word.' "

■

From Robert L. Stivers,
Pacific Lutheran University

"My gut level reaction, the thing that keeps coming back to my mind . . ."

■

From Craig St. John,
The University of Oklahoma

"Before the Demographic Transition a lot of people died from the blue-bonnet plague."

■

From James G. Czarnnecki
(and several friends),
University of Nebraska at Omaha

"As art historians, my colleagues and I have received many bloopers over the years, primarily in the identification of works of art. Herewith, some of my favorites (along with the correct identifications, for those who might not recognize them):

" 'Giotto's *Lamination of Christ*' (Lamentation)

" 'Andrea del Sarto's *Madonna of the Herpes*' (Harpies)

" 'Michelangelo's *Sixteenth Chapel*' (Sistine Chapel)

" 'Rembrandt's *Cynics of the Cloth Guild*' (Syndics)

" '*Michelangelo's David* by Leonardo da Vinci.'

" 'Rubens's *Rape of the Daughters of Leviticus*' (Leucippus)"

■

From C. Brown,
The University of Florida

"Aristotle said the goal of life was happiness—which turns out to be sin."

"Media killed her two children; this is the source of the expression 'Media event.' "

■

From John A. Stefferud,
Springfield Technical Community College

"When a kid wants to kill his father and marry his mother it's called the odius complex."

"Without an education you'll never pass mustard."

■

More in weeks to come. —C.G.

In Brief

Virgin Islands Laboratory Will Not Be Rebuilt

TEANECK, N.J. — Fairleigh Dickinson University has decided not to rebuild its underwater research laboratory in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The facility was heavily damaged last September by Hurricane Hugo.

Frank J. Mertz, president of the university, announced this month that the Board of Trustees had voted to close the West Indies Laboratory on St. Croix.

In a letter to the campus community, Mr. Mertz wrote: "The trustees and the administration had to conclude that we cannot at this time afford to run a facility that annually operates in the red and serves relatively few Fairleigh Dickinson students."

Mr. Mertz said the damage caused by the storm had forced officials to reexamine how the lab fit into the university's marine-biology program. The university will continue to offer the program and has made arrangements for its students to gain field experience at a Duke University laboratory in North Carolina.

Offensive Cartoon Sparks Incidents in Dormitory

EAST LANSING, MICH.—Michigan State University has suspended a student who repeatedly posted a racially offensive cartoon on his dormitory door and threatened people who tore it down.

The student, James Williams, a pre-law major, was suspended for three quarters by a university judiciary committee.

University officials said Mr. Williams had not been punished for posting the cartoon on his own door but for posting it on a dormitory bulletin board and for repeatedly threatening people who tried to remove it.

Marie Hansen, assistant director of student life, said Mr. Williams had been suspended for verbal threats and abuse, noise violations, and for posting unauthorized material on a residence-hall bulletin board.

Local news accounts said the cartoon showed two white students painting themselves black and joking that they had figured out how to win scholarships without having to work for high grades. Mr. Williams said he had persisted in putting the cartoon up "for the principle of the thing."

BLACK STUDENTS CALL FOR IMPROVED ACCESS TO COLLEGES

CRAIG HERNDON, THE WASHINGTON POST

The actor Glen Turman, Reps. John Lewis and Ronald V. Dellums, and District of Columbia Council Member Harry Thomas join the march by black college students.

WASHINGTON

Several hundred black college students converged on Washington last week to participate in protests and teach-ins aimed at urging political leaders to focus on improving minority students' access to higher education.

The students, who came from colleges across the country, also protested poor race relations on campuses and called for more grants than loans in financial-aid programs for students.

The National Collegiate Black Caucus sponsored the events, which included a march from the Education Department to Lafayette Square, across from the White House.

Congressmen Lobbied

After the march, the students held a rally that featured such speakers as Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California; the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson; and members of the rap group Public Enemy.

The National Collegiate Black Caucus was formed last September after the Congressional Black Caucus held a summit meeting for students, said Melanie Campbell, executive secretary of the student group. The collegiate caucus is based in Atlanta.

More than 100 black students participated in teach-ins at Howard University on subjects ranging from racism and sexism to the problems in South Africa and other trouble spots in the world. Students also met with members of Congress to lobby them on student-aid and other issues.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

Discrimination Charge Settled at U. of Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The University of Alabama at Birmingham has agreed to pay $25,000 to a group of 70 black job applicants who were allegedly denied employment because of their race.

The money is part of a settlement between the university and the U.S. Department of Labor.

In reaching the settlement, the university "expressly denied" that it had discriminated against minority applicants seeking clerical positions, said Ina B. Leonard, the university counsel. Ms. Leonard said the university did see instances where its employment procedures had not been followed and had since amended those procedures.

The Labor Department conducts audits of institutions that have federal contracts. After auditing the university, the department charged that Alabama had violated an executive order prohibiting discrimination in hiring. Because the two sides reached a

'Alternative' Certification Plans Draw Few New Teachers, Report Concludes

WASHINGTON

Although 33 states have "alternative" programs for certifying schoolteachers, their plans have failed to attract large numbers of college-educated adults into the classroom, concludes a report released last week.

"Very few states in this nation have actually designed a program specifically to meet the demand created by the new and growing market of adults who already have at least a bachelor's degree and want to obtain a license to teach," said C. Emily Feistritzer, author of the report and director of the National Center for Education Information, a private education-research organization based here.

Alternative-certification plans typically allow public schools to employ as teachers people who have a college degree in a subject other than education. A survey of the states found that 33 had such plans, Ms. Feistritzer said, up from 8 in 1983. She estimated that 12,000 people had received teaching certificates through alternative programs in the past five years. Over the same period, she said, schools have hired about one million new teachers.

Despite their growing popularity among state officials, alternative-certification plans have proved controversial. While supporters praise the non-traditional programs for bringing fresh talent into the classroom, critics condemn them as shortcuts that allow unqualified people to teach (*The Chronicle*, May 9).

Programs Are Varied

Ms. Feistritzer said that alternative-certification programs varied tremendously across the country. Three states, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Texas, provide such programs at all grade levels and in all fields. Other states, including California and New York, allow alternative certification only if a teacher with traditional credentials cannot be found.

To attract experienced adults who want to become schoolteachers, Ms. Feistritzer recommended that states not limit their programs to fields with teacher shortages. In addition, she urged states to publicize their programs more widely and to provide program participants with mentors.

Copies of the report, "Alternative Teacher Certification: A State-by-State Analysis 1990," are available for $24.95, prepaid, from the National Center for Education Information, 4401-A Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Room 212, Washington 20008. —J.E.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $57.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

FACT FILE: 1988-89 Holdings of Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada

University Libraries

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard U.	1	11,781,270	336,649	102,000	1,065	$40,905,537
U. of California at Berkeley	2	7,366,672	195,076	103,944	773	29,480,699
U. of California at Los Angeles	3	5,976,588	188,733	93,549	728	29,349,137
Stanford U.[3]	4	5,753,147	320,601	56,343	610	28,674,297
Yale U.[3]	5	8,718,619	188,616	52,496	680	26,896,746
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,561,615	188,468	92,445	540	17,194,948
Columbia U.	7	5,894,135	166,476	63,841	656	22,852,784
U. of Texas	8	6,066,136	181,571	78,446	589	17,925,133
U. of Toronto	9	5,821,745	181,590	34,053	716	24,574,320
U. of Michigan	10	6,237,521	119,296	68,299	592	21,111,158
Cornell U.[3]	11	5,144,830	126,812	61,369	527	19,487,745
U. of Washington	12	4,815,209	152,461	49,282	493	18,936,832
U. of Wisconsin	13	4,908,985	108,834	48,085	508	19,091,165
U. of Minnesota	14	4,537,087	97,527	47,010	465	19.213,314
U. of Chicago	15	5,063,051	96,350	50,663	367	14,852,685
Rutgers U.[3]	16	3,129,861	113,110	28,433	525	21,860,812
U. of North Carolina	17	3,635,509	127,838	41,758	413	15,245,467
Princeton U.	18	4,175,904	110.908	31,414	383	15,966,013
Ohio State U.	19	4,338,474	99,622	32,005	462	16,127,336
Pennsylvania State U.	20	3,043,837	85,650	30,345	449	16,668,127
Indiana U.	21	4,045,828	87,861	25,699	465	15,425,406
Arizona State U.[3]	22	2,466,274	133,883	34,001	381	13,877,587
U. of Georgia[3]	23	2,788,311	100,079	57,950	352	11,668,634
U. of Pennsylvania	24	3,576,227	86,296	30,419	369	15,434,175
U. of California at Davis	25	2,306,831	89,236	51,486	332	15,038,004
Duke U.	26	3,757,814	96,563	30.018	319	13,758,604
U. of British Columbia	27	2,817,779	109,572	21,499	415	14,144,640
U. of Virginia	27	3,091,445	102,040	25,693	366	15,257,838
U. of Arizona	27	3,424,698	99,861	28,808	386	13,232,559
New York U.	30	3,031,621	74,628	29,499	382	16,424,012
U. of Florida	30	2,782,279	100,629	29,542	389	14,385,607
Michigan State U.	32	3,373,215	114,521	28,754	325	12,306,366
U. of Alberta[3]	33	2,844,697	83,889	19,426	402	13,371,072
U. of Southern California[3]	34	2,580,183	55,566	37,297	371	14,338,464
U. of Pittsburgh	35	2,789,211	91,980	22,259	355	11,901,697
Johns Hopkins U.	36	2,784,642	65,648	20,327	324	14,217,404
McGill U.	36	2,477,288	98,201	17,447	318	12,759,722
U. of Iowa	38	3,018,599	93,259	24,119	266	10,553,903
U. of Kansas	38	2,793,134	71,272	27,857	316	11,446,035
U. of California at San Diego	40	1,888,207	65,414	30,225	339	13,457,087
U. of Maryland	41	1,993,077	68,531	22,526	342	12,115,457
Wayne State U.	42	2,309,698	80,239	24,588	238	11,320,503
Howard U.	43	1,729,875	60,884	27,931	224	11,427,835
U. of Western Ontario	44	1,912,689	71,644	18,860	291	10,183,315
U. of Hawaii	45	2,312,229	70,287	32,257	236	8,712,084
U. of California at Santa Barbara	46	1,927,290	67,973	21,497	250	11,036,818
U. of Connecticut[3]	47	2,210,528	70,032	19,499	233	12,122,828
Georgetown U.	47	1,737,381	71,282	21,241	296	10,765,556
U. of Laval	49	1,723,632	72,012	15,184	271	10,574,873
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50	2,141,174	52,288	21,019	258	9,916,248
Louisiana State U.	51	2,408,565	83,661	19,917	276	8,002,404
Boston U.	52	1,711,215	53,264	29,155	277	9,406,578
Vanderbilt U.	52	1,810,919	60,993	19,348	303	9,827,362
U. of Illinois at Chicago	54	1,610,165	55,925	17,660	295	10,367,454
Washington U. (Mo.)	54	2,221,176	53,549	18,841	235	10,069,892
U. of South Carolina	56	2,367,144	74,903	19,009	194	8,531,967
U. of Cincinnati	56	1,693,173	58,255	19,027	285	10,996,517
U. of Delaware	56	1,898,511	61,888	23,490	234	8,964,237
Emory U.	56	1,820,956	58,526	16,733	257	10,741,274
U. of Massachusetts	60	2,345,974	72,624	16,655	204	9,192,395
Purdue U.	61	1,867,691	60,029	21,042	271	8,696,953
Syracuse U.	61	2,285,707	43,468	20,614	269	8,929,768
U. of New Mexico	63	1,667,749	52,525	16,177	348	$10,645,139
Texas A&M U.	63	1,840,334	55,598	17,088	304	9,811,822
York U. (Ontario)	65	1,746,261	58,687	19,582	245	9,286,452
Brigham Young U.	66	1,997,272	73,741	18,715	330	9,213,729
Brown U.	67	2,172,889	50,664	13,464	265	9,406,004
U. of Rochester[3]	68	2,639,518	53,898	13,959	258	8,112,657
U. of Colorado	68	2,227,963	53,930	15,084	221	9,558,177
U. of Kentucky	70	2,118,822	43,917	19,123	278	7,892,099
U. of Tennessee	70	1,833,491	42,320	20,761	255	8,093,394
U. of Notre Dame	72	1,929,116	76,728	16,602	190	6,772,138
U. of Miami	72	1,656,659	52,333	15,478	255	9,095,200
U. of California at Irvine	74	1,395,955	54,085	16,467	228	10,481,056
U. of Missouri	75	2,446,491	38,961	17,073	238	7,520,902
Southern Illinois U.	76	2,039,345	46,037	21,275	250	7,851,734
Dartmouth College	77	1,774,175	53,544	20,533	173	7,982,175
U. of Utah	78	1,757,847	53,739	14,338	229	7,367,725
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	79	1,673,005	46,367	18,412	221	8,051,309
Florida State U.[3]	80	1,764,116	49,714	18,656	231	7,468,986
U. of Nebraska	81	1,967,758	46,367	17,626	209	7,081,454
U. of Waterloo	82	1,630,870	52,492	14,598	206	7,637,308
Temple U.[3]	82	2,034,523	38,777	15,171	232	7,602,237
U. of Oregon	84	1,844,650	41,937	21,024	217	7,736,764
Iowa State U.	84	1,792,018	43,218	18,627	218	7,508,324
Queen's U. at Kingston	84	1,748,868	36,848	15,747	218	7,999,497
State U. of New York at Stony Brook	87	1,654,860	42,737	11,211	224	9,090,506
Washington State U.	88	1,561,376	34,616	21,962	209	7,843,297
Tulane U.[3]	89	1,759,026	44,575	16,767	180	6,950,382
U. of Oklahoma	90	2,261,724	39,348	17,588	183	6,617,399
Kent State U.[3]	91	2,010,760	35,110	10,561	251	8,893,468
U. of Manitoba	91	1,491,876	35,260	12,368	232	8,197,539
Case Western Reserve U.	93	1,559,365	33,112	12,345	181	6,708,322
McMaster U.	94	1,338,532	44,879	11,607	200	8,506,271
U. of Guelph	95	1,837,164	57,981	12,987	155	5,432,538
U. of Saskatchewan	95	1,372,707	52,592	10,748	179	7,358,922
U. of Alabama	97	1,772,934	42,959	17,441	176	6,137,694
North Carolina State U.	98	1,263,969	34,343	13,349	220	8,341,223
U. of Houston	99	1,598,010	38,222	16,490	205	6,355,605
Oklahoma State U.[3]	100	1,524,543	47,767	11,976	186	6,806,752
U. of California at Riverside	101	1,414,570	47,757	9,103	191	6,609,674
State U. of New York at Albany[3]	102	1,253,476	37,432	14,756	167	6,544,051
Georgia Institute of Technology	103	1,611,773	35,753	23,580	122	4,525,114
Colorado State U.	104	1,182,764	45,006	11,284	141	6,373,166
Rice U.	n/a	1,403,820	36,127	12,153	148	5,744,939
State U. of New York at Buffalo	n/a	2,534,391	60,888	23,264	293	11,008,544

Non-University Libraries

	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Boston Public Library	6,141,482	247,610	16,704	645	$27,154,158
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Ottawa, Ontario[3]	2,194,771	59,271	32,830	233	21,353,392
Center for Research Libraries, Chicago	2,932,277	39,271	13,045	71	2,622,824
Library of Congress, Washington	21,491,878	283,454	137,500	4,385	264,202,000
Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo.	631,756	18,500	13,200	62	3,068,093
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md.	2,029,323	35,889	24,000	212	15,876,783
National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario	1,249,974	60,918	24,389	503	29,838,488
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.	1,916,769	43,960	26,385	267	18,204,000
Newberry Library, Chicago	1,426,879	6,853	6,200	103	5,936,700
New York Public Library, New York	6,279,773	95,504	152,114	822	33,179,805
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.	2,109,165	45,829	22,076	212	9,307,180
Smithsonian Institution, Washington[3]	1,078,935	28,803	15,077	123	4,937,087

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The list excludes Northwestern University; officials there would not submit survey data because of a U. S. Justice Department investigation concerning alleged collusion by some universities in the setting of tuition and student-aid levels.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total expenditures, and size of staff. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users. Two institutions chose not to have their index figure calculated; they appear at the end of the list of university libraries.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U. S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

n/a Data not available.

Research Notes

Continued From Preceding Page

Sumerian times, before 3000 B.C. It is possible the archaeologists will find clay tablets concerning healing practices.

In addition to further excavation of the temple, the researchers plan to spend the next five years exploring its immediate environs, in an attempt to learn about the activity of the priests, administrators, and others who worked at the temple.

The University of Chicago's Oriental Institute has been responsible for excavating the temples of Nippur since 1948.

—ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

■

With help from hundreds of friends around the world who ran programs overnight on some 1,000 computers, mathematicians last week succeeded for the first time in factoring a 155-digit number.

The number, they discovered, is the product of a seven-digit number, a 49-digit number, and a 99-digit number.

The feat has important implications in cryptography—the science of writing and deciphering codes—in which 150-digit numbers have regularly been used to protect encoded material because they are so hard to factor. In 1988, mathematicians factored a 100-digit number, the previous record.

As a result of this work, cryptographers may have to go to 200-digit numbers to protect secrets.

The factoring was done in two parts, says Arjen Lenstra, a researcher at Bell Communication Research in Morristown, N.J., who directed the project.

To complete the first part—building a data base of numbers that would help find the factor—Mr. Lenstra posted a request for help on Internet, an international computer-communications network for researchers. Mathematicians and computer scientists on campuses and in research centers all over the world offered time on their computers to find the numbers for the data base.

Says Mr. Lenstra: "We were looking for *x* and *y* such that the difference between x^2 and y^2 is divisible by *n*"—the 155-digit number. Mr. Lenstra then built a data base of numbers that could produce *x* and *y*.

After that, Mr. Lenstra says, it was "trivial." Using the parallel supercomputer at Florida State University, Mr. Lenstra found the greatest common dividers of *x-y*, and *n*, which were the factors he was seeking.

The 155-digit number was a particular challenge—the Ninth Fermat Number, $2^{512}+1$, "number one on the world list of the 10 most

Continued on Page A8

Endowment-Reauthorization Bill Due for a Free-for-All Debate

Continued From Preceding Page

the life of the endowments for five years with no specific restrictions on the content of works the agencies could support. The legislation under which the two endowments and the Institute of Museum Services now operate expires in September.

The arts endowment has been the focus of controversy for the last year because several of its grants were used for art that some lawmakers said was obscene or offensive. But because the two endowments and the museum institute are tied together under the same legislation, any changes made by Congress in the bill may apply to all three agencies.

Leaders of the House committee said last week that they wanted all their House colleagues to have a chance to discuss and go on the record about the fate of the arts endowment.

The Speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, met with Representatives Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, and E. Thomas Coleman, Republican of Missouri, and later promised that "significant amendments" would be considered when the bill comes to the House floor. Mr. Williams and Mr. Coleman are the chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the endowments.

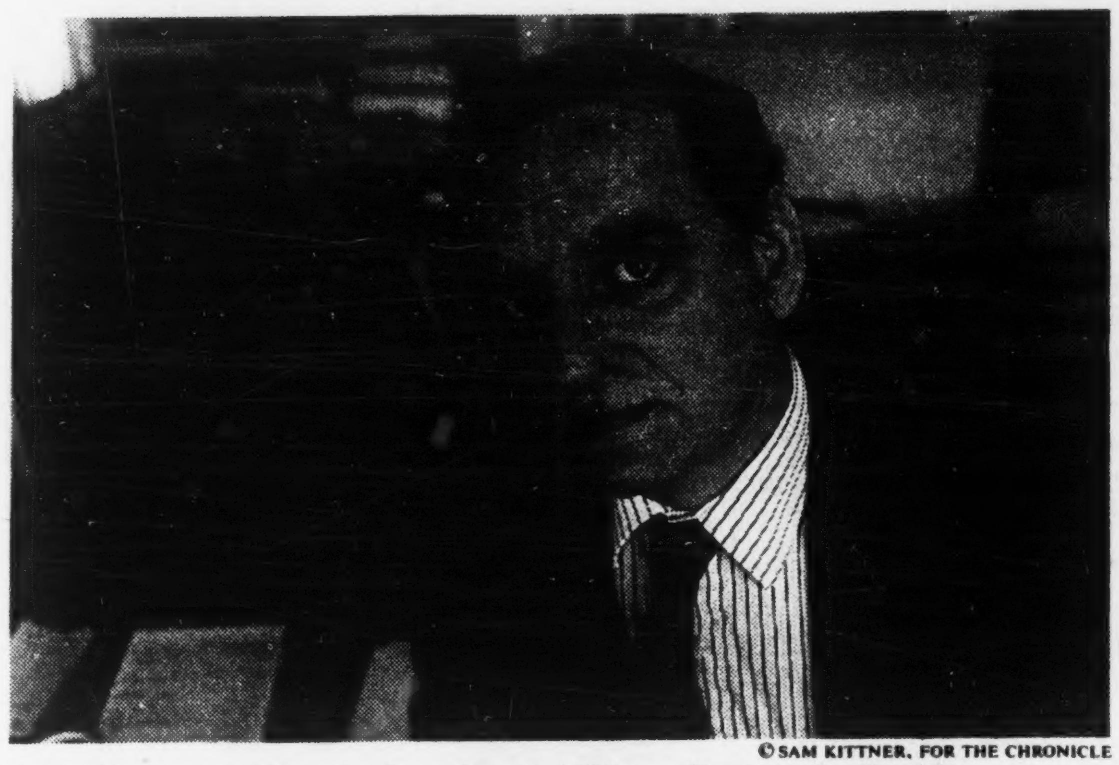
'Some Restraint' Likely

Mr. Williams said that even though the House will take up many amendments, "some restraint" would be placed on debate to avoid putting lawmakers "through interminable introduction of dozens of amendments on everything from body parts to sadomasochism."

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee postponed action last week on its version of the bill. The panel is now scheduled to take up the issue this week.

An aide to Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said the Senate committee was working on an agreement about how to amend the bill. Senator Pell is chairman of the subcommittee that has jurisdiction over the endowments. The aide, who asked not to be identified, said members of the committee were considering content restrictions as well as changes in the process that the arts endowment uses to review grant applications.

"Everything is on the table," he said, adding that he could not give details on the status of the discussions. He said, though, that the committee would come up with some agreement, rather than send an unamended bill to the full chamber, as the House panel did.



©SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

John Hammer: Already there's a "chilling effect on both sides—within the endowment and in people considering projects."

Although the House committee didn't discuss amendments to the bill during its meeting last week, several members staked out their positions on the issue. Many of the committee members, including some Democrats, said they wanted restrictions on the work the arts endowment could support.

'I'm Embarrassed'

Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos, a Pennsylvania Democrat, said mail to his office had been running four to one in favor of restrictions on the arts endowment. He said: "I'm embarrassed by some of the projects that have received funds from the endowment. We must not permit the endowment to continue to operate in the manner it has for these many years."

He said he thought the arts endowment should be reauthorized for less than five years, so that Congress can "keep a tighter rein" on the agency.

Rep. Fred Grandy, Republican of Iowa, defended the current structure of the endowment, saying: "I will not sign off on a bill that includes language to proscribe the human imagination, because I believe it cannot be written."

When the full House takes up the bill, it will probably consider at least two different versions of restrictive language, as well as a broad proposal for overhauling the structure of the arts endowment.

A Call for Major Changes

At the committee meeting last week, Representative Coleman renewed his call for major changes in the way the endowment divides its funds. His plan, co-written by Rep. Steve Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, would increase the proportion of the funds that go to state arts agencies from the current 20 per cent to 60 per cent. The plan would also modify the peer-review process that the endowment uses in awarding grants.

Representative Coleman said: "This agency is at political risk, and Mr. Gunderson and I have a proposal to revitalize, restructure, and redirect the focus of the N.E.A. I hope our colleagues will join in this consensus-building proposal."

Mr. Coleman said he did not yet know how much support his plan would receive in the House, and, indeed, some members of the committee spoke out against it.

Mr. Grandy said the plan was a "sinister concept" that would "decouple our national endowment from a national culture."

Rep. Paul B. Henry, Republican of Michigan, said he planned to propose an amendment that would put specific restrictions on the kind of art that could be supported by the arts endowment.

In its present form, Mr. Henry's language would require that the N.E.A. chairman and the National Council on the Arts insure that any project supported by the agency "demonstrates a commitment to artistic excellence which is sensitive to the nature of public sponsorship and does not deliberately denigrate the cultural heritage of the United States, its religious traditions, or racial or ethnic groups" and does not "violate prevailing standards against obscenity and indecency."

Threat to Humanities Fund

A more far-ranging proposal, written by Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, Republican of California, would include limitations similar to those in Mr. Henry's plan and would also bar arts-endowment support of any work that "employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct."

Mr. Henry's draft language applies only to the arts endowment. A spokesman for Mr. Henry said he intended "to single out the N.E.A. on this."

However, depending on how the restrictive language is written and where it is placed in the bill, the limitations could apply to both endowments. Restrictions were placed in this year's appropriations bill for the arts and humanities endowments because of concern over the arts endowment, but ended up applying to both agencies.

John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance, said he objected to all the current proposals to restrict the work that can be supported by the endowments.

Under the existing limitations, he said, he has already heard of "a chilling effect on both sides—both within the endowment and in people considering projects."

Mr. Hammer said that if either Mr. Henry's or Mr. Rohrabacher's restrictions were applied to the humanities endowment, a wide range of scholarship probably would be considered "suspect." For example, Mr. Hammer said, "almost any kind of history" could be called into question because it might "denigrate someone's concept of history." ■

FACT FILE: Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal 1989

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$410,578,000
Aerospace Corporation	301,430,000
Mitre Corporation	384,216,000
Johns Hopkins University	327,647,000
IIT Research Institute	78,151,000
University of California	56,507,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	54,986,000
Pennsylvania State University	53,950,000
Rand Corporation	50,953,000
Carnegie Mellon University	49,023,000
SRI International	45,624,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	42,811,000
University of Texas	33,362,000
Stanford University	32,192,000
Analytic Services Inc.	32,078,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	31,945,000
Utah State University	31,705,000
University of Minnesota	30,255,000
University of Southern California	29,363,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	29,003,000
University of Washington	22,921,000
University of Dayton	20,918,000
New Mexico State University	17,811,000
University of Illinois	16,958,000
Logistics Management Institute	16,321,000
South Carolina Research Authority	14,225,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	14,071,000
Cornell University	12,095,000
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	11,045,000
Southern Research Institute	10,015,000
Georgia Tech Research Institute	9,857,000
University of New Mexico	9,759,000
University of Maryland	9,743,000
Riverside Research Institute	9,474,000
California Institute of Technology	9,121,000
Research Triangle Institute	8,768,000
Syracuse University	8,746,000
University of Massachusetts	8,551,000
Columbia University	8,295,000
University of Michigan	8,083,000
National Academy of Sciences	7,389,000
University of Alabama	7,184,000
University of Central Florida	7,043,000
Southwest Research Institute	6,998,000
University of Arizona	6,864,000
University of Pennsylvania	6,851,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies	6,221,000
Mercer University	5,825,000
Brown University	5,779,000
Purdue University	5,743,000
North Carolina State University	5,609,000
Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	5,548,000
Duke University	5,413,000
Southern Methodist University	5,280,000
Boston University	5,127,000
Princeton University	5,019,000
State University of New York	5,019,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4,985,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,715,000
University of Florida	4,652,000
University of Wisconsin	$4,606,000
Harvard University	4,520,000
University of Rochester	4,465,000
Oregon State University	4,323,000
Texas A&M University	4,225,000
Yale University	3,800,000
Colorado State University	3,707,000
University of Utah	3,658,000
University of Colorado	3,537,000
Clemson University	3,508,000
University of Virginia	3,473,000
Michigan Department of Public Health	3,316,000
Nysernet	3,240,000
Ohio State University	3,215,000
Oklahoma State University	3,200,000
Auburn University	3,117,000
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3,034,000
New York University	2,943,000
University of North Carolina	2,865,000
Case Western Reserve University	2,625,000
Polytechnic University of New York	2,433,000
American Society for Engineering Education	2,389,000
Northwestern University	2,372,000
University of Pittsburgh	2,367,000
University of Rhode Island	2,341,000
Northeastern University	2,314,000
University of Connecticut	2,226,000
University of Cincinnati	2,030,000
Rutgers University	1,968,000
Wentworth Institute of Technology	1,927,000
University of Hawaii	1,895,000
Texas Tech University	1,877,000
University of Delaware	1,727,000
Arizona State University	1,655,000
Louisiana State University	1,619,000
Michigan Technological University	1,582,000
University of Chicago	1,559,000
Palisades Institute for Research Services	1,523,000
Mayo Foundation	1,504,000
Henry M. Jackson Foundation	1,498,000
City University of New York	1,465,000
Boston College	1,449,000
University of Iowa	1,430,000
Dartmouth College	1,418,000
Wright State University	1,392,000
Vanderbilt University	1,390,000
Miami Valley Research Institute	1,285,000
University of Tennessee	1,252,000
University of Miami	1,231,000
Lehigh University	1,228,000
Human Resources Research Organization	1,189,000
University of Denver	1,177,000
Wayne State University	1,156,000
Syracuse Research Corporation	1,154,000
Applied Research Laboratory	1,132,000
Clark Atlanta University	1,089,000
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,078,000
Georgetown University	1,031,000
Smithsonian Institution	1,008,000
Thomas Jefferson University	1,002,000

Note: Includes Department of Defense contracts of greater than $1-million to colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

C 2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

July 11, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVI, Number 43

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A Yale professor has assembled a microfilm collection of manuscripts of Plato's work: Page A4.

Industrial cities as different as Paris, Chicago, and Barcelona face similar challenges as the world economy changes, scholars say: Page A4.

A teaching-standards board set up three years ago is battling for recognition and acceptance: Page A14.

The American Chemical Society has been charged with monopolizing a data base it started with federal grants and contracts: Page A15.

Millions of dollars used for military research would be switched to environmental programs under a proposal by Democrats: Page A17.

Publicity about spending by the president of the University of South Carolina has brought a legislative financial crackdown: Page A17.

More than a third of its administrative jobs will be eliminated, the U. of Maryland has announced: Page A22.

Jewish student activists say they are often rebuffed when they try to work with other minority-group students on campuses: Page A23.

Ten Division I chiefs have put the finishing touches on their package of sports reforms: Page A25.

Brazil's universities are resisting the government's demand for big cuts, although they admit they have too many employees: Page A29.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-36
Athletics	A25-27
Books	A8, 14
Business & Philanthropy	A22
Coming Events	A33
Computers	A14
Deadlines	A35
Deaths	A33
Gazette	A32
Government & Politics	A17-21
Grants	A22
International	A29-31
Personal & Professional	A9-15
Scholarship	A4-8
Students	A23-24

SECTION 2	Pages B1-36
Bulletin Board	B6-35
End Paper	B36
Opinion & Letters	B1-5
Special Collection	B5

2 Institutions Say They May Pull Out of Ariz. Observatory

They are irked by delays as fight over red squirrels goes on

By KIM A. McDONALD

Two institutions that expected to begin construction this year of state-of-the-art telescopes at an astronomical observatory proposed by the University of Arizona have informed the university that they may look elsewhere for a site.

The development is a severe blow to the university, which has been engaged in a long battle with a coalition of environmental groups over how the proposed observatory on Mount Graham, 75 miles northeast of Tucson, would affect an endangered subspecies of red squirrel.

University officials said the two institutions, the Max-Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy in Bonn and the Vatican Observatory in Rome, feared their projects would be significantly delayed while debate continued over the red squirrel.

Completion Date Moved Back

The Max-Planck Institute planned to build a radio telescope capable of detecting radiation in the submillimeter region of the radio spectrum. The Vatican Observatory hoped to construct a 1.8-meter optical telescope that would demonstrate a new technology. The institutions hoped to complete the telescopes by 1991; because of the delays, neither can be finished before 1992.

A third instrument, an 11.3-meter telescope planned as a collaborative venture by Arizona, the Ohio State University, and the Arcetri Astrophysical Observatory in Florence, was to be built on the mountain by 1996.

The dispute centers on the habitat of 140

Continued on Page A6

Many Colleges Deplore Anti-Obscenity Pledge but Most Accept U.S. Arts Grants, Anyway

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

A few colleges have turned down grants from the National Endowment for the Arts because recipients must sign a controversial pledge that they will not use the funds for work that may be considered obscene. But most are taking the money.

Many of the scholars and administrators accepting grants say they oppose the restriction but do not believe that accepting money under it will infringe academic freedom. They say the restriction will not limit the kind of work for which they have received their funds and that turning down grants would harm the endowment more than help it in its struggle for political survival.

What's more, these scholars and college officials say, they simply cannot afford to turn their backs on the crucial financial support the endowment provides.

Says Jonathan Brent, director and editor-in-chief of the Northwestern University Press, which received a $16,000 grant: "I feel no restriction on my ability to publish what I want to publish, so what's the harm of accepting the money? For me not to take the money is to cut off my nose to spite my face."

At many institutions, the decision to accept grants came only after extensive discussion and agonizing. Some colleges and universities are accepting grants on a provisional basis while examining the issue further.

Chancellors May Send Letters

The president and chancellors of the University of California system have agreed to bring the issue before academic committees and perhaps the Board of Regents. In the meantime, the U.C. campuses will accept N.E.A. grants.

But each chancellor will have the option of sending a protest letter along with a grant acceptance. The letter would say that the campus reserves the right to challenge

Continued on Page A18

East European Countries Turn to U.S. Professors for Help

Faculty members from American colleges are advising East European countries on reshaping their governments and economies: Page A9.

FCC Plan Could Allow Cable-TV Firms to Use Education Spectrum

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The Federal Communications Commission is considering a plan that would allow commercial cable-television companies to use parts of the television broadcast spectrum that have been reserved until now for educational programming.

Colleges, schools, and public-television stations are furious about the idea, which they say could stunt the growth of over-the-air instruction just as educators are beginning to grasp the potential of the medium.

The F.C.C.'s idea is to allow commercial cable companies to apply for any unused frequencies in the portion of the spectrum reserved for Instructional Television Fixed Service, which is how the F.C.C. refers to educational broadcasting.

The frequencies would be used to broadcast programs that people could watch only if they rented special antennae

Continued on Page A19

Unique Program Guides Black 8th-Graders out of High School and on to College

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

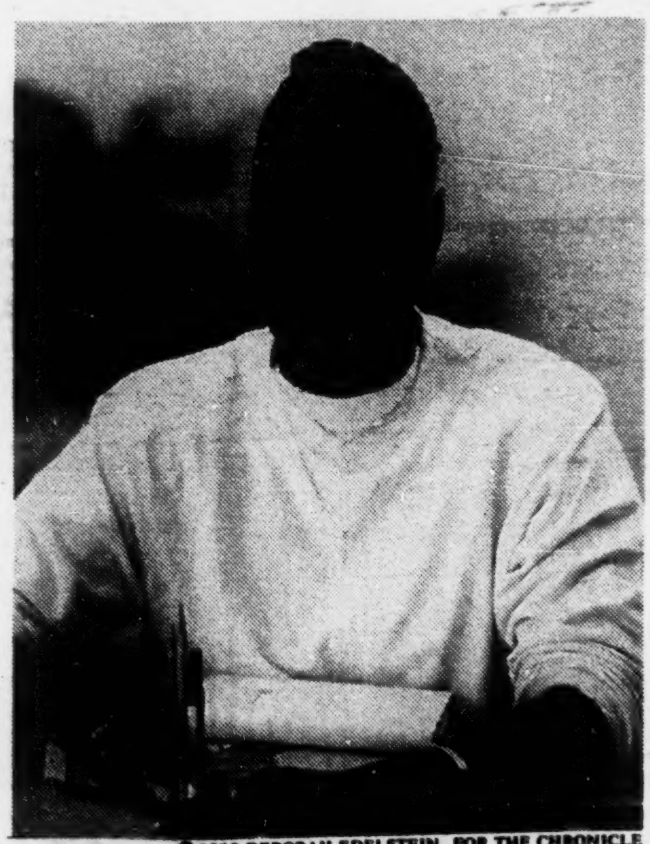
LOS ANGELES

Last January, halfway through her senior year of high school, LaTeffeya McCree was discouraged and ready to quit.

She had been shaken by the death of her older brother a year earlier: He had been stabbed outside a neighborhood liquor store. And Ms. McCree's mother, who had dropped out of school in the seventh grade, wasn't pushing her to graduate. (Ms. McCree's father hasn't been involved in raising her.)

Ms. McCree says she never imagined then that she would be enrolling this fall as a freshman at the University of California at Santa Barbara. She says the people who helped her through the low points in her life were her high-school principal and the people involved with a unique program for black students here called the Young Black Scholars.

"They were like a family to me," says Ms. McCree. "When I was ready to quit, they were the ones who really pushed me, who told me I could do it. I just didn't get that kind of support from my family."



© 1990 DEBORAH EDELSTEIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

LaTeffeya McCree: "When I was ready to quit, they were the ones who pushed me, who told me I could do it. I just didn't get that kind of support from my family."

Ms. McCree is one of about 1,800 students who have been involved during the last four years in the Young Black Scholars program, which was established by black professionals and educators in Los Angeles. Its goal has been to increase the number of black students eligible to enroll at four-year colleges and universities.

1,276 Will Be Eligible

Run by a small staff and a band of dedicated volunteers, the program has offered tutoring, college counseling, and personal attention to a group of black students who were selected as eighth-graders and graduated from high school last month. At least 1,276 of the scholars will be eligible to attend four-year institutions this fall.

Although many corporations, universi-

Continued on Page A23

MARGINALIA

It's Week No. 3 for our summer Marginalia contest, for which our readers have submitted exam-paper bloopers. This week's winners:

■

From Mark G. Beals,
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

"The course was 'Introduction to Statistics.' Students were asked to 'identify the population studies in this particular piece of research.'

"One student's response:

" 'The majority were either male or female.' "

■

From William C. Schrader,
Tennessee Technological University

"Gothic architecture started in Italy and spread northward in concentric circles."

"Saint Augustine of Hippo was called that because of his tremendous size."

"The Black Death, or Blue Bonnet Pledge, wiped out one third of the entire civilized population of Europe, including women and children."

"Beethoven wrote the Erotica Symphony."

■

From Charles Thomson Garey,
Santa Barbara City College

"Shakespeare wrote plays by somebody else."

■

From Leonard H. Seyfarth,
Cuyahoga Community College

"If you could but experience the dirt, the noise, and the degradation on the assembly line, then you would understand why the American factory worker is revolting."

■

From Mary Kenny Badami,
Bloomsburg University

"On the ground floor of the Capitol in Washington stands a great sculptor that embraces the busts of three serious females. . . . These three bold and active women were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony."

■

From Scott Hopkins,
Lawton, Okla.

"Blood flows down one leg and up the other."

"For fainting: Rub the person's chest or, if a lady, rub her arm above the hand."

"For fractures: To see if the limb is broken, wiggle it gently back and forth."

"To remove dust from the eye: Pull the eye over the nose."

"For nosebleed: Put the nose lower than the body."

"For head colds: Use an agonizer to spray nose until it drops into your throat."

■

More to come! —C.G.

In Brief

Roof of Theater Collapses at Cal. State Long Beach

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The roof of an unoccupied music theater at California State University at Long Beach collapsed last week, prompting officials to close two adjacent buildings and begin a survey of similarly designed structures in the 20-campus university system.

No one was injured, but university building officials said there would have been few, if any, survivors had the 280-seat Gerald R. Daniel Recital Hall been occupied at the time. Two Steinway grand pianos valued at $75,000 each were destroyed.

The single-story recital hall is 28 feet tall and contains about 9,400 square feet of space. It is one of seven buildings in a campus music complex built about eight years ago.

A building inspector was checking the roof when he heard loud creaking and got down just before it collapsed. A group of high-school students and their instructor had been in the hall for a recording session the night before and saw the ceiling sagging. They left and called the police.

Leaks had been reported in the hall and several other buildings in the complex, but they had been repaired, officials said. A team of engineers has been hired to inspect the hall to determine the cause of the collapse and whether the building can be repaired.

U. of Cal. to Complete South Africa Divestment

OAKLAND, CAL.

The University of California has announced that its remaining holdings in companies doing business in South Africa will be sold by the end of 1990.

Officials of the nine-campus system said they planned to sell the stock in three companies, worth a total of approximately $450-million, by December 31, a spokesman said. The holdings to be sold include $180-million in the 3M Corporation, $136-million in Johnson & Johnson, and $134-million in the Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.

The university held $3.1-billion worth of stock in 29 companies doing business in South Africa in 1986 when its Board of Regents adopted a divestment policy. Since 1986, 23 of those 29 businesses have relinquished their operations or investments in that country, and the university sold its holdings in three other companies for other reasons.

Months of Protests

The regents' decision in 1986 represented the largest single divestment action by any public or private university.

It came after months of demonstrations by students seeking to force the university to end its involvement in South Africa as a protest against that country's policy of apartheid.

After adopting divestiture in 1986, the California regents in 1987 approved a plan requiring complete divestment by December 31, 1990. Herbert Gordon, the university's treasurer, told the regents in a closed session late last month that he would sell the remaining holdings to meet their deadline.

University officials said that they had tried over the years to pressure the three companies whose stock it will now sell to cut their ties to South Africa, but that they had been rebuffed.

When the divestment policy was adopted, Mr. Gordon expressed concern that it could reduce earnings on the university's $16-billion investment portfolio, made up primarily of pension funds and some endowment funds. But there has been no loss, the spokesman said, and none is expected.

—JACK McCURDY

2 Princeton Eating Clubs Ordered to Admit Women

TRENTON, N.J.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey ruled last week that two all-male eating clubs at Princeton University must open their membership to women.

Sally Frank, a Princeton graduate, filed her original complaint against the Ivy Club and the Tiger Inn in 1979, charging that their all-male membership rule discriminated against women.

In 1987, officials of the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights found the clubs to be discriminatory and recommended that they admit women.

The clubs appealed, and a state appellate court sent the case back to the civil-rights division for a formal hearing on the matter.

Ms. Frank appealed that decision to the state's Supreme Court. She maintained that a hearing was unnecessary because there was no dispute between the two parties over facts.

The Supreme Court agreed with her and with the civil-rights division that the clubs were subject to the state's civil-rights law and should open their membership to women.

Both clubs voted in February to admit women. But the rules of the clubs required favorable votes on the issue two years in a row before the membership rule could be changed.

The votes will now be moot, unless the clubs appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Emerson Drops Plan to Move to Lawrence

BOSTON—The Board of Trustees of Emerson College has voted to abandon a plan to move the institution to Lawrence, Mass. The board said the plan was not financially feasible.

Nearly a year ago, Emerson agreed to pay $2.15-million for 84 acres of waterfront property in Lawrence, about 30 miles from Emerson's campus in the Back Bay section of Boston. College officials planned to finance the construction of the new campus through the sale of the Boston campus, which had been valued at approximately $90-million.

The trustees gave up on the plan, however, because a depressed real-estate market has decreased the campus's value to about $41-million, while the estimated cost of building a new campus in Lawrence has increased to $120-million, said Michele Simos, a spokeswoman for Emerson.

About five years ago, Lawrence officials asked Emerson to be a part of the city's urban-renewal project. Political and legal opposition delayed the move.

The college needs a new campus because many of its buildings were constructed about a century ago and no longer accommodate its 2,500 students, said Chet Collier, an Emerson trustee.

College officials, he said, are to investigate other possible locations and expansion projects.

Baruch College Wins Renewal of Its Accreditation After Planning to Improve Minority Programs

NEW YORK

Accreditation of Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York was renewed late last month after the institution submitted plans designed to improve the retention of minority students and the recruitment of minority faculty members.

The action was taken three months after the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools deferred re-accreditation for Baruch, the second-largest college in the CUNY system.

The announcement came as a relief to the more than 40 per cent of the 16,200 students here who depend on federal financial aid, a spokesman for Baruch said. The delay had caused many of them to panic, since students attending non-accredited institutions are not eligible for such support.

Baruch never lost its accreditation. But the Middle States Association delayed the renewal after an evaluation team reported in March that the college was "fraught with racial tension," had a "paucity of minority representation on the faculty and in the administration," and suffered from a rate of attrition—particularly among black and Hispanic students—that was "worse than at many comparable institutions.'

Some faculty members said such characterizations were unfair and cited steps the college had taken to improve the racial climate prior to the evaluation team's visit.

Pleased With Latest Action

Following the Middle States decision to delay re-accreditation, Joel Segall, Baruch's president, announced that he would step down from the post he had held for 13 years (*The Chronicle*, April 11). Mr. Segall, who plans to retire on August 31, said his decision was unrelated to the action taken by the accrediting body.

In a statement, Mr. Segall said he was pleased with the latest action by the Middle States Association. But he also said he believed Baruch's rate of recruiting minority faculty members and retaining minority students "compares favorably with other colleges nationwide."

Mr. Segall said in the statement that he believed that the accrediting body had decided to look more closely at racial issues on all campuses in forthcoming reviews. "Baruch College had the distinction of being among the first colleges held to serious scrutiny on these issues in the mid-Atlantic region," he added.

Howard L. Simmons, executive director of the Commission on Higher Education for Middle States, could not be reached for comment last week.

Mr. Segall has announced more than a dozen new steps that Baruch will take to improve the racial climate, including creating a new position of vice-president for student development, recruiting minority candidates for administrative positions, and allowing minority lecturers more time to pursue doctorate degrees.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Judge Tells U. of Georgia to Reinstate Employee

ATHENS, GA. — A Superior Court judge has ruled that the University of Georgia must allow a Vietnamese refugee, who was fired for not speaking English

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

clearly enough, to have his lawyer speak for him at a grievance-committee hearing.

Clarke County Judge Joseph J. Gaines also decided that the university could not terminate An Q. Nguyen's six-year employment as a veterinary-laboratory coordinator until Mr. An had exhausted all chances to appeal his dismissal.

The university's grievance policy permits the presence of lawyers at hearings but prohibits their active participation. Judge Gaines ruled that since Mr. An purportedly lacked sufficient English skills, the policy prevented him from presenting his side of the case.

Mike E. Hobbs, the state's senior assistant Attorney General, defended the university's policy, saying the committee was not designed to respond to a lawyer's objections and cross-examinations. "It's more of an informal meeting than anything else," he said.

David R. Sweat, Mr. An's lawyer, said his client, who came to the United States in 1981 and earned a master's degree in veterinary anatomy at Cornell University, had been working with a speech therapist and making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Sweat added that Mr. An's job involved little contact with other people.

Vermont Offers to Pay Interest on Federal Loans

BURLINGTON, VT.—A new program at the University of Vermont will help middle-income families reduce the overall cost of borrowing money for tuition by paying the interest on federal loans as long as a student is enrolled.

The university's program is intended to work in tandem with the federal Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) program, which offers loans of up to $4,000 a year for each child attending college.

Under its plan, the university would pay the interest on the PLUS loan as long as the student was in college—as much as $1,600 over a four-year period.

The loan program is designed to help families with incomes of around $50,000, who are "right on the edge" of financial-aid eligibility, said David P. Coseo, the director of financial aid at the University of Vermont.

Those families make too much to qualify for financial aid, or they qualify for only a small amount of aid, he said. Between 150 and 175 families would fall into that category, based on financial-aid applications this year, according to Mr. Coseo.

Correction

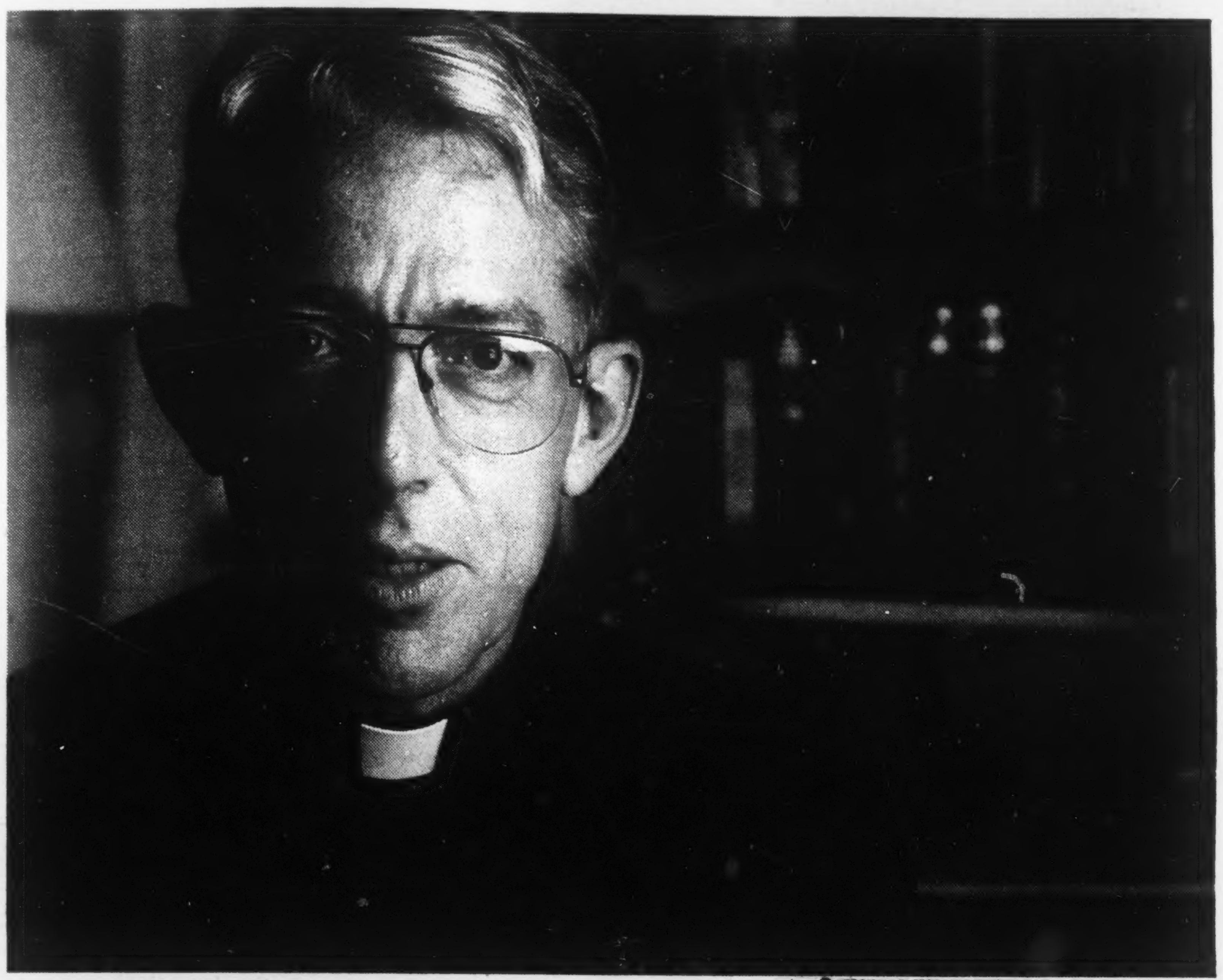
A table of institutions enrolling the most freshman Merit Scholars in 1989 (*The Chronicle*, June 13) omitted American University, which enrolled 38 scholars, 31 of whom received institutional scholarships.

PORTRAIT

With a New President, 'Evolutionary' Change Comes to Notre Dame

By DENISE K. MAGNER

NOTRE DAME, IND.



© 1990 RALF-FINN HESTOFT, SABA, FOR THE CHRONICLE

The Rev. Edward A. Malloy: "Having the resources means we can continue to diversify, that we can build up the strength of our graduate program, that we can keep Notre Dame affordable."

In his first three years as president of the University of Notre Dame, the Rev. Edward A. Malloy guesses he's been in 35 states and 15 foreign countries.

That's a lot of time spent away from the campus, giving speeches and attending meetings. And yet, if you asked students how Father Malloy has differed as president from the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who served as Notre Dame's chief executive for 35 years, they'd probably tell you that Father Malloy seems to be around the campus more.

"I'm here enough of the time that people think I'm here most of the time," he says. "Whereas Ted was here more than people thought."

Comparison with one's predecessor is probably unavoidable, especially when he is as internationally respected as Father Hesburgh. But Father Malloy, known on and off the Notre Dame campus by his nickname—Monk—says he never thinks about that as he seeks to make his own mark on America's best-known Roman Catholic institution.

So far, many professors and administrators say, Notre Dame has not changed dramatically in the first years of Father Malloy's leadership. No jarring fiscal crises or management shakeups have occurred. Contributions continue to flow to the university, which now has an endowment of more than $500-million. New campus buildings—including a performing-arts center, a business-school complex, and the Hesburgh Center for International Studies—are under construction or in the planning stages.

'Didn't Need a Shakeup'

"Change, after 35 years with one president, could have been traumatic," says Patricia A. O'Hara, a professor of law and the university's new vice-president for student affairs. "But there's been a tremendous sense of continuity."

As Notre Dame's provost, Timothy O'Meara, notes: "This place didn't need a shakeup."

Unlike some private institutions, Notre Dame is not experiencing a financial pinch. Mr. O'Meara says the changes Father Malloy has made have been "evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

A theologian and ethicist by training, Father Malloy taught at Notre Dame for several years before becoming associate provost in 1982. As a member of the Congregation of Holy Cross, which founded the university and currently has about 400 members, he was among a small group of priests groomed as possible successors to Father Hesburgh.

Aside from his presidential responsibilities, Father Malloy continues to teach freshman seminars and to say mass on the campus. He lives in Sorin Hall, a men's dormitory, where it is well known that his door is open to students.

Mr. O'Meara says Father Malloy's personality has a "strong pastoral dimension." In keeping with that, he says, the new president has sought to expand Notre Dame's Catholic mission. For instance, he took an active role in a new homeless center that Notre Dame officials organized in South Bend, Ind.

Officials also say Father Malloy has placed new emphasis on increasing the number of minority students on the campus.

Father Malloy declared 1988-89 the "Year of Cultural Diversity," which was celebrated by bringing minority speakers and performers to the campus. He set a goal for increasing the number of minority freshmen admitted to Notre Dame; it was surpassed last fall, when a record 16 per cent of the incoming freshmen were members of minority groups. His administration also has sought to increase financial aid substantially, and minority students will be among the first to benefit from those efforts.

"Change, after 35 years with one president, could have been traumatic. But there's been a tremendous sense of continuity."

Amid all the accolades for Father Malloy's leadership have come some concerns. Some professors perceive the new president to be closer to the Holy Cross religious order than was Father Hesburgh, and that worries them, says Richard F. McBrien, chairman of the theology department. "People think the order sees an opportunity under Malloy to reassert and restore its presence" in academic areas of the university, he says.

Some professors see signs of that happening. They say Holy Cross members are applying more pressure on departments to obtain faculty appointments for priests.

But Father Malloy says, "If Holy Cross were not centrally involved in the administration and other units of the university, there would be a very difficult time sustaining its Catholic mission and identity. Our numbers are not sufficient to ever dominate or control any part of the university."

'Horror Stories' From Women

Father Malloy is tackling another historical tension at Notre Dame: the continuing predominance of men in the administration, faculty, and student populations. Eighteen years after coeducation was instituted at Notre Dame, roughly two-thirds of its 7,600 undergraduates are men. In 1988, only 10.8 per cent, or 63, of the 582 full-time faculty members were women.

"The position of women here vastly differs from department to department," says Catherine Mowry LaCugna, a professor of theology. "I hear horror stories all the time from women, ranging from outright harassment to milder things like ignoring them or passing them over."

Notre Dame's transition from an undergraduate institution for men to a coeducational university emphasizing teaching and research began under Father Hesburgh. Father Malloy says he is continuing to move the campus in that direction.

Faculty members proposed that 1990-91 be declared the "Year of Women" and that a new university panel be created to consider the environment for women at Notre Dame. Father Malloy approved both projects.

More important, he has announced several appointments of women to major positions in the university. In April he appointed Ms. O'Hara as vice-president for student affairs—a position historically held by a priest. She will be the first woman to enter the ranks of the top administration when she takes over the position this month.

Her appointment also answered critics who wondered how Father Malloy would balance his role as president with his role as a Holy Cross priest. "While he's loyal to the order," says Mr. McBrien, the theology chairman, "he intends to make decisions for what's best for the university."

In addition, Father Malloy approved the appointment of Eileen Kolman, an associate provost, as dean of the university's highly regarded freshman-studies program. In August, she will become the only female dean at the university.

'Steady Progress'

When it comes to bringing more women into faculty and administrative positions, Father Malloy says a wide spectrum of opinion exists on the campus "about what ought to be done and how fast."

What's important, he says, is that "we've seen steady and significant progress in areas which were difficult to achieve because they required an influx of new resources."

The university's most recent capital campaign, which began in 1987 and sought to raise $300-million by December, has instead raised $433-million with six months to go.

Father Malloy admits his main goal is to continue to bring in resources for Notre Dame.

"That sounds terrible," he says, "like all you worry about is money. But for me, having the resources means we can continue to diversify, that we can build up the strength of our graduate program, that we can keep Notre Dame affordable, and continue to foster all of those things most directly connected to our Catholic identity." ■

C 2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

July 25, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVI, Number 45

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

NASA says half the experiments originally planned for the Hubble Space Telescope could be completed as intended: Page A4.

Marine scientists are preparing to return two dolphins to their natural habitat after studying them in captivity for 18 months: Page A4.

Governors were critical of colleges at a meeting of the Education Commission of the States: Page A15.

More universities are suing to protect rights to royalties from the sale of patented inventions arising from campus-based research: Page A21.

Solar-powered cars built by engineering students from 32 universities raced from Orlando to Detroit—1,625 miles in 11 days: Page A25.

The adviser to a white-student group at the U. of Florida resigned to protest contacts with a former Ku Klux Klan member: Page A25.

A plan for random drug testing of athletes has led to a dispute between the governing board of the U. of North Carolina system and trustees at its Chapel Hill campus: Page A27.

A brutal attack on students by miners in Bucharest was seen as part of a short-lived attempt by the Romanian government to crack down on student protests: Page A30.

The new chairman of the Russian republic's academic system says he plans to wrest it from Moscow's control: Page A31.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-36
Athletics	A27-29
Books	A10
Business & Philanthropy	A21-24
Coming Events	A34
Computers	A13
Deadlines	A35
Deaths	A33
Fact File	A12
Gazette	A33
Government & Politics	A15-20
Grants	A24
International	A30-32
Personal & Professional	A11-13
Scholarship	A4-10
Students	A25-26
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-36**
Bulletin Board	B5-35
End Paper	B36
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Students, Professors in Georgia Angered by Drug-Test Rule

State law requires new workers at public colleges to be tested

By SCOTT JASCHIK

All new employees of Georgia's public colleges and universities must submit to drug testing under a state law that took effect this month.

The law drew little attention when it moved through the General Assembly earlier this year. But students and faculty members are furious about it now. They say the law violates the U.S. Constitution, will discourage the best faculty members and graduate students from coming to Georgia's colleges and universities, and will waste money.

The law, which covers all new state employees, is the broadest attempt to date to require drug tests of college employees.

Supporters say it does not violate the Constitution and will attract faculty members to the state because Georgia will gain a reputation for fighting drug use.

The law applies to all new employees of public colleges, from students hired as temporary workers to senior faculty members. People currently employed need not be tested.

State to Set Up 100 Testing Sites

Prospective employees will be required to go to one of 100 testing sites set up by the state for urinalysis. Those who refuse and those whose tests indicate drug use will be denied employment by the state for two years.

Faculty and student leaders predicted that the law would seriously hamper efforts to recruit scholars to the state. "I

Continued on Page A19

Job Market Begins Predicted Turnaround, Survey Indicates; Many Colleges Find It Difficult to Fill Faculty Vacancies

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

Faculty jobseekers are beginning to enjoy a sellers' market, according to a report released last week by the American Council on Education. The findings confirm what many higher-education observers have been predicting for several years.

"The market now is absolutely turning," said Elaine El-Khawas, who wrote the report, "Campus Trends, 1990." The report is based on a survey of senior administrators, primarily chief academic officers, at 364 colleges and universities. It was conducted this past spring.

Many institutions are already experiencing difficulty in filling faculty positions, especially in such high-demand disciplines as engineering and accounting, the report said. It also said that a majority of institutions were having a harder time getting top candidates to accept their job offers. Furthermore, a majority of the administrators surveyed reported that it was taking them longer to find qualified applicants for faculty positions.

Focus on Institutions' Responses

The education council has surveyed colleges and universities annually for the past seven years to try to identify trends and important issues in higher education. Because significant faculty shortages have been predicted for the next decade and beyond, this year's report focused on the faculty and on institutions' responses to the changing academic labor market.

The report also included results of survey questions about undergraduate curriculum, assessment, and enrollment.

Among the report's highlights:

- Half of all the colleges and universities

Continued on Page A11

Cuba's Universities Show Few Signs of Student Unrest

By JOYCE HACKEL

HAVANA

When the authorities arrested two university students here in January on charges of plotting to overthrow the Cuban government—one was jailed and the other released—some Western educators and journalists speculated that an East European–style protest movement was stirring on Havana's campuses.

Half a year later, however, there has been no university revolt.

To be sure, many young Cubans, including those who support President Fidel Castro's government, have many complaints about their education system.

'A Tremendous Amount of Security'

Some object, for example, to the Marxism courses that they are required to take, while others charge that students and pro-

Continued on Page A30

House Approves Increases for Student Aid, NIH Research

The House approved increases for research and student aid last week, but the gains may be lost in the battle against the federal deficit. Page A15.

Tiny NSF Program Hailed as Model for Broader Distribution of U.S. Funds

By COLLEEN CORDES

Ten years ago, Jack Horner's chances of getting a grant from the National Science Foundation wouldn't have looked good.

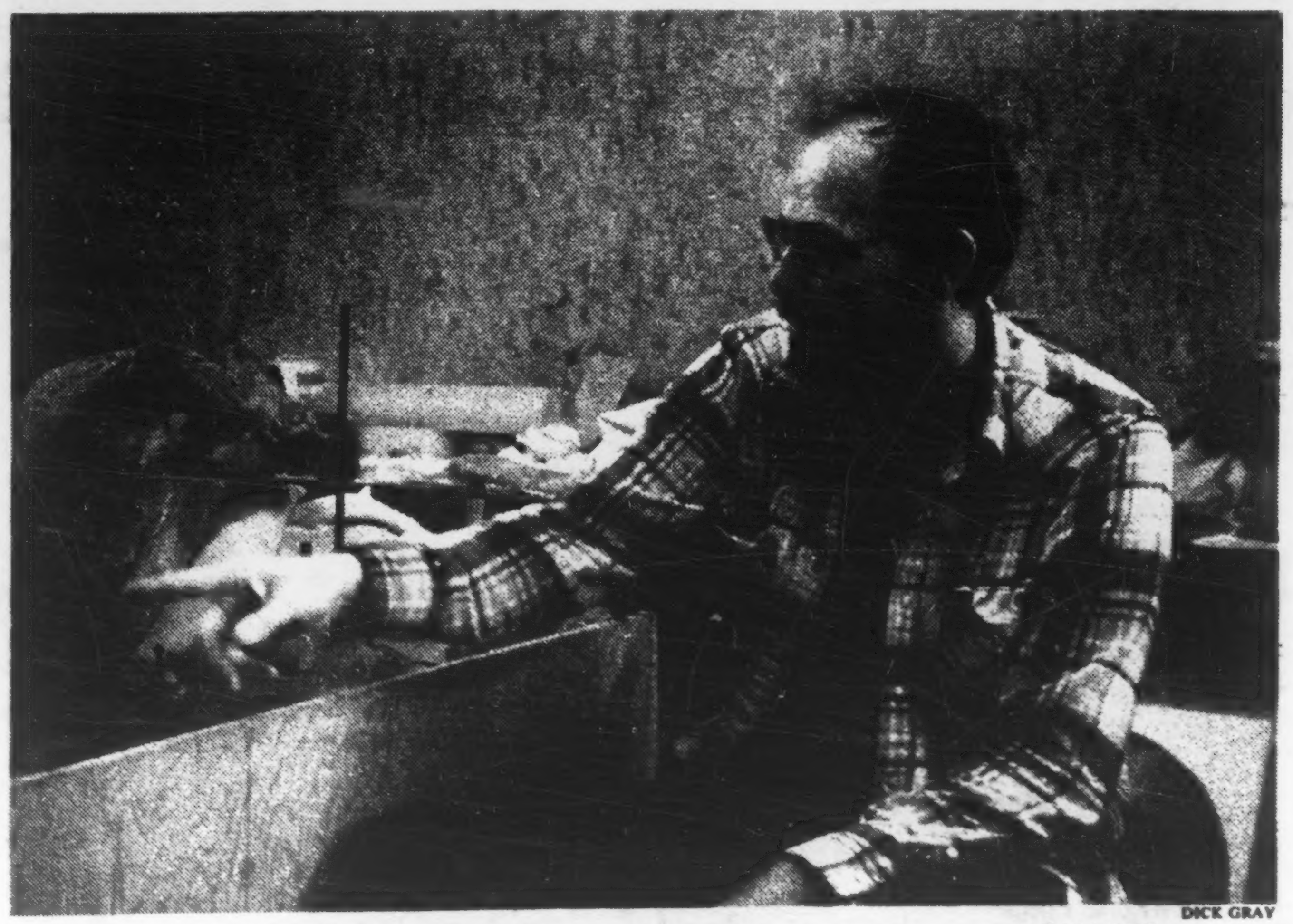
Mr. Horner, who has dyslexia, had no college degrees, and his position as assistant curator of the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University left him relatively isolated from the scientific mainstream.

But the State of Montana is a participant in a National Science Foundation program to help improve the research capabilities of states without strong records in attracting federal research support. Mr. Horner received a $15,000 grant through that program.

400 Dinosaur Eggs

He used the money to explore nesting sites for dinosaurs. He has since won international prominence—and, along the way, a MacArthur Foundation fellowship. Mr. Horner has found at least 400 dinosaur

Continued on Page A17



DICK GRAY

Jack Horner: In an unlikely success story, the assistant curator won a $15,000 grant from the N.S.F. that helped him attain national prominence.

MARGINALIA

More winning exam-paper bloopers in the 1990 Summer Marginalia Contest:

■

From Stuart Sprague,
Morehead State University

"The Tennessee Valley Authority built water sheds."

■

From Mark Gilbertson,
Texas Lutheran College

"After Hume undermines trust in the existence of physical world, God, self, laws of nature, he concludes that all we have to rely upon are animal extincts."

"In total Aristotle thought that a rational and virtuous being would go far."

"Marx held that religion was an escape goat for the masses."

"It is impossible to draw the line when a fetish becomes a human being."

■

From Richard S. Myers,
Delta State University

Q: "Briefly describe your career goal."

A: "I plan to become a pharmacy."

■

From C. Don Reeves,
McLennan Community College

"George Washington was unable to conceive a child."

"The United States made the Gadsden Purchase because of the overwhelming desire of the American people to complete the shape of the country."

"A labor union may not dismember a member except for a very good reason."

"Theodore Roosevelt was saddened when his young wife died and went to a ranch in the Dakotas."

"The Russians were the first to put a man in orbit around the sun and to take pictures of the other side of the earth."

■

From Steven G. Kellman,
University of Texas at San Antonio

"The players returned to the court when the buzzard sounded."

"Gothic architecture is distinguished by flying buttocks."

■

From Carolyn V. Kent,
Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle
(formerly of Vermont College)

"The reason I liked this book was that the author wasn't trying to create some masterpiece."

"This book would appeal more to historians than to modern day man."

"Charles the Hammer met the Moors outside of Tours and defeated them by Calvary."

"In 1917 the Russian peasants were all revolting."

■

More to come! —C.G.

In Brief

Fire Damages Convent at Dominican College

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—A fire caused severe damage to the building that serves as the administrative headquarters and convent of the Dominican Sisters of San Rafael. The convent is affiliated with the Dominican College of San Rafael, whose campus is next door.

The fire evidently was touched off by a worker using a blowtorch to remove paint from the outside of the massive, 101-year-old Victorian building. Fire-department officials estimated the damage at more than $1-million.

The archives of the college, which was founded by the sisters in 1890 but is now independent of the order, are housed in the convent but were not damaged. However, some works of art and some records were lost.

The third and fourth floors of the building were destroyed by the fire, and the first and second floors sustained water damage. None of the 30 sisters who live at the convent were hurt.

Pitzer College Drops ROTC Participation

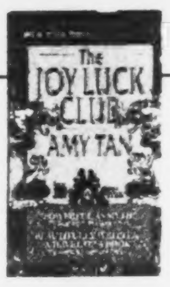
CLAREMONT, CAL.—Pitzer College has announced that it will stop recognizing scholarships and issuing academic credits for participation in the Reserve Officers Training Corps program starting in the fall of 1991.

College officials said the four students now enrolled in Pitzer's program would not be affected by the ban.

Frank L. Ellsworth, president of the college, approved the ban voted by the College Council, which is made up of faculty members and student leaders. A resolution passed by the council said the current policies of the armed forces discriminate against homosexuals and "are unconscionable and are in direct conflict with Pitzer's commitment not to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference."

Pitzer, which enrolls about 830 students, is one of the Claremont Colleges, a consortium of six independent institutions.

What They're Reading on College Campuses



		Previous Survey
1.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	4
2.	**The Burden of Proof,** by Scott Turow	—
3.	**Weirdos From Another Planet!** by Bill Watterson	1
4.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	5
5.	**A Brief History of Time,** by Stephen Hawking	—
6.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	3
7.	**The Russia House,** by John le Carré	—
8.	**A Prayer for Owen Meany,** by John Irving	8
9.	**Presumed Innocent,** by Scott Turow	—
10.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	5

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Southern California, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in June.

Hispanics Falling Behind in Education, Report Says

WASHINGTON — National efforts to reform education may have passed over Hispanics, threatening the stability of what is expected to be the largest minority group in the United States by 2000, a report released last week said.

The report, "Hispanic Education: A Statistical Portrait 1990," was issued by the National Council of La Raza, a lobbying group for Hispanic rights. It was released at the group's annual meeting here, which attracted about 4,000 Hispanic leaders.

When compared with other minority or white students, Hispanics are less likely to complete high school or go on to college, the report said. In 1988, for example, 31 per cent of all 18- to 19-year-old Hispanics had dropped out of high school. The dropout rates were 18 per cent for blacks at that age and 14 per cent for whites.

Officials of the Hispanic association said they believed the gap between the educational attainment of Hispanic students and others had been widening, despite widespread efforts to improve education for members of minority groups.

Copies of the report are available from the National Council of La Raza, Policy Analysis Center, Suite 300, 810 First Street, N.E., Washington 20002.

Suspect Arrested in Wesleyan Bombing

MIDDLETOWN, CONN. — The son of a former faculty member at Wesleyan University was arrested last week in connection with one of two firebombings on the campus last spring.

Local newspapers have identified the suspect as Sudhama Ranganathan. His father, Tanjore Ranganathan, was an artist in residence at Wesleyan; he died in 1987.

Federal and local police agencies have not revealed the identity of the youth because he was a juvenile at the time of the incident. He is a suspect in the April firebombing of the president's office but not in a second firebombing of a campus boathouse.

Meanwhile, the Hartford Police Department identified two suspects in the murder of Nicholas B. Haddad, a minority student activist at Wesleyan who was found shot in the head in Hartford this month. Initial news reports identified Mr. Haddad as black, but he was a Lebanese American.

The police said the killing was drug-related. Both suspects are

Army Lists 50 ROTC Units It Will Close by the End of Academic 1990-91

WASHINGTON

The Army has announced plans to close 50 of its 413 Reserve Officers Training Corps units at colleges and universities at the end of the 1990-91 academic year. The closings are part of the Army's plan to cut its active-duty strength by 20 per cent over the next five years (*The Chronicle*, July 18). Following are the institutions with units that will be closed:

Arkansas:
- Arkansas Tech University
- Henderson State University
- Ouachita Baptist University
- Southern Arkansas University
- University of Central Arkansas

Colorado:
- Colorado School of Mines
- University of Southern Colorado

Connecticut:
- Central Connecticut State University

Florida:
- University of South Florida

Georgia:
- Berry College
- Mercer University

Idaho:
- Idaho State University

Illinois:
- Bradley University
- Loyola University of Chicago

Kansas:
- Fort Hays State University

Louisiana:
- Nicholls State University

Maine:
- University of Southern Maine

Massachusetts:
- Salem State College
- Suffolk University

Michigan:
- University of Detroit

Minnesota:
- Bemidji State University
- Winona State University

Missouri:
- Westminster College

Nevada:
- University of Nevada at Las Vegas

New Hampshire:
- Dartmouth College

New Mexico:
- New Mexico Highlands University

New York:
- Marist College
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- State University of New York College at Fredonia

North Carolina:
- University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Ohio:
- Youngstown State University

Oregon:
- Eastern Oregon State College
- Oregon Institute of Technology

Pennsylvania:
- Clarion University of Pennsylvania
- Gettysburg College
- Lafayette College
- La Salle University
- Pennsylvania State University at Erie–Behrend College
- Washington and Jefferson College
- York College of Pennsylvania

Rhode Island:
- Rhode Island College

South Dakota:
- Northern State University

Texas:
- Midwestern State University
- Trinity University
- West Texas State University

Virginia:
- Washington and Lee University

Wisconsin:
- Ripon College
- Saint Norbert College
- University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee
- University of Wisconsin at Platteville

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Personal & Professional

'In' Box

Buying homes for college presidents can be controversial. Officials at Carnegie Mellon University have found that to be especially true when the president owns five horses.

The university's effort to find a place for their new president, Robert Mehrabian, his wife, and their animals, generated some criticism on the Pittsburgh campus. Officials scrapped a plan to buy a 16-acre estate, which local papers reported had a $1.9-million price tag.

Last week Mr. Mehrabian announced that he and his wife would rent a house in the area and pay for it with their own money.

Several years ago the university sold the president's residence because Richard M. Cyert kept his own home while he was president from 1972 until last month.

In a statement to the campus community last week, Mr. Mehrabian said he hoped to "quickly put this issue behind us." Noting that he and his wife have owned horses for years, he added, "All aspects of ownership and care of our horses have been and will continue to be our personal responsibility," he added.

■

The University of Toledo had no problem finding a place for a faculty member's pet on its campus. It awarded the animal emeritus status.

Sampson, a golden retriever, was named "Guide Dog Emeritus" by the College of Education and Allied Professions at a retirement party. He shared the spotlight and emeritus status with his owner of nine years, Ruth Lindecker. Ms. Lindecker, an associate professor of special education, is blind.

Professors said they wanted to recognize both Ms. Lindecker and her dog for their many years of service.

■

Some faculty leaders say "cluck" to a new organization formed by the recent merger of four community-college associations in California. But supporters of the new Community College League of California prefer to pronounce its acronym—CCLC—as "Click."

"The nickname thing is just one of our many differences," says W. Ted Hamilton, outgoing president of a statewide community-college faculty association.

He says the new organization, which is made up of associations that represent administrators, chief executive officers, and trustees, will threaten the representation of faculty interests in the state legislature.

David Viar, who will head CCLC, says he can settle at least one of the differences between faculty critics and the CCLC off the bat: "We can all refer to it as the league," he says.

Mr. Viar adds that the league was created to consolidate the resources of several overlapping associations, and not to override the faculty's voice in policy making.

Many Colleges Finding It Difficult to Fill Faculty Vacancies as Job Market Appears to Begin Long-Awaited Turnaround

Continued From Page A1

surveyed expected an increased pace of faculty hiring for full-time positions during the next five years.

- Close to half of all the institutions required students to take at least one course on Western civilization, and about 44 per cent required courses that deal with world civilization.
- Administrators at 6 in every 10 two-year colleges surveyed agreed that assessment would improve undergraduate education, but only 4 in 10 administrators at baccalaureate and comprehensive universities and only 3 in 10 at doctoral universities supported that view.
- Fifty-five per cent of the institutions increased their enrollment of first-time freshmen in academic 1989-90, down from 62 per cent in 1988-89.
- More than two-thirds of the administrators cited adequate financial support as one of the three most serious challenges they would face in the near future.

Faculty staffing is another challenge, they said. This year, 59 per cent said it was among their top three concerns, compared with 39 per cent last year.

May Happen Sooner Than Expected

Several recent studies have concluded that in the next decade colleges and universities will need to replace a large number of professors because of an anticipated wave of retirements, an increase in enrollment on some campuses, and other factors. Researchers have predicted significant increases in the demand for professors beginning as early as 1992.

But the changes may be starting even sooner than that, according to Ms. El-Khawas, who is vice-president and director of policy analysis and research for the A.C.E.

She cited a 1986 book by Howard R. Bowen and Jack H. Schuster, *American Professors: A National Resource Imperiled,* that projected a 4-per-cent faculty-turnover rate by 1995. The book said that retirements would fuel much of the turnover. The council's study found, however, that the turnover rate for full-time faculty members was already at the 5-per-cent mark in academic 1988-89.

"This is seeming to say that the changes are happening sooner than the statistics told us about," Ms. El-Khawas said. "This is 1990 and things are changing."

The A.C.E. findings confirm recent anecdotal reports of an improving job market for professors. Among them are reports by academic associations of a rise in the number of faculty job listings (*The Chronicle,*

Continued on Following Page

© 1990 SUSAN MUNIAK, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Elaine El-Khawas: "Given that faculty salaries make up one of the biggest chunks of university costs, I see a lot of pressure building up on university budgets."

FACULTY NOTES

- **Ariz. court won't delay trial in bias suit brought by white professor**
- **EEOC dismisses sex-bias complaint against Saint Leo College**
- **Federal judge refuses to reinstate 10 ex-professors at U. of Texas**

A state court has denied a motion by the University of Arizona to reschedule the trial of a law professor who claimed he had been discriminated against because he is a white male over the age of 40.

Last week an Arizona Superior Court judge said the court would hear in October the case of Roy G. Spece, Jr., who has taught law at Arizona for 15 years. In a lawsuit filed last year against the university and several administrators and faculty members, Mr. Spece claimed that he had been a victim of discrimination because he earned less than faculty members who had been hired long after him and who are members of minority groups.

According to the lawsuit, Mr. Spece earned $53,424 in academic 1987-88, while an American Indian who joined the faculty that year was paid $67,000. In addition, the lawsuit said, a black woman who had graduated from law school 10 years after Mr. Spece had and who, according to the complaint, had no teaching experience, was offered a $50,000-a-year teaching job.

Mr. Spece also claimed in the suit that he was subject to "negative heightened scrutiny" during a review of his teaching after he complained about the salary disparities.

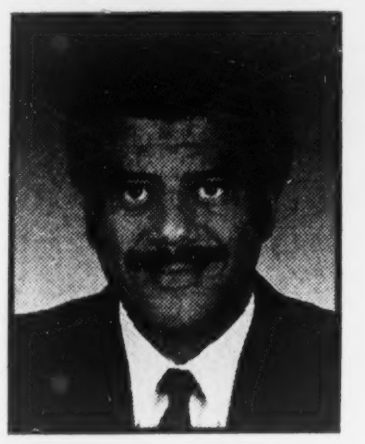
A spokesman for the university denied the allegation. He also said the university's hiring and pay decisions were not discriminatory and were based on market conditions and the experience and training of the candidates.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

■

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has dismissed a

Continued on Following Page



Advertisement

The Bottom Line

By Bernard R. Gifford, Ph.D.
Vice President, Education
Apple Computer, Inc.

I must admit I was nervous. It was my first day on the job at Apple Computer. Senior staff meetings were hardly new to me, but walking into my first meeting at Apple as the new ambassador from Academia, I was a little uneasy.

This was also my first experience working for a profit-making enterprise, and I expected to hear a great deal about the bottom line. Needless to say, no one at the educational institutions where I had worked had ever worried about turning a profit: More often, we worried about just keeping the lights on.

Sitting with these engineers and marketing experts, I hoped to contribute to their planning efforts, sharing with them some notions I had about how computers should be used to improve the teaching and learning process. I wasn't expecting to learn much about the educational issues that matter most to me. Was I ever wrong!

The meeting began with a spirited debate about product development. Fingers wagged and voices rose. People scribbled furiously all over the white board. Sandwiches arrived, but no one called for a break until late in the evening. And in all that time, I heard not one word about profit. Their bottom line, it turns out, was customer satisfaction. If we meet the needs of our customers, their reasoning went, the profits will take care of themselves.

When my turn came to speak, I hardly knew what to say. Ask me about educational trends and policies, intelligent testing systems, education funding, faculty evaluation, or academic planning, and I'm hard to shut up. But what did I have to add to a discussion of customer satisfaction?

It suddenly dawned on me that in all my years in education, I had never attended a single meeting dedicated entirely to the topic of "customer"—that is, student—satisfaction.

And that got me thinking.

Where does customer satisfaction figure in our educational decision making? When policy is set for elementary and secondary schools, parents are rarely consulted, and students almost never. It's ironic: The closer we get to the learning experience, the less input we get in our planning.

In postsecondary education, we have vastly improved the lot of faculty—although we have a long way to go. But seldom do those who lead consider systematically what students need and what they experience in the classroom. Here, I'm not talking about pandering to unreasonable demands for courses reflecting the latest intellectual fads and fashions. In education, the customer is not always right. But basing educational strategies on students' specific needs and learning styles—that *is* always right.

The historian Page Smith believes that this marginalization of the student's needs has become endemic to modern higher education. In his provocative new book, *Killing the Spirit*, Smith excoriates educational leaders for turning our universities into factories for the mass production of banal research, "depriving the student of what he or she deserves, the thoughtful and considerate attention of a teacher deeply and unequivocally committed to teaching."

The "customer" whose satisfaction counts in today's university is likely to be the scholar-entrepreneur, the journal editor, the tenure committee, or perhaps the corporate CEO. It is not the student. Yet students and their parents, particularly at private universities, are expected to underwrite an increasingly large chunk of the whole enterprise in the form of spiraling tuition.

Apple Computer could not produce a successful product without surveying the markets. But customer satisfaction doesn't come only from surveys. Apple's marketing people spend an enormous amount of time just listening to people talk about personal computing. They look for the right balance between following emerging markets and creating them.

Why should it be any different for schools? Students may not always know exactly what they want out of a course, but I think most can tell you when they're getting shortchanged. Most students have a fund of tales to tell us, both inspiring and grim. They can recount those occasions when learning has caught them up by surprise, engaging their curiosity and their passion. And we also need to hear about the times when they have been defeated by a blitz of disconnected information, pieces of a puzzle whose larger picture never quite comes into view.

After that first marathon meeting at Apple, I resolved to challenge educational leaders to give customer satisfaction a try. We can move toward a bottom-up approach to planning by actually listening to what students at all levels have to tell us about their experiences, their needs, their preferences. At the college level, we must have regular summit meetings where presidents, deans, trustees, and faculty meet regularly with a group of thoughtful students. Let the students do most of the talking, and listen hard. School principals and superintendents can do the same sort of thing, even with the youngest of their students. We might all be surprised at what our customers have to teach us.

Faculty Notes

Continued From Preceding Page

complaint of discrimination and harassment filed by a female faculty member against Saint Leo College.

The commission found that the college had given Eileen Stenzel, a former assistant professor of religious studies and philosophy, both timely notification and an adequate reason for its decision not to renew her contract, in terms of the faculty's collective-bargaining agreement with the college.

The resolution of Ms. Stenzel's case, which was the subject of an investigation by the American Association of University Professors, will not necessarily affect the college's presence on the association's list of censured institutions, an A.A.U.P. spokesman said.

The A.A.U.P., which censures administrations that it finds have violated accepted principles of academic freedom and tenure, censured Saint Leo College at its annual meeting last month. Association investigators had found that Ms. Stenzel, who claimed she was a victim of sex discrimination, had been denied reappointment without a proper review of her allegations. It also found that she had been given six months' notice of her termination. Association standards call for one year's notice.

An A.A.U.P. spokesman said that before censure can be removed the college must revise its grievance and termination procedures and compensate Ms. Stenzel. The compensation can take the form of payment, reinstatement, or an invitation to speak on the campus, the association spokesman said.

—D.E.B.

■

A federal judge has ruled against 10 former professors at the University of Texas at Dallas who claimed, in a lawsuit, that they had been dismissed without due process.

The plaintiffs, all of whom had tenure, were among 14 faculty members dismissed in 1988 when the university's special-education and environmental-sciences programs were dropped.

University officials cited declining enrollment and insufficient research support as reasons for discontinuing the programs.

The plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to a hearing before being dismissed, and asked in their lawsuit to be reinstated to their former positions as tenured professors. University officials said no hearing was required.

Charles Zucker, director of the Texas Faculty Association, which is affiliated with the National Education Association, said the group was considering an appeal. If the decision stands, he said, the ruling could strike "a devastating blow to the concept of tenure."

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

Many Colleges Finding It Difficult to Fill Faculty Vacancies

Continued From Preceding Page

April 18) and data from a faculty survey indicating that professors felt it was a good time to start an academic career (*The Chronicle*, November 8, 1989).

This year's council survey was the first to examine how institutions are responding to the changing academic labor market. The increased competition for professors has led some to make higher-than-usual salary offers, to provide job assistance to candidates' spouses, and to hire in advance of actual vacancies, the report said.

Responses varied among different types of institutions. For example, doctoral institutions were more likely than others to hire some faculty members, especially in high-demand fields, at salaries above the institutions' traditional scales. In the past year, more than half of the doctoral institutions surveyed have hired new junior faculty members at higher salaries than are paid to some senior professors in the same departments.

Increases in Compensation

To make jobs more appealing, 9 in 10 institutions said they were taking steps to increase faculty compensation, while 6 in 10 were working to improve fringe benefits. Many institutions, including virtually all of the doctoral institutions, reported they were trying to increase the proportion of women and members of minority groups among their new appointees.

To deepen their pools of applicants, some colleges reported they were re-examining their traditional criteria for new faculty appointments. Some institutions, including more than a third of the two-year colleges surveyed, said they were considering whether to accept candidates who did not have teaching experience.

Ms. El-Khawas warned last week that the heightened competition for faculty members might strain the resources of colleges and universities.

"Given that faculty salaries make up one of the biggest chunks of university costs," she said, "I see a lot of pressure building up on university budgets." As a result, she added, colleges and universities may begin to rely even more heavily than they do now on part-time faculty members, who typically cost less to employ.

Copies of "Campus Trends, 1990" are available for $13 each, prepaid, from the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036; (202) 939-9300. ■

College Experiences in Recruiting Full-Time Faculty Members in 1989-90

	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Total
The quality of applicants has declined					
Yes, generally	11%	2%	4%	3%	6%
Yes, in a few fields	29	40	24	16	31
No	60	57	72	80	63
It has taken longer to find qualified people					
Yes, generally	20	26	14	13	20
Yes, in a few fields	44	36	61	55	45
No	36	39	24	32	34
Institution has had greater difficulty in getting top applicants to accept positions					
Yes, generally	22	24	20	15	22
Yes, in a few fields	44	28	51	57	41
No	34	48	28	28	37
A lower percentage of offers are being accepted					
Yes, generally	11	19	10	10	13
Yes, in a few fields	24	18	32	38	25
No	64	63	58	52	62
Institution has hired some faculty members in advance of an expected vacancy					
Yes, generally	1	7	6	6	4
Yes, in a few fields	4	10	17	34	10
No	95	83	77	60	86
Institution has hired some faculty members at salaries above the salary scale					
Yes, generally	8	10	16	12	10
Yes, in a few fields	24	47	65	75	41
No	67	43	19	13	48
Institution has hired new, junior faculty members at a salary above that of some senior faculty members in the same department					
Yes, generally	2	5	7	5	4
Yes, in a few fields	13	27	40	56	25
No	85	68	53	39	71
Institution has moved part-time faculty members into full-time positions					
Yes, generally	14	4	2	2	8
Yes, in a few fields	51	58	44	31	50
No	36	38	53	67	42
Institution has had situations in which recruitment involved dual-career couples					
Yes, generally	4	13	8	9	8
Yes, in a few fields	22	37	63	78	38
No	75	50	28	14	55
Institution has assisted the spouse's job search for a dual-career couple					
Yes, generally	4	14	14	18	10
Yes, in a few fields	19	26	48	61	29
No	76	60	39	21	61

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate to the survey was 82 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Rumors were flying last week that the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, one of two national student-loan guarantee agencies, was preparing to file for bankruptcy. But officials of the foundation strongly denied the reports.

HEAF has had financial problems in the last year because many of the student loans it has guaranteed are in default. Many of those loans were made to students at proprietary institutions.

Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos, in a prepared statement, said he was closely monitoring the situation. "In the event that HEAF is unable to solve its problems, the department is considering options, all of which will insure the availability of new loans and the continuation of guarantees and claim payments on existing loans," he said.

A spokeswoman for HEAF said: "Bankruptcy is not planned and hasn't been considered."

■

A New York Congressman is squabbling with Texas officials over how much money Texas should contribute to the cost of building the Superconducting Supercollider, last estimated at about $8-billion.

A bill the House passed in May would require the state to contribute $1-billion over and above the cost of the land it had already pledged to provide for the S.S.C. Some lawmakers argue that officials from Texas, in lobbying for the mammoth project, committed themselves to no less.

So Rep. Sherwood Boehlert, a New York Republican, cried foul when the *Dallas Times Herald* this month reported a hitch in the plan. Land costs are rising, the paper reported, and state officials are considering counting some of the purchase price of the land as part of the state's $1-billion commitment.

That prompted a fiery complaint—and a veiled threat—from Mr. Boehlert on the House floor. "Should the Congress," Mr. Boehlert asked, "be as cavalier about its willingness to commit to building the S.S.C. as Texas is being about its commitment to help pay for it?"

Randy Erben, who directs the state's Washington office, countered that he was not aware of any commitment by state officials to provide the land in addition to the $1-billion. No decision has been made yet, he added.

■

A key staff member of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee is leaving her post to become the top lobbyist for a trade-school group.

Patricia F. Sullivan, legislative associate for the subcommittee, will begin working for the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools next month. She will direct the group's lobbying efforts during next year's reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

House Approves Increases for Student Aid and NIH Just Days After President Warns of Draconian Cuts

White House says budget law will force slashes unless agreement is reached on spending and revenue

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY
and CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives last week approved a spending bill for fiscal 1991 that includes modest increases for student-aid programs and for research at the National Institutes of Health.

The House action came days after a White House report predicted that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law would require draconian budget cuts unless Congressional leaders and Bush Administration officials could agree on a budget plan that cuts spending and raises tax revenue.

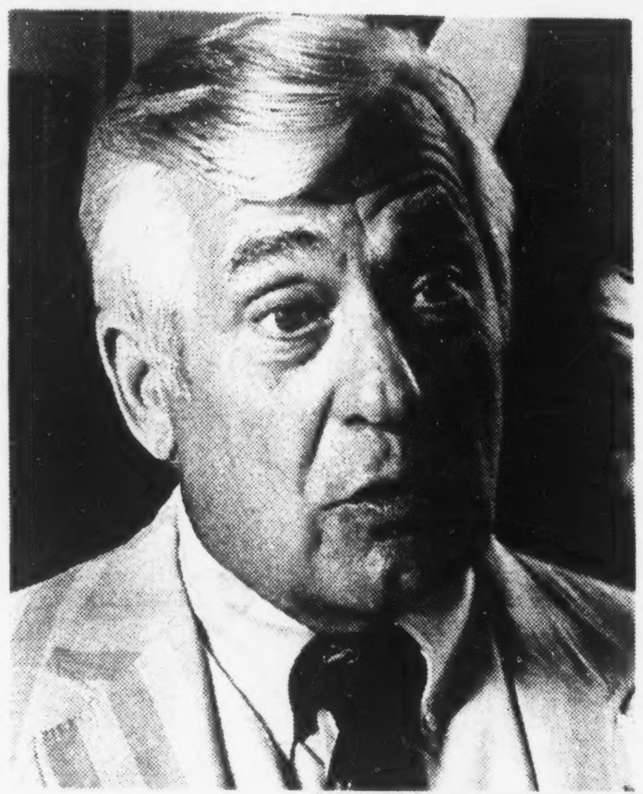
Education lobbyists, who said they were pleased with the gains in the House bill, vowed to protect them from being scrapped in a budget agreement.

The House bill, approved by a vote of 359 to 58, includes a 13-per-cent increase for the Education Department and a 14-per-cent raise for the National Institutes of Health. The $26-billion allocated to the Education Department is the largest budget ever for the department and could climb even higher because lawmakers have not appropriated money for some programs that have not been reauthorized yet.

'The High-Water Mark'

But even the strongest supporters of the increase for education have admitted that some of the money will be lost in the fight to bring the deficit under control.

Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee with jurisdiction over education and health-research spending, said: "This bill is very likely the high-water mark for many of these programs."



SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Rep. Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts: "Scientists have pressed their case with renewed vigor, and have done an excellent job."

RICHARD A. BLOOM

Budget Director Richard G. Darman: Cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law would have serious consequences for education spending.

Indeed, Richard G. Darman, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, said in the report released last week that letting the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law slash $100-billion would have serious consequences for education.

The report said the cuts would:

- Eliminate Pell Grants to 1.2 million students and reduce grants to 2.2 million others by an average of $320.
- Delay research and development for the Superconducting Supercollider, jeopardizing much-needed foreign cooperation on the project.
- Eliminate 9,000 research grants supported by the Public Health Service and cut 4,200 scientists from research-training programs.
- Terminate support to about 28,000 grant recipients at the National Science Foundation and defer or terminate Science and Technology Centers, Engineering Research Centers, pre-college education programs, graduate fellowships, and global-change research. The U.S. Antarctic Program also would be shut down.

To avoid those cuts, Congress and the White House will have to come to some agreement on taxes and cuts in spending programs. As of last week, there was no such agreement, although negotiations continued.

Education lobbyists hope that the House budget bill will demonstrate the Congress's commitment to education and make it more difficult for budget negotia-

Continued on Page A18

State Officials Deplore Higher Education's Resistance to Change

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

SEATTLE

The reaction said it all.

John I. Goodlad told the annual meeting of the Education Commission of the States that "higher education is going to be in for a bumpy ride in the next decade" unless it undertakes fundamental changes. And the Governors, legislators, and other education policy makers at the meeting responded with vigorous applause.

Mr. Goodlad, a professor of education at the University of Washington and a leading figure in the movement to change the way schoolchildren are taught, urged colleges to improve their teacher-education programs and to raise the programs' stature in the university hierarchy. In addition, he said, colleges must place a higher value on good teaching on their own campuses.

The warm response to his comments was just one indication of broad dissatisfaction and frustration with higher education that was expressed repeatedly by lawmakers at the meeting.

They said they were tired of spiraling college costs, inadequate teaching of undergraduates, lackluster progress in helping minority students complete their educations, and teacher-education programs that have failed to adapt to the school-reform movement.

The comments of Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers of New Mexico, a Republican and the outgoing chairman of E.C.S., were representative. "If top faculty don't teach freshmen and sophomores, how in the world are they going to get enthusiasm for the discipline?" he asked.

> **"If colleges continue to emphasize research and service, the taxpayer, one of these days, is going to ask, 'Why are we paying these people?' "**

"If colleges continue to emphasize research and service, the taxpayer, one of these days, is going to ask, 'Why are we paying these people?' " he said.

Frank Newman, the president of E.C.S., said higher-education leaders should not dismiss the complaints as mere college-bashing. "This is the year that higher education is coming on the griddle," he said.

Setting Up Model Programs

Mr. Newman also promised that E.C.S., a nationwide compact of state officials, would do more than just provide a forum for complaints. Beginning this year, the commission will work with states to develop programs—such as new budgetary incentives—to encourage colleges and universities to renew their emphasis on teaching students. He said he hoped some states would agree to work with E.C.S. on setting up model college programs to demonstrate innovative teaching styles. Other programs could include E.C.S. aid to states wishing to establish organizations that would award grants to institutions that have revamped their curricula to promote teaching. Such organizations could be

Continued on Following Page

Education and Research Money in House Appropriations Bill

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$4,804,478,000	$5,277,000,000	$5,414,000,000
Supplemental grants	458,650,000	458,650,000	533,000,000
College Work-Study	601,765,000	601,765,000	600,000,000
Income-contingent loans	9,863,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	59,181,000	0	60,000,000
Perkins Loans	135,129,000	0	160,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	3,856,344,000	3,157,427,000	3,900,000,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,922,000	14,922,000	15,000,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	16,034,000	17,780,000	18,000,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7,896,000	5,424,000	8,000,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,277,000	1,189,000	1,189,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	3,547,000	6,094,000	6,100,000
Graduate assistance in areas of national need	15,793,000	25,483,000	25,500,000
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	13,445,000	0	13,500,000
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	95,366,000	110,366,000	99,500,000
Institutional support	82,911,000	86,631,000	87,500,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	17,893,000	17,893,000	27,500,000
Facilities			
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	35,129,000	13,449,000	38,449,000
Interest-subsidy grants	22,449,000	20,900,000	20,900,000
International education	39,794,000	39,974,000	46,000,000
Law School Clinical Experience	4,935,000	0	5,000,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,801,000	0	2,800,000
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	2,959,000	0	*
Training grants	31,913,000	31,913,000	42,000,000

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House
Library resources			
Research libraries	$5,738,000	$5,738,000	$6,000,000
Training and demonstration	855,000	855,000	1,000,000
College library technology grants	3,732,000	3,732,000	4,000,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,000,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2,468,000	2,468,000	3,000,000
Minority institutions science improvement	5,416,000	5,633,000	6,000,000
Programs for disadvantaged students (TRIO)	241,822,000	269,739,000	342,000,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	50,557,000	61,322,000	61,322,000
Education statistics	39,739,000	60,404,000	59,538,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	54,318,000	54,318,000	60,378,000
Research and development	19,825,000	0	*
Personnel development	71,000,000	0	*
Rehabilitation training	31,110,000	31,110,000	32,354,000
Postsecondary programs	6,510,000	0	*
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	192,795,000	238,726,000	244,000,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,702,000	11,702,000	15,000,000
Office for Civil Rights	44,572,000	49,900,000	49,900,000
Teacher training	151,515,000	246,348,000	216,645,000
Vocational-education grants	850,734,000	*	*
Women's educational equity	2,098,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,961,000	2,961,000	4,000,000

In the Department of Health and Human Services

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,598,501,000	$1,658,266,000	$1,749,392,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,027,861,000	1,068,026,000	1,135,589,000
Institute of Dental Research	129,851,000	134,627,000	149,592,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	557,594,000	581,477,000	613,686,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	591,839,000	618,920,000	670,848,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	815,412,000	869,382,000	944,965,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	629,239,000	659,844,000	693,499,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	426,350,000	444,911,000	488,282,000
Eye Institute	229,419,000	240,287,000	254,887,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	218,647,000	225,206,000	244,832,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	162,185,000	169,338,000	191,397,000

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House
National Institutes of Health, continued			
Institute on Aging	$229,932,000	$239,418,000	$278,311,000
Research Resources	334,612,000	316,658,000	353,469,000
Center for Nursing Research	29,293,000	30,894,000	37,289,000
International Center	15,656,000	16,355,000	18,682,000
Human Genome Research	56,558,000	102,963,000	66,131,000
Library of Medicine	72,876,000	76,725,000	80,725,000
Total N.I.H.	7,276,783,000	7,623,175,000	8,317,654,000
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration			
Mental health research and research training	389,539,000	413,491,000	430,000,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety and health research and training	84,665,000	85,136,000	87,020,000

* The Administration and Congress have deferred budget action on all or part of these programs pending approval of legislation extending the authority for the programs.

House Approves Increases for Student Aid, NIH Research

Continued From Page A15

tors to trim the programs in a budget agreement.

The House bill would raise spending for student aid by $692-million over the 1990 amount—an increase of 11.4 per cent. But $371-million of the increase would pay for shortages in previous budgets for the Pell Grant program.

Big Increase for Trio Programs

Under the bill, the maximum Pell Grant for the 1991-92 academic year would not increase, remaining at $2,300 for the third consecutive year. Students who attend college less than half time would be eligible for Pell Grants, however, ending a one-year exclusion that was intended to cut costs.

The bill would increase spending for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants by 13 per cent over 1990's total, and it would raise the federal contribution to the Perkins Student Loan program by 18 per cent. The State Student Incentive Grant program would grow by 1.4 per cent.

A $100-million increase in the $240-million Trio programs for disadvantaged students would be the largest rise among all higher-education programs. The House, in a report that accompanied the bill, also directed the Education Department to give priority to increasing grants to the Trio programs, which help expose minority students to college campuses and provide them with tutoring and counseling in college.

Another large increase would go to a grant program for graduate students in mathematics, science, and other disciplines that the government considers "areas of national need." The program would grow by 61 per cent, to $25.5-million.

The House also agreed with the Bush Administration that a program for minority graduate students should be increased. The 72-per-cent increase would give the program $9.7-million, just over the amount President Bush requested.

Under the bill, colleges and universities would also enjoy increased authority to borrow money. A 9-per-cent increase for College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans would authorize $38.5-million in loans—$25-million more than President Bush had requested.

$104-Billion More for NIH

The bill also increases spending for the National Institutes of Health by $1.04-billion, to a total of $8.3-billion. Mr. Conte said the increase would allow the institutes to increase the number of new research grants it awards from about 4,500 this year to about 6,000 next year.

"Scientists have pressed their case with renewed vigor, and have done an excellent job," Mr. Conte said.

The House also approved a $9.6-million increase for research on the human genome. That was a 17-per-cent increase over current spending for the effort to map the genome, but was well below the $46-million increase that the White House had requested for the project. Several members of Congress said that they supported the project but did not want spending on it to divert much-needed funds from individual scientists. The budget for the genome project has increased from $17.2-million in fiscal 1988 to $59.5-million in the current fiscal year.

Rep. David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, said of the project: "People say it's not taking money away from other medical research. I'm sorry, but it is. We want to see it succeed, but we want to see it advance in a balanced way."

In the report accompanying the bill, the House directed N.I.H. to submit a revised research and spending plan for the project.

Mr. Obey also said that the genome project raised troubling ethical questions about how increased knowledge of humans' genetic makeup might be used by doctors, adding that those questions needed to be addressed by N.I.H. before the project received a huge boost in spending like the one proposed by the Administration.

Several members of the House proposed cuts in the bill, saying that at a time of budget crisis Congress should at least freeze some programs at their fiscal 1990 spending levels.

Rep. Bill Frenzel, Republican of Minnesota, proposed a 15.2-per-cent cut in all discretionary programs, but the amendment was soundly defeated, as were the other proposed cuts. ■

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

August 1, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVI, Number 46

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

People feel more passive and less alert while they watch TV, two psychologists have found: Page A5.

Colleges are dependent on computing, but many are not dealing with some important financial and legal issues, a report says: Page A11.

A Nobel-winning physicist teaches a course for undergraduates at the U. of Chicago to improve their scientific literacy: Page A11.

Academe is losing an ally with the resignation of Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.: Page A16.

The supercollider could cost as much as $8.6-billion, the Energy Department has revealed: Page A16.

Virginia's Governor, relishing the role of outsider, is challenging the state's college campuses: Page A17.

A decision by the U. of the District of Columbia to accept a controversial artwork has sparked anger in some on the campus: Page A23.

Conservatives have challenged a newspaper produced by Hispanic students at the U. of Texas at Austin: Page A25.

The N.C.A.A. has barred the U. of Nevada at Las Vegas from defending its 1990 Division I men's basketball championship: Page A28.

Mexico's university rectors approved a plan that will subject their institutions to peer evaluations for the first time: Page A31.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-36
Athletics	A28-30
Books	A10, 12
Business & Philanthropy	A23-24
Coming Events	A33
Computers	A14-15
Deadlines	A34
Deaths	A33
Gazette	A32
Government & Politics	A16-22
Grants	A24
International	A31
Personal & Professional	A11-15
Scholarship	A5-10
Students	A25-27
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-44**
Arts	B5
Bulletin Board	B6-43
End Paper	B44
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

Contributions to Politicians: Proper Course for Colleges?

Supporters say campaign activity is prudent; opponents argue it skews federal priorities

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The joke among student-aid officials last month was that members of Congress wouldn't notice the problems at the Higher Education Assistance Foundation until campaign checks from HEAF's political-action committee began to bounce. In reality, no checks bounced. And the problems at HEAF, the nation's largest student-loan guarantee agency, would have attracted attention even if HEAF hadn't made campaign contributions.

But HEAF's PAC has been sending quite a few checks to lawmakers who may be able to influence how far the government goes to keep the ailing foundation afloat. Since 1989 the PAC has contributed to an array of lawmakers whose decisions affect higher-education issues: $1,000 to Sen. Paul Simon, $1,000 to Sen. Tom Harkin, $2,000 to Sen. Claiborne Pell, $1,000 to Rep. William D. Ford, and $1,600 to Rep. E. Thomas Coleman.

A financial crisis threatening the country's largest guarantor of students loans has raised concerns about the soundness of the $12-billion system. Page A16.

The contributions are part of a growing trend in higher education. College presidents, faculty members, owners of proprietary schools, and lobbyists for higher-education associations and research societies are giving more money to members of Congress and becoming more sophisticated about how they do it.

'We Have to Support Those People'

In a time when Senate campaigns can cost millions of dollars, no one on Capitol Hill mistakes higher education for a cash cow like Wall Street or the defense-contracting industry. But college officials and lawmakers say the days are gone when people in higher education could ignore political fund raising and members of Congress could complain that they didn't receive a dime from the campuses.

Some college officials say their increased political

Continued on Page A18

Campaign Contributions to Members of Congress From Higher-Education Interests

SENATE

	Proprietary	Total higher-education interests
Tom Harkin Democrat of Iowa. Chairman of the appropriations subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Education Department and the National Institutes of Health. Faces tough re-election bid.	$11,825	$42,326
Nancy Landon Kassebaum Republican of Kansas. Ranking minority member on the education subcommittee. Expected to win re-election.	$1,000	$1,200
Claiborne Pell Democrat of Rhode Island. Chairman of the education subcommittee. Faces tough re-election bid.	$1,000	$5,725
Paul Simon Democrat of Illinois. Member of the education subcommittee and a leader on student-aid issues. Faces tough re-election bid.	$26,075	$52,780

HOUSE

	Proprietary	Total higher-education interests
E. Thomas Coleman Republican of Missouri. Ranking minority member on the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. Expected to win re-election.	$7,500	$10,100
William D. Ford Democrat of Michigan. Expected to become chairman of the Education and Labor Committee next year. Expected to win re-election.	$4,400	$6,800
William F. Goodling Republican of Pennsylvania. Ranking minority member on the Education and Labor Committee. Expected to win re-election.	$0	$0
Pat Williams Democrat of Montana. Chairman of the Postsecondary Education Committee. Expected to win re-election.	$5,000	$8,400

Notes: Figures are based on reports filed with the Federal Elections Commission for 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. Contributions are included if they were from employees of colleges, universities, student-loan agencies, research organizations, and scholarly groups; owners and managers of proprietary schools; and lobbyists and political action committees representing any of the parties previously mentioned. Not included are contributions from groups—such as teachers' unions—that make donations based in part on higher-education issues but mostly on other grounds.

COMPILED BY SCOTT JASCHIK AND JENNIFER BAUSON

Growing Number of Older Students Stirs Professors to Alter Teaching Styles

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

The influx of older students into traditional undergraduate classes is prompting some faculty members to take a new look at the way they teach.

Professors facing classrooms of students whose ages range from 18 to 65 are finding that they may need to abandon the traditional lecture and adopt more engaging pedagogical styles.

Some are learning that older students have more pressing outside commitments to juggle than do their younger classmates. Others are discovering that older and younger students don't always work well together.

Their experiences are also leading some faculty members to conclude that "the best way to teach older students is the best way to teach younger students," as one of them puts it.

With older students in the classroom, professors have to make education "an active enterprise," says Chet Meyers, a professor of humanities, who has a lot of 30- and 40-year-olds in his courses at Metropolitan State University. "Adults don't play the passive-recipient game very well."

"I couldn't lecture to my classes," says Mr. Meyers. "The younger students might sit still for a lecture, but the older students, who have been out of school, would not sit and listen to me pontificate. They would grind their teeth."

Federal Judge Bars Enforcement of Georgia Drug-Testing Law

A judge has delayed enforcement of a Georgia law requiring drug tests for new state employees, including those at public colleges. Page A17.

Some faculty members are trying short, 10- or 15-minute talks followed by discussions in which students ask and answer questions. Others are experimenting with collaborative learning, such as organizing panel presentations or dividing their students into small groups.

More Enroll Full Time

Faculty members have been teaching some older students in their regular undergraduate courses since the 1960's, when "re-entry" women in their 30's and 40's began returning to campuses to complete baccalaureate degrees. Today, however, professors are finding that more older students of both sexes are enrolling full time.

"Students of all ages are coming through the front door of the college in the daytime now," says Carol B. Aslanian, director of the College Board's Office of Adult Learn-

Continued on Page A12

MARGINALIA

We're in the next-to-last week of our summertime contest to find the all-time great examination-paper bloopers. This week's winners:

■

From Robert L. Jones,
University of Texas at Tyler

"Homer's famous works, 'Idiots' and 'Oddities' . . ."

■

From Deb Jordan,
Southwest Texas State University

"Another method of getting rid of trash is incarceration."

■

From Robert J. Frank,
Seton Hill College

In a lecture, the professor wrote on the blackboard:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{8}{x} = \infty \text{ (infinity)}$$

On the subsequent exam, a student wrote:

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{5}{x} = \rotatebox{90}{5}$$

■

From B. D. White,
Atlantic Christian College

"When asked why our forefathers framed the Constitution, one student responded: 'To protect it from the weather.' "

■

From Robert C. Fee,
University of Cincinnati

"The inherent powers of the Presidency are the ones the Vice-President inherents when the President dies."

■

From Ben F. Wade,
Florida Southern College

Statement by a student on a final-exam paper:

"PLEDGE: I have neither given nor received any help on this examination—but Lord knows I needed to!"

■

From Tom Nelson,
Adrian College

"Q: What was John B. Watson's view of thinking?"

"A: Watson's view of thinking was of subvocalizing. That is, people could not speak while thinking."

■

From Leslie E. Eisenberg,
Lynbrook, N.Y.

"Australopithecus, Homo's ancestor who lived from 5.5 million B.P. to 1 million B.P. coexisted with man but eventually was pushed out of its knish due to Homo's technical superiority due to tools."

■

Next week, the final batch of winners.

Watch this space! —C.G.

In Brief

Student Held in Murder on U. of Alabama Campus

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—A student at Alabama A&M University has been charged with the murder of another A&M student in a shooting on the University of Alabama's Huntsville campus.

A city police spokesman said Marlin Humphrey shot Jarvis Stevenson in the chest as the two argued over the use of a stage microphone at a fraternity dance. About 200 people attended the event in the university's student center. A&M students had been invited.

The shooting has led officials on the Huntsville campus to review their policies on campus activities. They are considering several options, ranging from closing parties early to hiring outside security officers, said Joel Lonergan, a university spokesman.

Huntsville does not allow alcoholic beverages on its campus, but empty beer cans and bottles found at the student center indicated that people had been drinking at the dance, Mr. Lonergan said.

The shooting occurred minutes after a campus police officer had made a required "walk-through" of the party, he said.

Carnegie Mellon Offers a Major in the Bagpiper's Skirl

PITTSBURGH

Carnegie Mellon University's music faculty has approved an undergraduate major that would have made Andrew Carnegie proud. It's in bagpiping.

Marilyn Taft Thomas, head of the music department, said Carnegie Mellon was the first university in the world to supplement bagpipe instruction with formal training in music theory, composition, and history.

"With this program, we are saying, Yes, bagpipes are a legitimate musical instrument, and a viable part of a conservatory," said Ms. Thomas.

James McIntosh (*right*), a world-renowned piper and a resident of Pittsburgh, will teach the two bagpipe students the university plans to enroll this fall. The university has also set up a scholarship fund for aspiring pipers.

Denis R. Colwell, assistant head of the music department, said the new major would have pleased Carnegie, a Scottish immigrant and steel magnate who enjoyed being awakened by bagpipes at Skibo, his estate in Scotland. Ms. Thomas said the university had received three requests for application materials so far—two from Scotland and one from Nova Scotia.

—JENNIFER WONG

BILL REDIC

Enrollments Increase at 2-Year Colleges

WASHINGTON—Enrollments at community colleges continue to increase, but the number of students earning associate degrees is dropping, according to a report from the American Council on Education.

From 1978 to 1988, the number of students attending two-year colleges increased by 21 per cent, to almost 4.9 million, the report says. It attributes "a significant portion" of this change to an increase in students from minority groups.

Community colleges awarded 436,462 associate degrees in 1988, a 5-per-cent drop from 1983, when the number reached an all-time high.

The report, based on information from the National Center for Education Statistics, predicts that two-year-college enrollments will continue to grow in the 1990's but at a slower rate. It projects a 3-per-cent increase from 1995 to 2000.

The eight-page report, "Community and Junior Colleges: A Recent Profile," is available for $7 from the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036; (202) 939-9450.

2 Charged in Theft of Hamline U. Sculpture

ST. PAUL—Two students have been charged with the felony theft of two sculptures from the Drew Fine Arts Center at Hamline University.

The city police said Thad Palmer, a Hamline student, and Nathan Anderson, a student at the University of Minnesota, had stolen a bronze sculpture of cowboy boots, worth about $15,000. The other sculpture, an aluminum rooster, was valued at $4,500. Both pieces have been recovered.

According to a university spokesman, the students told the police that taking the works was an end-of-the-year prank and that they didn't realize they were so valuable. The university plans no disciplinary action at this time.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison, a $10,000 fine, or both, but the students will probably be sentenced

Cleveland State Embroiled in Controversy Over Black Vice-President

CLEVELAND

More than a month after Cleveland State University decided not to renew the contract of a black vice-president, the institution remains embroiled in controversy.

The decision has prompted a month of protests by minority students and a statement by black professors condemning the university's action. It also has brought Justice Department officials to the campus to try to mediate the dispute.

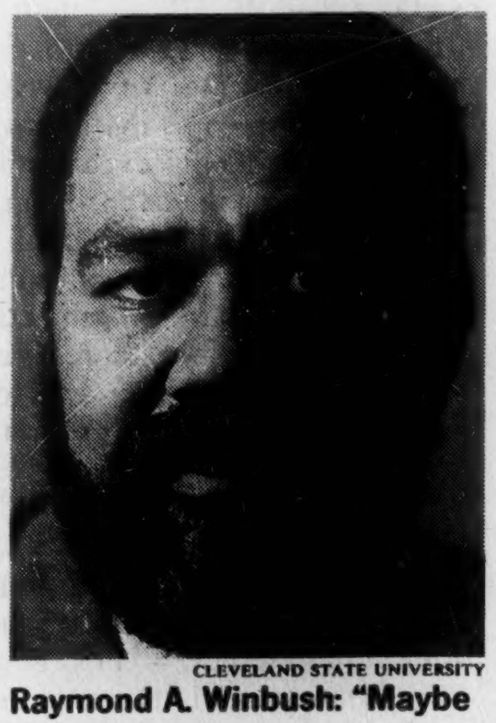
Cleveland's Mayor, Michael R. White, has called for a Congressional investigation into the incident, and a state lawmaker has threatened to try to cut off the university's financing if it does not change its stance.

The controversy began when Raymond A. Winbush, the vice-president for minority affairs and human relations, refused a new contract that offered only a 2-per-cent raise, which would have made his salary $96,900.

A spokesman for the university, Edward A. Mayer, said the average salary increase for vice-presidents this year was 7.5 per cent. Mr. Mayer said that John A. Flower, the university's president, did not make a second offer and that Mr. Winbush's contract was allowed to expire.

President Flower, who hired Mr. Winbush 10 months ago, said in a statement last month that his decision to give Mr. Winbush merely a cost-of-living increase had been consistent with the performance evaluations he had given the vice-president. In the statement, Mr. Flower dismissed as "irrelevant and false" charges that his handling of the situation was racially motivated.

Many black students on the campus of 18,000 were outraged by the action. At least a dozen staged a month-long sit-in at Mr. Flower's office building. Last week, seven people—mostly minority students from Cleveland State—were arrested while protesting at the office of a university trustee. The trustees expressed their support for President Flower's handling of the situation in a statement last month.



CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Raymond A. Winbush: "Maybe when he hired me he was thinking I was going to be relatively quiet and passive."

Local newspapers reported that Mr. Winbush's personnel file—released by his lawyer—indicated frequent differences between him and President Flower.

Evaluations in the file reportedly gave Mr. Winbush high marks on his work with the minority community, but much lower ones on his ability to work as a "team player" with administrators.

Mr. Winbush said he had pushed for "systemic changes" in the way minority affairs were handled. "Maybe when he hired me he was thinking I was going to be relatively quiet and passive," Mr. Winbush said. "I'm not that way. But I'm not a rabble rouser. I'm not a bull in a china shop. I am an assertive black male. In the right environment that would be O.K."

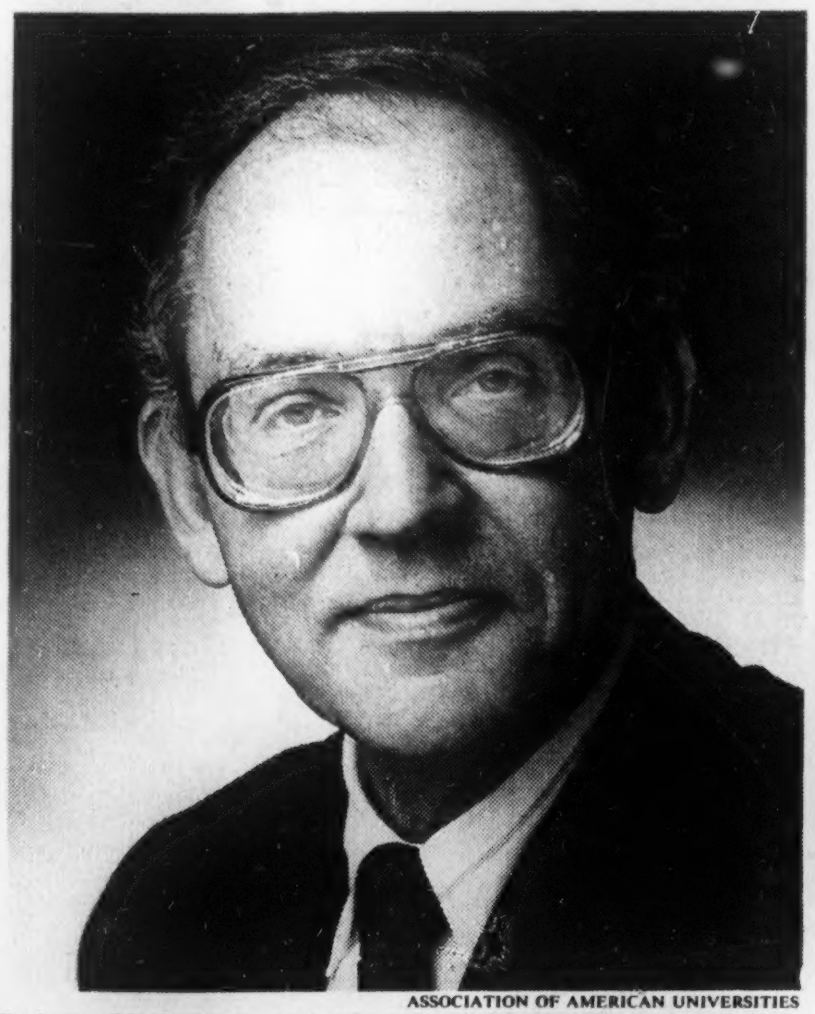
Mr. Winbush said he was considering suing the university.

Mr. Flower, who did not return telephone calls last week, has said he is willing to negotiate with minority students and professors about other concerns, but that his decision on Mr. Winbush is final.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

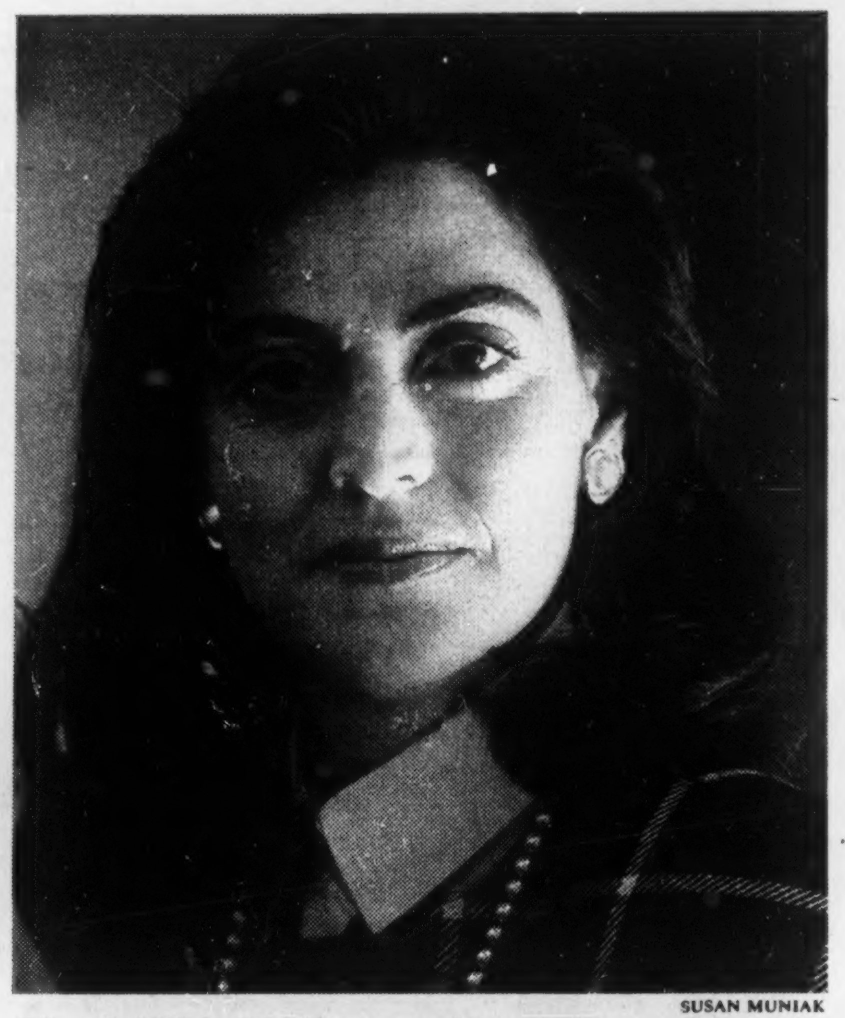
The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Are Contributions to Politicians a Proper Practice for Colleges?



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Robert M. Rosenzweig: Lawmakers "understand that I represent people who are important to them."



SUSAN MUNIAK

Ellen S. Miller: "College presidents, because they are men and women of such stature, don't have to give."

Continued From Page A1

activity is necessary. Joseph H. Hagan, president of Assumption College, says that although he is a Republican, he gave $500 to the reelection campaign of Senator Pell, a Democrat. "We have to support those people who are working actively on behalf of higher education," he says.

Others say higher education should stay out of campaign politics. Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, says he feels increasing pressure to give but does not do so. "Members of Congress don't see me because they think of me as a source of funds," he says. "They understand that I represent people who are important to them and their country."

Critics of the contributions say that increased political activity may be skewing federal priorities. In particular, they say that owners of proprietary schools, who are generous donors, have prevented tough regulation of the schools. The critics also say that giving by supporters of specialized research can lead to a parochial distribution of federal science funds.

Records of 8 Lawmakers

Some critics say giving to campaigns is troublesome even when donors want to promote only policies that the public generally supports, such as increased spending on student aid. Says Ellen S. Miller, director of the Center for Responsive Politics: "The issue isn't whether what a special-interest donor wants is good or bad public policy. The issue is driving lawmakers to look at an issue not on its merits, but to look at whether they are going to get campaign money."

For this story, *The Chronicle* reviewed the campaign-contribution records of eight members of Congress whose roles are important to higher education. The records, which document contributions by individuals and PAC's, covered all of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. They are supposed to list the employers of donors, although in some cases they do not. In the cases of donations by individuals, the money came from the donors' personal funds, rather than from their college or association employers.

Under current law, individuals may give up to $1,000 and PACs up to $5,000 to a candidate in each election. Primaries count as separate elections.

A Total of $127,331

The eight are: Representative Coleman, Representative Ford, Rep. William F. Goodling, Senator Harkin, Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Senator Pell, Senator Simon, and Rep. Pat Williams. All eight lawmakers are running for reelection this year.

Together, they raised at least $127,331 from college employees, the owners of proprietary schools, research organizations, and PAC's affiliated with higher-education groups. The money comes from administrators and faculty members on campuses across the country, including Columbia University, Salve Regina College, Southern Illinois University, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Miami, and Yeshiva University.

A Familiar Pattern

In many respects, higher-education donors are following the patterns of groups that have been giving money to candidates for some time. Almost all of the money goes to incumbents. Senators receive much more than their House colleagues.

In addition, the donations indicate that higher-education donors use techniques that draw attention to their money. The donors are attending fund-raising events together or submitting checks from several people at the same time—a practice known as "bundling." For instance, Senator Harkin's records indicate that he received contributions on the same day from 14 officials of Arizona proprietary schools and on another day from the president, provost, and senior vice-president of Boston University.

Some donors in higher education give to the candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with campus issues. But many say they feel an obligation to help lawmakers who take positions favorable to higher education. Phyllis Franklin, executive director of the Modern Language Association, says she gave $500 to Senator Simon because he had consistently drawn attention to the need for Americans to study foreign languages.

"You can be pristine and pure if you want to, but that's Neanderthal political thinking and it's garbage. Everyone gives except those who are holier than thou."

Others give because they have been helped with problems. Gladys R. Wilson, comptroller of Saint Augustine College, said she had given $500 to Senator Simon because he had put pressure on the Education Department to release Pell Grant money to the college in 1988. The department had been investigating allegations—since dropped—that the college had misused the money, but officials released the funds after Mr. Simon held up a vote on the confirmation of Lauro F. Cavazos as Education Secretary.

"He talked to people and the money was released," says Ms. Wilson.

Many people say they are giving more money to candidates because in past elections key supporters of higher education have been defeated in re-election bids. College officials still talk about the 1980 defeat of John Brademas, who was a Democratic House member from Indiana and is now president of New York University.

Likewise, many advocates for federal spending on science say they decided to get more involved in politics after the 1988 defeat of Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., a Connecticut Republican who had been a stalwart supporter of biomedical research. "That made a lot of people wake up," says Lynn Morrison, director of public policy for the American Federation for Clinical Research. "It shouldn't have been allowed to happen."

Congressional aides say it's about time that administrators and faculty members realized that their supporters can be defeated. One aide, asked about giving by college officials, said: "Just tell me how we can get more."

Says William A. Blakey, a former aide to Senator Simon: "You have to face up to the very simple fact that campaigns cost money. If you want people who are sympathetic to your views, you have to be supportive of them."

Mr. Blakey and others insist, however, that lawmakers don't change their votes because of campaign contributions. Thomas R. Wolanin, an aide to Representative Ford, says that good ideas get heard by Congress, but "in the absence of good ideas, I don't care how much you contribute."

A spokeswoman for Senator Harkin says flatly that contributions make no difference in anything Mr. Harkin does. She says the only people who have an advantage in getting to talk to the Senator are his Iowa constituents.

A spokesman for Senator Simon agrees, saying that the Senator's contributions from educators came after Mr. Simon took various positions and in no case prompted those positions.

People who give money, however, do expect to have better access to lawmakers, and members of Congress acknowledge that the donors generally get it.

In his 1984 book, *The Glass House: Politics and Morality in the Nation's Capital,* Mr. Simon wrote: "Campaign contributors have greater access to policy makers, and access spells votes. . . . When Jane Green comes to me with her views on legislation, she does not need to tell me that she has given me a $1,000 campaign contribution. She knows it and she is reasonably sure I know it."

Some Abuses Documented

Most of the criticism of the way contributions influence policy involves proprietary schools. In the last few years, many newspaper reports and government investigations have documented abuses at such schools, prompting proposals to increase government regulation of the schools.

While some have been enacted, others have been quickly cast aside, largely at the behest of lawmakers such as Senators Pell and Simon and Representative Ford.

College officials complain that the proprietary schools have gained too much influence, in part because of their money. They note that 8 of the 15 members—including all of the most active members—of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee receive PAC money from proprietary schools. School owners are also active individual donors.

Some of the contributors run schools that are generally respected. For instance, several top officials of the Education Management Corporation, which runs a chain of eight art schools, give to members of Congress. The schools have low default rates and good reputations for training students.

Robert E. Knutson, the corporation's chief executive officer, says he gives money to lawmakers who support student aid generally and proprietary schools specifically.

Other active donors to campaigns have less stellar reputations. Senator Simon received $1,000 from Monroe Sullivan, president of Trainco Business School. In 1988, according to the U.S. Education Department, 43 per cent of the school's former students who were expected to begin repaying loans defaulted on them for a total of $4.9-million. Asked about his donations, Mr. Sullivan said: "The press is completely out of control on this issue. They can all go back to their Republican precincts," and then hung up.

Mr. Simon also accepted a $1,000 contribution from Richard H. Otto, president of Catherine College, a Chicago proprietary institution whose students and faculty members have been demanding that Illinois investigate what they say are shoddy programs at the college.

Mr. Otto, who says reports about his college "have not been very fair," says he gives because "the right people do make a difference, and Paul Simon is a very compassionate man."

Jeanne Allen, education-policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, says members of Congress "defend proprietaries because they pay for their war chests."

Ms. Allen says that when she worked in the Education Department during the Reagan Administration, proprietary-school representatives told her they would block efforts to regulate their institutions. "They made it very clear they would raise hell on the Hill and that they had connections on the Hill."

She adds: "Senators should look at their pocketbooks. They should see if their money is guiding their lawmaking."

'This Is All About Money'

Mr. Rosenzweig of the Association of American Universities says he does not believe lawmakers are selling votes. But he says the proprietary schools are "obviously trying to buy something they can't get otherwise."

The schools' owners say the criticisms are unfair. Says Mr. Otto: "This is all about money. The proprietary schools have grown in recent years and therefore their students have used more funding. That has not made the schools popular with other sectors of higher education."

Mr. Blakey, the former aide to Mr. Simon, now works for a law firm that represents proprietary schools. He notes that the Senator has been a strong supporter of other sectors of higher education—such as historically black colleges—even though he has never received financial support from them.

Mr. Blakey says the critics should stop talking about proprietary schools and instead recognize their obligation to help supporters of student aid. "Pell and Simon are in the toughest races of their lives," he says, adding that everyone in higher education should be grateful to those who are giving to the Senators' campaigns.

"You can stand over there and be pristine and pure if you want to, but that's Neanderthal political thinking and it's garbage," Mr. Blakey says. "Everyone gives except those who are holier than thou."

A less bitter debate is going on over the role of contributions to those who set federal research policy. There the fear is that contributions tend to come from supporters of specialized research rather than those seeking to increase spending on research as a whole.

'He Was Very Important'

Contributions to Senator Harkin's campaign are a case in point. Few of the donors contacted say they were motivated by broad research issues. Instead, they were interested in a particular part of the National Institutes of Health.

For instance, Mr. Harkin received contributions from officials of the American Association for Dental Research and the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Mr. Harkin also received numerous donations from scholars who conduct research on hearing. Most say they gave because Mr. Harkin was instrumental last year in creating a new institute at the N.I.H. to study hearing disorders.

Says Dale H. Rice, chairman of otolaryngology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine: "All of us in academic otolaryngology felt he was very important in getting the new institute funded, so it's important to us that he succeed in his campaign."

Science-policy experts praise Mr. Harkin for generally avoiding special interests in preparing the Senate version of the N.I.H. budget. Where he has personal priorities, they say, they are not related to money. Mr. Harkin has worked on behalf of hearing disorders for years because his brother is deaf.

Still, the experts worry that giving by subsets of science may "balkanize" research policy.

Says Ms. Morrison of the American Federation for Clinical Research: "It's a very dangerous thing to have research decisions made on which disease is the more politically well-heeled segment of the community."

Dr. Rice says it would be better if scientists gave money to candidates to encourage more research spending as a whole, but he says that won't happen until scientists can agree on priorities. "And trying to get a group to agree on something like that is like trying to herd cats," he says.

Many of those who give say they wish they didn't have to, but feel they have no choice. A common refrain among people interviewed for this story—many of whom did not want to be identified—was that, with the federal budget so tight, they could not afford to risk offending or losing lawmakers who have been their advocates.

Ms. Miller, of the Center for Responsive Politics, rejects that argument. She says: "People like college presidents, because they are men and women of such stature, don't have to give. They could continue to have access because of their stature and lend credibility to the effort to change the system." ■

Financial Crisis Threatens Nation's Largest Guarantor of Student Loans

Continued From Page A17

that the department was involved in discussions with other "entities" about possible solutions that would either stabilize HEAF's financial footing or transfer its obligations to other parties. Mr. Sanders said the government would not relax regulations or provide federal funds as a means of making HEAF more attractive to potential buyers.

Officials at HEAF declined to comment on any negotiations. "We earnestly believe it is best that we not speculate on how these problems might be resolved or who might be involved," the company said in a written statement.

If the parties failed to reach a deal and HEAF collapsed, Education Department officials said, the government would not be legally obliged to meet HEAF's obligations to bankers. If it did not, many bankers could be expected to question the dependability of the entire guarantee system and drop out of the student-loan business—possibly restricting the availability of student loans for needy students.

"We're convinced that the availability of loans this fall, especially for four-year schools, will not be adversely affected."

Acknowledging that such a scenario could cause the loan programs to crumble, Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos gave his word last week that the Education Department would go beyond its legal obligations and back all loans guaranteed by HEAF even if the company folded.

"While HEAF's problems are serious to that organization, they do not threaten the integrity of the nationwide guaranteed-student-loan programs or the loans now guaranteed by HEAF," Mr. Cavazos said at a news conference.

John E. Dean, special counsel to the Consumers Bankers Association, said the Secretary had provided the reassurance that bankers needed. "You're not going to see a mass lender exodus from the programs," Mr. Dean said.

"We're convinced that the availability of loans this fall, especially for four-year schools, will not be adversely affected," Mr. Dean added. "They're absolutely positively going to get loans this fall."

Mr. Dean said many bankers had already been investigating the financial health of guarantee agencies and directing their business to the strongest ones. That practice will become more popular in light of the problems at HEAF, he predicted.

Concern Over Confidence

The outcome of the HEAF situation could be important as a precedent for how the government will handle the other guarantee agencies that it said are in trouble, student-aid analysts said.

Aid administrators were most worried last week about maintaining public confidence in—and political support for—the loan programs. The administrators said they were glad to hear that bankers were accepting the Secretary's assurances, but they said they were concerned that parents might become alarmed by reports of a "crisis" in the student-loan industry.

Francine L. Andrea, university director of financial assistance at Drew University, said aid administrators were "intrigued" by the HEAF situation but were not worried about any disruption in processing student loans. "I think most people are more concerned about how parents may react because they may overreact," she added.

©1990 MARK REINSTEIN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Under Secretary of Education Ted Sanders: Five or six other guarantee agencies are having financial difficulties.

On Capitol Hill, supporters of higher education were monitoring the discussion of HEAF's problems and considering what steps might be needed to increase public confidence in the loan programs.

Thomas R. Wolanin, an aide to Rep. William D. Ford, said he expected Congress to propose legislation only if HEAF's problems caused bankers to leave the program. Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat, is one of the primary architects of the federal loan programs.

If lenders dropped out of the programs, Mr. Wolanin said, Congress would have several options for shoring up the guarantee agencies. It could permit an increase in the fees that agencies are allowed to charge borrowers, or it could raise the amount of money that the agencies may keep in reserve, he said.

Reserve funds have been a controversial topic among guarantee agencies since Congress decided in the course of deficit-reduction negotiations in 1987 that the agencies were holding excess funds, which Congress wanted to use to cut the federal deficit. The resulting law required agencies to repay up to $250-million to the government.

Guarantee-agency officials argued in several lawsuits that the reserve funds belonged to the agencies and that losing them would create financial hardships. But the law has been upheld by the courts.

Last week, at least one influential member of Congress questioned why the Education Department had not acted to head off the problems at HEAF before the company reached the brink of bankruptcy.

'More Than Assurances'

Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the Senate education subcommittee, blamed the Reagan Administration for inadequate oversight of schools, banks, and guarantee agencies. And he called for a quick resolution to HEAF's problems.

"What we need now is more than assurances," Senator Pell said. "We need a concrete proposal from the department and we need it soon to quell concerns about the viability and health of the Stafford Student Loan program."

An Education Department spokeswoman said the department would not respond to the Senator's statements.

Senator Pell's subcommittee scheduled a hearing for this week to investigate the problems at HEAF. The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was to hold a hearing last Friday to examine the structure of the student-loan programs.

College lobbyists, meanwhile, were concerned that HEAF's problems would give student-loan programs a black eye on Capitol Hill. The programs could be a particularly vulnerable target for lawmakers who are sensitive to criticism that they were slow to react to the multi-billion-dollar savings-and-loan problem, lobbyists said.

Becky H. Timmons, director of Congressional liaison at the American Council on Education, said she worried that the furor could hurt the loan programs in budget talks under way between the Administration and Congressional leaders. "If they react to this on the basis of emotion rather than logic, they could do anything," she said. ■

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **Sen. Kennedy opposes a plan to reserve grants for freshmen**
- **Arts endowment faces new effort to apply content restrictions**

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has told student-aid administrators that he opposes a proposal to reserve federal grant money for freshmen and sophomores.

Mr. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who heads the Senate committee with jurisdiction over education, told a meeting of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators that such a plan could lead to "segregation" in higher education.

Mr. Kennedy said he would oppose the proposal during next year's reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. He is worried, he said, that the prospect of large loans for their third and fourth years of classes would encourage needy students to attend community colleges or trade schools rather than four-year colleges.

The Senator's stance is at odds with that of Rep. William D. Ford, the Michigan Democrat who will be influential in reauthorizing the law in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ford backs giving larger grants to freshmen and sophomores as a way of cutting defaults on loans, many of which occur because students leave college or trade schools in their first year.

—THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

■

The National Endowment for the Arts now appears to be facing assaults from two legislative sides.

While leaders in the House of Representatives and the Senate continue to discuss controversial legislation reauthorizing the endowment for three to five years, other members of Congress made it clear last week that they would try to place content-based restrictions on the agency by attaching amendments to the new one-year spending bill for the endowment. The arts endowment and its sibling agency, the National Endowment for the Humanities, currently are barred from supporting work that may be considered obscene.

That restriction was placed on the endowments last summer during consideration of the fiscal 1990 spending bill for the agencies.

A leading House Republican, Ralph Regula of Ohio, said last week that if the reauthorization bill did not move ahead, he would favor attaching restrictions to the spending bill.

The full House had been tentatively scheduled to take up the reauthorization bill for the endowments last week, but that debate has now been postponed until at least September while Congressional leaders attempt to work out some agreement on how proposed amendments will be handled.

—CHRISTOPHER MYERS

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

August 8, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVI, Number 47

News Summary

A Special Pull-Out Section
EVENTS IN ACADEME
FALL-WINTER 1990-91
Follows Page A18

Articles on inside pages

Scientists differ about the goals of a federal program to emphasize research on the human brain: Page A5.

Graduate students on a growing number of campuses are campaigning to organize unions: Page A9.

A Yale University plan to cut the time it takes to earn a doctorate has angered professors and graduate students alike: Page A9.

The nation's governors and the White House have agreed to form a panel to track the progress of education reform: Page A13.

As universities and industry continue to promote biotechnology, states are pushing regulations to insure such research is safe: Page A13.

Corporate contributions to higher education and other non-profit enterprises totaled $6.45-billion in 1989, a report says: Page A23.

The U. of Arkansas jumped to the Southeastern Conference, a move that some officials said could start a flurry of realignment among the biggest sports programs: Page A27.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-36**
Athletics	A27-29
Books	A7
Business & Philanthropy	A23-24
Computers	A12
Deaths	A35
Fact File	A23
Gazette	A34
Government & Politics	A13-19
Grants	A24
International	A30-33
Personal & Professional	A9-12
Scholarship	A5-8
Students	A25-26
SECTION 2	**Follows Page C16**
Bulletin Board	B5-35
End Paper	B36
Opinion & Letters	B1-4
SECTION 3	**Follows Page A18**
Athletics Meetings	C27
Coming Events	C8
Deadlines	C28

Gene-Therapy Trials in Human Subjects Backed by NIH Panel

By DAVID L. WHEELER

BETHESDA, MD.

Two human gene-therapy experiments won important regulatory approval here last week, in a step that will add the alteration of genes in human cells to the repertoire of treatments that can be used to fight disease.

"This is truly a historic moment," said Gerard J. McGarrity, chairman of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, the National Institutes of Health panel that granted permission for the experiments to proceed.

"The potential for human gene therapy is finally being realized."

Using gene therapy, scientists hope to manipulate the body's own biological processes, repairing cells that do not function correctly and triggering the production of enzymes, growth factors, and other biological substances.

FDA Approval Required

Both of the experiments approved by the panel still must obtain the permission of the acting N.I.H. director before they can proceed, but directors in the past have generally deferred to the committee's expertise.

Both proposals will also have to be approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

In one of the experiments approved last

Continued on Page A6

$200-Million in Short-Term Aid Enables Student-Loan Fund to Avert Bankruptcy

Colleges call the action inadequate, fear further tumult

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The ailing Higher Education Assistance Foundation got some short-term help last week—a $200-million loan that pulled the company back from the brink of bankruptcy.

Many college officials were dismayed, however, because they viewed the loan as only a temporary response to the serious problems facing HEAF, the nation's largest guarantor of federally insured student loans. Allowing the uncertainty over HEAF's future to continue, they said, could endanger public confidence in the student-loan programs and cause nervous bankers to drop out.

The timing of the bankruptcy scare "couldn't be worse," said Charles B. Saunders, Jr., senior vice-president of the American Council on Education. If reports about HEAF's unsettled future continue, he said, they could lead students to believe that loans are not available for 1990-91.

Mr. Saunders said he was worried that academic 1990-91 could be like 1982-83, when reports about President Reagan's call for deep cuts in student support were blamed for a drop in aid applications. Congress ultimately refused to make those cuts.

Cambodia Struggles to Rebuild Its Higher-Education System

With meager resources, Cambodia is trying to rebuild the academic institutions that were devastated by the Khmer Rouge. Page A30.

'People Are Fearful'

John E. Dean, a lawyer who represents many bankers in the loan programs, said he was worried that lenders would not wait for HEAF's problems to be resolved, deciding instead to leave the student-loan business. So far, bankers have trusted promises from the Education Department that it would protect them in the event of HEAF's bankruptcy, but that trust could diminish over time, Mr. Dean said.

Conflicting federal policies are a chief source of the troubles at some loan-guarantee agencies, officials say: Page A18.

"People are fearful that with the passage of time you never know when a monster's going to pop up from under a stone," he said.

HEAF, a Kansas-based non-profit company, has a loan portfolio of more than $9.6-billion. HEAF and its subsidiaries are among the 55 agencies that reimburse banks for defaulted student loans, and, in

Continued on Page A18

FOR STUDENT INTERNS, A SUMMER BACKSTAGE

© 1990 PAUL BOISVERT, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jennifer Kelley, a 1990 graduate of Saint Michael's College, is one of 13 interns working for the college's summer-theater program. Page A25.

MARGINALIA

This week we're on the home stretch of the summer Marginalia contest—a search for great examination performances. Here is our final selection of winners.

■

From Marylaine Block,
St. Ambrose University

"When you apply for a job, you should not go there wearing your grubbies. Neither should you be wearing your Sunday best. Just a mediocre attire of clothing will be sufficient."

■

From Davina M. Brown,
The Defiance College

"Another factor that affects the development of children is the spacing between siblings. For example, 2 or 3 years is better than some families who have a lot of children with only 2 or 3 months between babies. This is not good."

■

From Donald Edge,
Camden County College

Mr. Edge writes:

"This student essay was written in 20 minutes as one part of the New Jersey Basic Skills Placement Test while I was on leave of absence to serve as Director of Basic Skills Assessment at the New Jersey Department of Higher Education. The essay question asked students to comment on what is good about people in their own generation.

"A copy of this essay was presented to me at a farewell luncheon."

The essay's text:

"Throught history the people have been abused by their rulers and governments. This test is one example of that abuse. Why should we be subjected to such IDIOTICE is beyond me. This test is a waste of our time and our tax money. The State of New Jersey is there to serve the people not abuse them and its powers! I'm disgusted by this whole idea and I imagine that many here feel the same as I do. The people (if they are such) should be run out of office if not shot. I don't give a damn about older people or younger people and refuse to consider myself either. But, since we are all victims in one form or another and since I have been threaten with non-graduation, I am here. You can push me around, but you can't make me think!!! THE END"

■

On that note we write THE END to the summer Marginalia contest. Thanks to all who entered. Each person whose entry appeared in this space will receive a copy of the 1991 edition of *The Almanac of Higher Education,* prepared by the editors of *The Chronicle* and (after updating to reflect the results of this fall's elections) to be published early in 1991 by the University of Chicago Press.

—C.G.

In Brief

Applications Increase at Veterinary Schools

EAST LANSING, MICH. — The number of students applying to veterinary colleges has increased for the first time in a decade, according to a survey conducted for the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

The survey found that 3,955 people had applied to the nation's 27 veterinary colleges for the coming academic year, nearly a 1-per-cent increase over last year's 3,922 applicants.

The increase may indicate the reversal of a trend in which the number of students entering the profession steadily declined, said John B. Tasker, dean of the Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Mr. Tasker has conducted the annual survey for the past 10 years.

When his first study was conducted in 1980, the number of applicants was 7,286. Although that number has dropped significantly, Mr. Tasker said, the current increase is "encouraging."

The survey found that the number of first-time applicants had increased by 5 per cent, or 155 people. The survey also found that female applicants made up 62 per cent of the total.

The survey showed a decline, however, in applications from blacks and Hispanics.

Court Upholds Ruling in Free-Speech Case

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Supreme Court has upheld a lower court's ruling that officials of the San Diego Community College District violated the free-speech rights of a drama teacher and a student in 1986 by canceling a play they were preparing to stage.

The play, *Split Second,* was about a black policeman who killed a white suspect, and it contained vulgar language and racial slurs.

A trial of a black man for killing a white police officer was in progress in San Diego at the time, and college officials said they feared the play would inflame the community.

Alan DiBona, a drama instructor at the Educational Cultural Complex, the college district's continuing-education facility, and a student involved in the production sued the district. The California Court of Appeal ruled the cancellation violated their First Amendment rights, saying that college officials "were merely concerned with avoiding the discomfort and unpleasantness" the play might have caused.

The lawyer for the college district argued that the ruling would undermine the authority of college administrators.

Texas Puts Off Adopting Controversial Course

AUSTIN, TEX.—A revamped English course at the University of Texas that would have focused on racial, sexual, and ethnic diversity caused such a furor that administrators decided last month to postpone its adoption for one year.

The writing course, which is required of all freshmen students, would have been revised to allow students to read landmark civil-rights cases and write essays about them.

The changes in the course were proposed after months of student-led protests this spring calling for a greater emphasis on cultural diversity in the curriculum. One of the students' demands was a required course on diversity.

A seven-member committee began designing such a course, but the task proved divisive. Two committee members resigned in protest, and 56 faculty members took out newspaper advertisements opposing the changes.

Some of the course's detractors said it amounted to an exercise in political indoctrination. Joseph E. Kruppa, chairman of the English department, called that charge "nonsense." He said the aim of such a course would be to teach writing skills while getting stu-

University Asked to Rethink Plans for Artwork

WASHINGTON

A trustee of the University of the District of Columbia has asked the board to reconsider its plans for a $1.6-million renovation of the institution's Carnegie Library to house a controversial work of art.

The work, "The Dinner Party" by the feminist artist Judy Chicago, is a large display that incorporates sexual imagery in presenting a symbolic history of women. The work had been offered to the university as a gift by the artist (*The Chronicle,* August 1). However, the acceptance of the gift has been sharply criticized by faculty members and administrators, who question the cost of the renovations as well as the artistic value of the work itself.

The trustee, Joseph Webb, has asked the board's chairman, Nira Hardon Long, to call a special meeting to discuss the full cost of displaying the artwork. The trustees had unanimously agreed to pay $80,000 to clean the artwork and transport it from California. But many trustees, like Mr. Webb, were unaware that the renovation—at a cost of $1.6-million—would be necessary to display the gift. Mr. Webb said he was concerned about the proposed donation because it had been criticized by members of Congress, which provides funds to support the District's budget.

The House of Representatives voted last month to cut $1.6-million from the university's operating budget. And members of the Senate Appropriations Committee scolded university officials for recent actions—including issuing payroll checks late. A committee report said the actions "do not represent adequate stewardship of university resources." The committee has ordered university officials to report to it quarterly on the institution's financial situation.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Selective Public Institutions Expect a Slight Increase in New Students; Private Colleges Foresee a Decline

By ROBIN WILSON

Some of the nation's most competitive public universities will increase their freshman enrollments only slightly this fall, while many of the country's most prestigious private colleges expect to enroll fewer new students this year than they did in academic 1989-90.

Those are the findings of an annual survey by Peterson's Guides that gives one of the first glimpses of enrollment trends in academic 1990-91. The survey included 139 of the nation's most selective colleges and universities, including 23 public universities and 116 private institutions.

The public universities say they expect an increase of 1.2 per cent in the number of new students this year, while private institutions expect a decline of 1.3 per cent. All colleges are facing stiffer competition for new students because the number of high-school graduates declined this year by about 6 per cent.

More Attention to Costs

College admissions officers say students and their parents are choosing public institutions over private colleges because they are paying more attention to costs.

Thomas F. Willoughby, director of admission at Drake University, says his institution will see a 3.5-per-cent decline in freshman enrollment in academic 1990-91. Drake was one of the institutions in the Peterson's survey. "We've noticed we have come closer to a tolerance level for cost in the class we're enrolling this fall," Mr. Willoughby says. "We have students telling our people that Drake was their first-choice institution, but that it was not the first choice of their parents relative to costs." Drake will charge about $14,300 for tuition and room and board this coming year.

Says Thomas S. Anthony, dean of admissions at Colgate University: "Money is very much a factor this year. As the economy continues to deteriorate, I wouldn't be surprised that families are saying, 'Gee, should we undertake a four-year private-college commitment at this point?' "

> **"I wouldn't be surprised that families are saying, 'Gee, should we undertake a college commitment at this point?' "**

Colgate will enroll about 700 freshmen this fall, the same number as last year, says Mr. Anthony. He says more students this year accepted the college's offers of financial aid. Colgate will charge $19,845 for tuition and room and board this year. Geoffrey D. Gould, director of admissions at the State University of New York at Binghamton, says his campus plans to enroll 7.6 per cent more freshmen this fall. "The combination of academic excellence within an affordable price range makes us attractive," he says. Tuition and room and board for New York residents will run $5,673 in 1990-91.

More Transfer Students

The colleges in last month's survey were chosen from the 322 found in *Peterson's Guide to Competitive Colleges.* Admissions officers at some of the institutions say they are keeping their enrollments stable by accepting a higher proportion of their applicants and by enrolling more transfer students.

In addition, 70 per cent of the institutions surveyed reported an increase in applications from minority students. But some of the institutions reported that they would not actually enroll more students from minority groups.

"I'm finding it incredibly competitive in terms of converting an admitted minority student to an enrolled minority student," says Drake's Mr. Willoughby. "There has been incredible funding from some of our competitors to pay for the expenses of minority students." ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Give & Take

Christopher F. Edley plans to retire from the presidency of the United Negro College Fund, leaving the organization without a leader only five months after it began its most ambitious fund-raising campaign.

According to statements from U.N.C.F. officials, Mr. Edley will step down by December 31 for health reasons.

Mr. Edley, who is 62 years old, was not available for an interview. He told a newspaper reporter that his doctors had been urging him to reduce tension. He is reported to have undergone heart surgery seven years ago.

C. Adrienne Rhodes, director of communications at U.N.C.F., said Mr. Edley had been planning for the past two years to leave at this time. "Now he's finally doing it," she said.

A search for his successor is under way, and the board of directors hopes to name a new president by October, she said.

Last March the fund got a four-year, $250-million drive off to an impressive start with a $50-million challenge gift from Walter H. Annenberg, the publishing magnate.

But since then, the campaign, "Campaign 2000: An Investment in America's Future," has had difficulty recruiting a national chairman. Fund officials said in April that they soon hoped to announce a choice. Ms. Rhodes said last week that a chairman had now been identified, but that the group was still not ready to announce the person's name.

"Fund-raising for U.N.C.F. in general is going well and steadily increasing," Ms. Rhodes said. As part of its annual fund-raising drive, the organization raised $48.6-million between April 1, 1989 and March 31, 1990, she said, compared with $45.8-million the previous year. The $250-million capital campaign is a separate effort from the annual drive.

■

The president of the University of Rochester, G. Dennis O'Brien, has offered an olive branch to miffed members of the class of 1965.

Some alumni were angered by Mr. O'Brien's lukewarm response to their fund-raising efforts, which garnered $50,000 (*The Chronicle*, July 5). According to those who attended the check-acceptance ceremony at their 25th reunion in June, Mr. O'Brien told the assembled alumni that their contribution was "not worthy of you."

In a letter of apology published in *The Rochester Times-Union*, Mr. O'Brien wrote: "I personally and the University are very grateful for the Class of '65 gift: one that is sizable, generous, and evidence of the strong loyalty of many class members."

He added: "My apologies for a misunderstanding which I obviously caused, and my unequivocal thanks to all participants."

Business & Philanthropy

Companies' Gifts to Colleges, Other Non-Profit Groups Top $6.45-Billion for 1989, New Estimate Indicates

Revision based on IRS findings that 1986 tax-law changes did not depress corporate contributions

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

Corporations contributed more than $2.6-billion to education in 1989, and their gifts to all non-profit groups exceeded $6.45-billion, according to a new estimate.

The Council for Aid to Education, citing new data compiled by the Internal Revenue Service, reported that the nation's companies had given $6.16-billion to charitable causes in 1987. That amount is about $1.6- billion, or 35 per cent, more than the $4.6-billion the council had projected.

As a result, the council has revised upward its estimates for total corporate philanthropy through 1990.

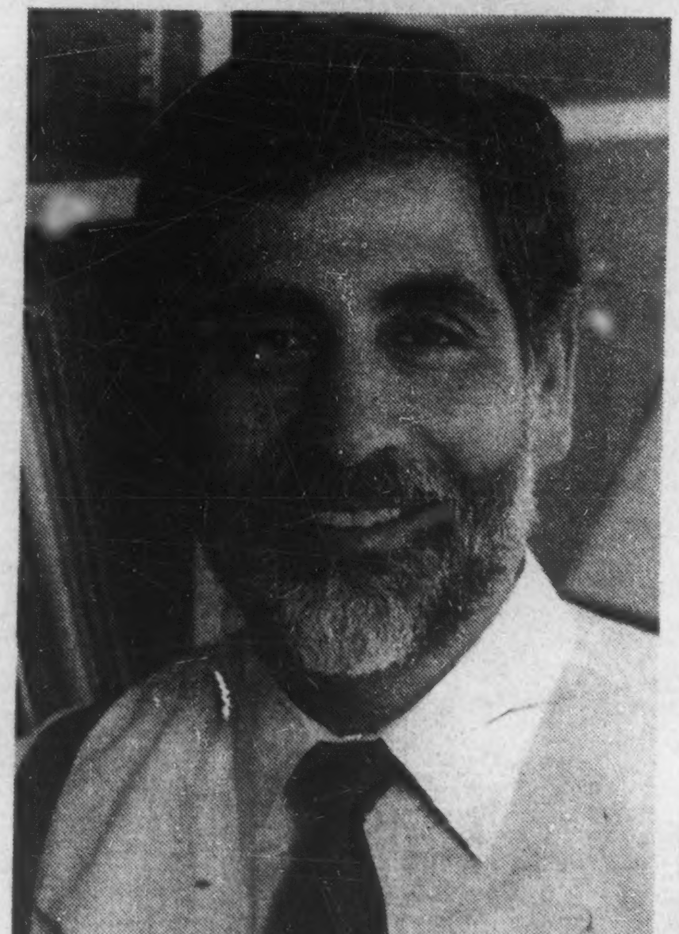
The new figures came as part of C.F.A.E.'s annual survey of corporate giving to education. Because the I.R.S. compilations trail current data by three years, the council relies heavily on its own economic projections of corporate giving patterns, based on information provided by a sample of companies in making up its survey.

Forecasting modest growth, the council now estimates that total corporate gifts exceeded $6.26 billion in 1988 and $6.45 billion in 1989. Education's share of those amounts is estimated to be $2.65 billion, up from the council's previous estimate of $2.05 billion for 1988 and $2.75 billion for 1989. Based on preliminary information, the council estimates that total corporate giving will reach about $6.8 billion in 1990.

'The Corporations Surprised Us'

Arnold R. Shore, the council's president, said the higher number had surprised officials of his organization. He said they had been anticipating that corporate contributions would level off sharply as a result of federal tax-reform measures enacted in 1986.

Previously the council estimated those figures at $1.95-billion and $2.05-billion, respectively. Council officials now estimate total contributions of around $6.3-billion in 1988 and $6.45-billion in 1989, based on the new data.



© 1990 G. STEVE JORDAN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Arnold R. Shore: "Their support continued at a strong rate, even though companies had told us that they were expecting that their own contributions would level off."

"The corporations surprised us," Mr. Shore said. "The growth in their support continued at a steady and strong rate, even though companies had told us that they were expecting that their own contributions would level off."

Mr. Shore said another reason the estimates may have been off this year was that the number of companies participating in the survey had declined. This year, 333 companies participated in the survey, down from about 700 in the late 1970's, he said.

More to Pre-Collegiate Education

Meanwhile, information based on the council's own sample of large corporations, also reported in the survey, suggests that companies are continuing to direct an increasing share of money to pre-collegiate education. Corporate support of public and private schools rose to 10.5 per cent of all company giving in 1989, up from 8.8 per cent the previous year and 6 per cent in 1987.

Higher education still receives the largest portion of companies' gifts to education.

In January the council estimated that the proportion of corporate contributions going to higher education had dropped from about 70 per cent of all education gifts in 1987 to 64 per cent in 1988. (*The Chronicle*, January 24).

The council's survey found that corporate support of higher education had rebounded to 69 per cent of all company gifts to education in 1989.

At the same time, however, the survey found that a declining proportion of corporate giving was going to such education-related organizations as the American Council on Education and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

While gifts to such organizations made up more than 27 per cent of corporate gifts to education in 1988, that figure fell to 20.5 per cent in 1989. The council's data were based on a sample of 356 companies in 1988 and 333 companies in 1989.

Council officials emphasized that the new money directed to pre-college education did not appear to be coming at the expense of gifts to higher education, but they acknowledged that gifts to education's "umbrella" organizations might be suffering as a result.

The experience of at least one development official at a large corporation seems to bear out their views.

Paul M. Ostergard, vice-president and

Continued on Following Page

Corporate Gifts to Education

	Total corporate contributions	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1977	$665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3	0.33	37.4
1979	880,000,000	+12.8	0.34	38.5
1980	980,000,000	+11.4	0.41	41.5
1981	1,090,000,000	+11.2	0.48	43.4
1982	1,250,000,000	+14.7	0.74	43.0
1983	1,525,000,000	+22.0	0.73	42.0
1984	1,700,000,000	+11.5	0.71	41.9
1985	1,875,000,000	+10.3	0.84	41.9
1986	2,200,000,000	+17.3	0.99	42.5
1987	2,500,000,000	+13.6	0.91	40.6
1988*	2,650,000,000	+ 6.0	0.84	42.3
1989*	2,750,000,000	+ 3.8	0.89	42.6

Allocations From 333 Corporations in 1989

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$318,373,000	53.5%
Matching gifts *	92,831,000	15.6
Subtotal	411,204,000	69.1
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support and other	53,083,000	8.9
Matching gifts *	9,406,000	1.6
Subtotal	62,489,000	10.5
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	35,933,000	6.0
Scholarships and fellowships	40,468,000	6.8
Other	45,385,000	7.6
Subtotal	121,786,000	20.4
Total allocated	595,479,000	100.0
Unallocated	109,830,000	
Total	**$705,309,000**	

* Estimate

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Corporate Gifts for 1989 Estimated at $6.45-Billion

Continued From Preceding Page

director of contributions at Citibank, said that companies were leaning away from donating funds to educational organizations. "It's because people want to have more of a direct impact," he said, "—more of a direct relationship with the donee."

The most popular gifts now include direct donations to inner-city school systems and to programs that advocate dramatic public-school reforms.

Last year, for example, Citibank gave $3-million to an organization called the Coalition of Essential Schools. The program, affiliated with Brown University, supports reforms such as encouraging children to take an active role in the educational process and teachers to become "coaches."

A 10-Year Campaign

Reasons for the increased giving to school-related programs include corporate leaders' rising commitment to improving the quality of education received by American school-age children, Mr. Ostergard said. Some corporate contribution officers pointed out that since the Education Department published "A Nation At Risk" in 1983, some 200 reports have crossed their desks documenting the poor performance of American students compared with those in other industrialized countries

Last year, large companies launched an organized effort to increase their gifts to school programs. A group called the Business Roundtable, composed of the heads of 200 of the country's largest companies, agreed to participate in a 10-year campaign to improve schools.

Mr. Ostergard, whose $23-million annual corporate gift program at Citibank is the 25th largest among American corporations, has watched his company's contributions to education skyrocket in recent years. Surging from $2.6-million in 1985 to $9.1-million in 1989, education is now the "fastest-growing of all our categories of giving," Mr. Ostergard said.Citibank recently committed $20-million to a program of improving public schools.

Within that category, gifts to programs geared to improving elementary and secondary education have accounted for "almost all" of that growth, Mr. Ostergard said. "K[indergarten] through 12[th grade] is where a lot of the action is taking place."

A 'Plateau' in Giving

Many large corporations, like Citibank and the General Electric Company, Mr. Ostergard's former employer, still consider higher education a philanthropic priority, he said, noting that General Electric announced last year a $10-million program to encourage minority and female students to obtain doctoral degrees.

David R. Morgan, director of research at the council, said its officials had projected that a "plateau" in corporate giving would occur around 1986. The council's latest study indicates the plateau began in 1988, he said, and that it is higher and later than they originally estimated it would be.

The council now plans to release its survey in the summer of each year, starting with this report.

The complete report, "Corporate Support of Education 1989," will be available at no cost in late August from the C.F.A.E., 51 Madison Avenue, Suite 2200, New York, NY 10010. ■

"100% American political process, warts and all."

The Philadelphia Inquirer Magazine
August 14, 1988

When it comes to C-SPAN's election coverage, Robin Warshaw of *The Philadelphia Inquirer Magazine* said it best. With cable's public affairs network, you can see political events unfold as C-SPAN's unblinking cameras travel from state to state — bringing you Election '90 coverage from start to finish.

Listen and watch as the candidates debate, make speeches, appear in campaign spots, give interviews, and participate in roundtable discussions with journalists, campaign staffers and political consultants. By the time election day arrives in November, you will already be familiar with the key gubernatorial, Senate and House races taking place all over the country.

So tune in to C-SPAN this election season. We're the only network that specializes in bringing you the politicians, the places and the process.

Election '90 Coverage - Sundays at 9:30 pm ET/
6:30 pm PT, 12:30 am ET/
9:30 pm PT
Call-in Program - Mondays starting September 10
6:30 pm ET/3:30 pm PT
Debate Coverage - Mondays starting September 10
8:00 pm ET/5:00 pm PT

C-SPAN

Open to the Public

C-SPAN is a public service of the cable television industry.

Private Grants and Gifts

BANKAMERICA FOUNDATION
Bank of America Center
Department 3246, P.O. Box 37000
San Francisco 94137

Facilities. For an academic building for the school of business administration: $1-million to U. of Southern California.

KATHLEEN PRICE AND JOSEPH M. BRYAN FAMILY FOUNDATION
One North Pointe, Suite 170
3101 North Elm Street
Greensboro, N.C. 27408

Faculty. For programs of faculty development: $100,000 to Elon College.

Support. For the Learning Resource Center: $200,000 to U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

ARTHUR VINING DAVIS FOUNDATIONS
645 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Fla. 32204

Facilities. For renovation projects: $100,000 to Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

—For the new library: $125,000 to Augustana College (Ill.).

JOSEPH DROWN FOUNDATION
10900 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 90024

Science. For postdoctoral fellowships in molecular neurobiology: $93,000 to California Institute of Technology.

JESSIE BALL duPONT RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND
Florida National Bank Tower
225 Water Street, Suite 1200
Jacksonville, Fla. 32202-4424

American studies. For the Junior Year Program in American Culture and Society: $178,543 to Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Environment. For environmental internships, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation: $100,000 to Washington College (Md.).

International studies. For a Russian-studies program: $250,000 to Stetson U.

Minorities. For the Program for Institutional Change, an effort to increase minority representation in the student body and on the faculty: $157,964 to Lynchburg College.

—For a Minority Student Summer Outreach program: $200,000 to U. of the South.

Social work. To train students in rural church-community work: $125,000 to Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Teaching. For an upper-level seminar designed to foster critical thinking: $151,200 to Meredith College.

LLOYD A. FRY FOUNDATION
135 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 60603

Education. For a community-based program in reading and writing at 10 inner-city Chicago elementary schools: $115,000 to DePaul U.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST FOUNDATION
888 Seventh Avenue
New York 10106-0057

Libraries. For a new teaching library: $250,000 to U. of Southern California.

WILLIAM AND FLORA HEWLETT FOUNDATION
525 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, Cal. 94025

Faculty. For programs of faculty development: $250,000 to Bucknell U.

JAMES L. STAMPS FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 250, Downey, Cal. 90241

Facilities. To buy property adjacent to the campus: $100,000 to Biola U.

GIFTS & BEQUESTS

Harvard University. For a professorship of cancer prevention: $2-million from Dr. and Mrs. F. Otto Haas.

Illinois Institute of Technology. For the library on the Wheaton, Ill., campus: $1-million from Louis W. Beigler.

Side-lines

The cases of two universities that could receive the National Collegiate Athletic Association's "death penalty" will be heard by the association's infractions committee this weekend.

Officials from the Universities of Florida and Illinois at Urbana-Champaign will appear before the Committee on Infractions in Colorado Springs. The panel meets several times a year, but rarely has it heard two such highly publicized cases in one session.

Both universities have been in hot water with the N.C.A.A. for several years, and both conceivably could be slapped with the death penalty, which can suspend teams for up to two years if they are found guilty of major violations twice in five years. The infractions committee has used the penalty only once in five years, against Southern Methodist University football in 1987.

Florida's football program was placed on probation in 1984. This time around, the N.C.A.A. officially charged Florida in April with 10 violations in its football and men's basketball programs, and the university admitted to several of the charges in its response last month. But Florida officials also disputed allegations that the university had failed to monitor the sports program effectively, arguing that the violations occurred despite an aggressive compliance program instituted when the university was last punished by the N.C.A.A. in 1984.

The N.C.A.A. charge of "lack of institutional control" has become a key indicator in recent decisions by the infractions panel. Typically, if its members believe the violations were isolated and that the university vigorously investigated charges once they emerged, lighter sanctions are imposed. Conversely, if the committee finds that college officials knew about wrongdoing—or should have known, if they had effectively monitored the sports program—harsh penalties tend to follow.

While Florida made public its response to the N.C.A.A., clearly indicating its strategy for answering the charges, Illinois has fought successfully to keep its 900-page document private, so its approach is a mystery. The university, whose football team was punished by the N.C.A.A. in 1988, was accused in February of 11 violations of N.C.A.A. rules, including offering large cash payments and cars to prospective basketball players.

The panel is expected to announce its decisions in the two cases in early September.

■

As if anyone needed more proof about the growing popularity of the Final Four, college sports' crown jewel, here it is: More people—143,829, to be exact—requested tickets for the 1991 men's basketball championship than ever before. The fans who applied sought a total of 287,500 tickets to the three-game affair in Indianapolis. Only about 24,000 are being allocated to the general public.

Athletics

Pro Football Training Camps on Campuses: Privacy for Teams, Money and Free Publicity for Colleges

24 of 28 NFL members now hold summer practice at college facilities; some have done so for 25 years

Pro Football Summer Training Camps

	N.F.L. Team	Years
Anderson U.	Indianapolis Colts	7
Bryant College	New England Patriots	15
U. of California at Irvine	Los Angeles Rams	1
U. of California at San Diego	San Diego Chargers	15
Dickinson College	Washington Redskins	28
Fairleigh Dickinson U.	New York Giants	3
Hofstra U.	New York Jets	23
Lakeland Community College	Cleveland Browns	9
Mankato State U.	Minnesota Vikings	25
Northern Arizona U.	Phoenix Cardinals	3
U. of Northern Colorado	Denver Broncos	9
St. Edward's U.	Dallas Cowboys	1
Saint Norbert College	Green Bay Packers	33
St. Thomas U.	Miami Dolphins	21
Saint Vincent College and Seminary	Pittsburgh Steelers	24
Sierra College	San Francisco 49ers	9
Southwest Texas State U.	Houston Oilers	3
State U. of New York College at Fredonia	Buffalo Bills	10
U. of Tampa	Tampa Bay Buccaneers	4
West Chester U.	Philadelphia Eagles	11
William Jewell College	Kansas City Chiefs	28
Wilmington College	Cincinnati Bengals	23
U. of Wisconsin at La Crosse	New Orleans Saints	3
U. of Wisconsin at Platteville	Chicago Bears	7

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Summer-session students and conference goers on 24 campuses are sharing the walkways and dining halls this month with, as one college spokesman put it, "huge guys with no necks."

The colleges are playing host this summer to the preseason training camps for National Football League teams. Two colleges—St. Edward's University and the University of California at Irvine—are doing it for the first time. Others, like Dickinson and William Jewell Colleges, have welcomed teams for more than 25 years.

The competition to attract N.F.L. teams can be keen, and colleges are becoming increasingly aggressive players, as all but 4 of the football league's 28 teams spend their summers on campuses. Frequently, business executives in the college community lead the drive by offering financial incentives to lure professional teams and the millions of dollars the teams bring with them.

Officials of the colleges and the teams say they both benefit from the arrangement.

Profits and Free Publicity

The football teams get a compact, fairly private working environment with good facilities and attentive helpers—often students—at a competitive price.

The colleges usually make a profit on the deals, sometimes tens of thousand of dollars. But more important, their officials say, they get reams of free publicity and, frequently, new or refurbished facilities paid for by their cities or by the professional teams. In addition, the colleges are able to hire students or employees whom they would have to lay off during the summer, and to use buildings that might otherwise remain empty.

While the professional teams may sometimes cause problems—from logistical headaches for college personnel to occasional rambunctiousness on the campus or in local bars—the benefits far outweigh them, college officials agree.

"Without any question, it's an entirely winning situation for us," says Larry Lebiecki, assistant chancellor for business affairs at the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse, where the New Orleans Saints are working out for the third summer. (You may wonder why the Saints travel all the way to Wisconsin. The answer, Mr. Lebiecki explains, is to get away from southern Louisiana's heat, humidity, and heavy summer rains.)

The headline in last winter's edition of the St. Edward's University News was not subtle: "THE COWBOYS ARE COMING!" said the newsletter in huge type.

Officials at St. Edward's, a small, private university in Austin, Tex., hoped the Dallas Cowboys would bring a public-relations bonanza with them when they arrived on the campus for the first time this July.

'It Has Exceeded Our Expectations'

So far, the officials haven't been disappointed, says John Lucas, St. Edward's vice-president for enrollment and student services who has been nicknamed the "Cowboy czar" by university employees.

"It has exceeded our expectations in every way," Mr. Lucas says. "I'm looking

Continued on Page A29

U. of Arkansas Switches Conferences; Further Realignment Anticipated

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

The University of Arkansas accepted an invitation last week to join the Southeastern Conference, a move that some sports officials predicted could set off a flurry of realignments in the country's biggest sports programs.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas system voted unanimously to let the university's flagship campus in Fayetteville leave the Southwest Athletic Conference, which it joined as a charter member in 1915.

Arkansas's switch had been widely expected since the Southeastern league announced in May that it was considering adding new members. Arkansas officials let it be known that they were interested in joining the conference.

Last week Chancellor Daniel E. Ferritor gave a "strong, positive recommendation" to the system's president, B. Alan Sugg, that Arkansas accept the Southeastern Conference's offer. Mr. Ferritor said the new league would give Arkansas's teams stronger competition, greater fan interest, and more television revenues than would the Southwest Conference.

Arkansas's faculty athletics committee had endorsed that position unanimously last month.

'A Golden Opportunity'

"The invitation from the Southeastern Conference was in almost every way a golden opportunity," Mr. Ferritor said. "It will excite our fans. Our students will be involved with new challenges and competitions."

Southwest Conference officials said they were disappointed by Arkansas's decision. They said its departure would cause major headaches, including the possibility that the conference would have to renegotiate its $16.5 million, 1990-1995 television contract with Raycom, a company based in Charlotte, N.C., that syndicates sports on television.

But the significance of Arkansas's leap went far beyond the move itself. Rumors about conference switching began in December when the Big Ten Conference invited Pennsylvania State University to become its 11th member, and the university accepted. The speculation became rampant after May's announcement by the Southeastern Conference, which has approached the expansion question most aggressively.

Sports officials had been waiting for the next domino to fall, and Arkansas seemed to be that domino. What happens next is uncertain, but more rumors are flying: The Southeastern is expected to add at least one more member—Florida State University—and possibly others; the Southwest Conference will struggle to keep the University of Texas and Texas A&M Univer-

Continued on Page A29

NFL Camps Bring Money and Publicity to Colleges

Continued From Page A27

out my window right now and there are dozens of satellite trucks and cable all over the campus. We've got a way to meet thousands of people we would never get an introduction to. Shame on us if we can't get our message across then."

The Cowboys, who had trained for 27 summers at California Lutheran University, decided last year to move closer to home—and closer to the home fans.

Edging Out the Competition

The Chamber of Commerce in Austin decided to make a bid for the Cowboys, and asked St. Edward's officials if they would be willing to let the team practice there. University administrators said Yes. Although the Tyler, Tex., Chamber of Commerce offered the Cowboys about $450,000 in financial incentives to lure them to Tyler Junior College, the team chose Austin and St. Edward's.

During negotiations, Austin city officials promised to spend about $200,000 to transform St. Edward's intramural fields into top-notch practice fields. In return, St. Edward's offered to let the city use some of its athletic facilities when the college did not need them.

Southwest Texas State University also got improved facilities three years ago, when the city of San Marcos spent $100,000 on playing fields to help attract the Houston Oilers.

As is the case on most of the campuses that boast N.F.L. training camps, the Cowboys have taken over part of the St. Edward's campus, setting up a mini-city of residence and dining halls and classroom space.

All 24 of the colleges provide housing and training facilities for the N.F.L. teams, except for Saint Norbert College. It houses and feeds the Green Bay Packers, but the team works out at its regular training facility in nearby Green Bay.

St. Edward's, like the other collegiate hosts, employs a few dozen employees that it normally would not hire during the summer. At Wisconsin–La Crosse, about 100 students are hired to meet the Saints' needs.

While the team is on its campus, St. Edward's brings in alumni, high-school counselors, and others for a series of morning receptions tied in to practices.

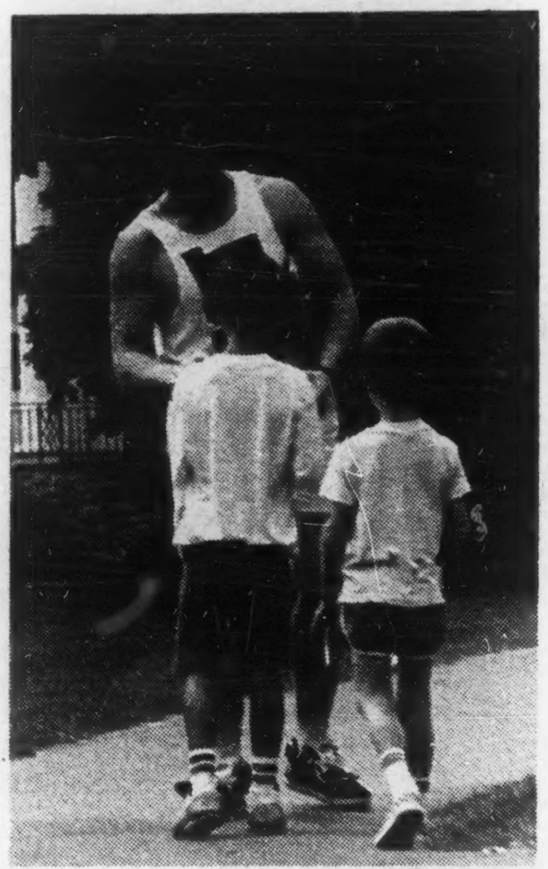
Hobnobbing With Donors

At Bryant College in Smithfield, R.I., where the New England Patriots train, players and coaches hobnob with donors at evening receptions, says William Rupp, the college's director of public information.

"It gives people a good feeling to be up close and personal with the players," says Mr. Rupp. "The players have gotten particularly close to the physical-plant people who maintain the field. They even gave them a game ball in a preseason game."

With the rewards that N.F.L. teams can bring, it is little wonder that colleges are competing to attract the summer camps, college officials and team executives say.

Mr. Lebiecki of Wisconsin–La Crosse notes that four teams train at colleges within a few hundred miles of his campus. He foresees a day when "Wisconsin could very well become the training site for the N.F.L. in the same way that Arizona and Florida have become the spring-training sites for baseball." ■



A member of the Washington Redskins signs autographs for young fans on the campus of Dickinson College.

A. PIERCE BOUNDS

Switch by Arkansas May Signal the Start of Realignments

Continued From Page A27

sity from following Arkansas to the Southeastern; and the Metropolitan Collegiate Athletic Conference, which does not sponsor football as a league sport, has held discussions about becoming a 16-member football conference.

College officials have hypothesized that if enough conference switching goes on, the biggest and richest football programs could realign themselves into just a handful of "super conferences," encompassing about 80 universities and leaving many of the other, less successful members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I-A out in the cold.

The conferences that expand are also likely to be dogged by the accusation that in absorbing new members, they are merely trying to improve their chances of attracting bigger television contracts. Sports officials involved in the realignment talk have said that the discussions are being driven primarily by attempts to reach the greatest number of big television markets.

At a time when many people view big-time, sports-playing universities as greedy, some commentators have said the pursuit of new members in big television markets will only hurt the colleges' reputation. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

What makes CARS the most advanced campus administration computer system?

☑ Information at your fingertips.

CARS links all areas of campus administration. In computer jargon, it is a true relational database. In plain English, that means you have instant, simultaneous access to information from multiple areas, including scheduling, registration, financial aid, accounting, planning, student records and admissions.

☑ Administrative power.

CARS provides advanced administrative capabilities for strategic planning and management control. CARS even gives you automatic exception reporting based on pre-set limits. Any authorized user can generate up-to-the-minute reports, statistical analyses or executive summaries – quickly and without computer trauma.

☑ New ways to generate revenue.

With CARS, you discover new ways to use information to increase enrollment, improve fundraising efforts, develop alumni support and enhance student retention.

☑ Best price/performance.

CARS provides you with the latest in computer technology and hardware. In fact, CARS runs on the high-powered UNIX® system and currently operates on over 25 different computers. No chance of outgrowing CARS – your investment is protected.

Test drive CARS yourself.

Call us today for a personal on-campus demonstration.

CARS INFORMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION

CARS Information Systems Corporation • 4000 Executive Park Drive • Cincinnati, Ohio 45241
(513) 563-4542

UNIX® is a registered trademark of AT&T Bell Laboratories.

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

August 15, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVI, Number 48

News Summary

NOTICE
The next issue of The Chronicle, dated September 5, will be mailed August 31.

Articles on inside pages

An English professor who teaches American literature at Arizona State U. spends summers as a commercial fisherman off Alaska: Page A11.

Tennessee's Governor has shifted the focus of education reform to community colleges: Page A17.

Congress is poised to reauthorize vocational-education programs for five more years: Page A20.

Carthage International College in Illinois will open its doors on a site that was once a campus of Robert Morris College: Page A22.

A program for teen-agers, run by Portland Community College, helps students avoid street gangs and graduate from high school: Page A23.

The N.C.A.A. was attacked in both houses of Congress for its sanctions against two institutions: Page A25.

Forty Chinese students, in a departure from traditional Chinese instruction, have learned about American administrative law by assuming roles in a courtroom drama: Page A27.

Even before Iraq's tanks swept into Kuwait, major problems in education and employment were afflicting the oil-rich sheikdom: Page A27.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-36**
Athletics	A25-26
Books	A9, 13
Business & Philanthropy	A22
Coming Events	A32
Computers	A16
Deadlines	A34
Deaths	A32
Gazette	A31
Government & Politics	A17-20
Grants	A22
International	A27-30
Personal & Professional	A11-16
Scholarship	A5-10
Students	A23-24
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-44**
Arts	B8
Bulletin Board	B10-43
End Paper	B44
Opinion & Letters	B1-6

Delays in Processing New Student Loans Reported in 3 States

Bankers, nervous about finances of guarantor, slow applications

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

College officials in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wyoming last week reported delays in processing student loans as a continuing financial crisis at the Higher Education Assistance Foundation began to take its toll on students and financial-aid offices.

Kansas-based HEAF is one of the largest guarantors of federally backed student loans. A national company that operates in many states, HEAF is designated by the federal government as the primary guarantor for banks in the District of Columbia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

A 1989 deficit-reduction law may bring big cuts in loan defaults, a General Accounting Office report suggests: Page A19.

Talks aimed at finding another organization to take over HEAF continued in Washington last week, but Education Department officials reported no resolution.

The delays in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wyoming were attributed to nervous bankers who put loan applications "on hold." While some were worried about the soundness of the HEAF guarantee, a few banks that use HEAF to mail out their loan checks wanted assurances that money intended for loans would be protected in the event of bankruptcy.

College officials in those states said they expected that students would be allowed to register this fall even if their loans had not yet been processed. But a lengthy delay in loan processing could create cash-flow

Continued on Page A19

As Probe of Tuition Ends Its First Year, Colleges Are Confused, Cautious

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A year ago the Justice Department stunned many leading private colleges with an investigation into the way they set tuition rates—and whether that process violates antitrust laws.

Now, as the investigation draws to a close, college officials are still bewildered.

They insist they have not broken the law, and they say that the inquiry has wasted considerable amounts of time and money.

At the colleges involved, most administrators say they have not changed any policies. But many acknowledge they are more hesitant about sharing information with colleagues on other campuses and say the

Continued on Page A20

'A VERY RISKY UNDERTAKING'

Researchers Increasingly Worried About the Unreliability of Big-Science Projects

By KIM A. McDONALD

Large scientific projects that siphon money from other research, require the work of thousands of scientists, and take years to complete may have yet another drawback that many policy makers have failed to recognize:

They may fail to perform as advertised.

Some scientists warn that as these large research projects, designed to push back the frontiers of science, become more complex, the risks increase that they will become either unusable or unreliable.

That fact was driven home to lawmakers this summer when scientists discovered a flaw in a mirror of the $1.5-billion Hubble Space Telescope. An angry Congress now worries that similar technical failures could plague the Superconducting Supercollider, which will cost at least $8-billion.

Expensive Engineering Challenges

As these huge instruments become more complex, correcting their problems poses increasingly difficult and expensive engineering challenges. As a result, some scientists and lawmakers say it is nearly impossible to predict how many more billions will have to be spent on repairs to projects so they'll operate as designed.

"There is no doubt that as they become bigger and more complex, the potential for error becomes greater and the inability to estimate costs becomes much greater," says Rep. Don Ritter, a Pennsylvania Republican who believes that funds for the supercollider could be better spent on other research. "You've got the Hubble experience to demonstrate that."

A panel of scientists has called for more U. S. aid for research on high-temperature superconductivity: Page A5.

The space telescope was approved by Congress in 1977 as a $500-million project. So far, it has cost taxpayers $1.5-billion, a figure that does not include the corrections that officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say are needed to compensate for the out-of-focus mirror.

NASA says inadequate funds for the

Continued on Page A8

2 of 6 Regional Accrediting Agencies Take Steps to Prod Colleges on Racial, Ethnic Diversity

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Two of the six regional accrediting bodies are taking steps to spur racial and ethnic diversity at colleges and universities.

The two groups, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, are broadening their accrediting processes to evaluate institutions' efforts to recruit and retain minority professors and students. The associations' new standards encourage colleges to take a range of steps, from including multicultural courses in their curricula to creating more diverse faculties, governing boards, and student populations.

The moves have caused concern among institutions, many of which are unsure what the new guidelines will mean in practice. Such concerns were heightened recently when the Middle States Association delayed reaccrediting Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York because of concerns about diversity.

The changes inject the issue of diversity into every section of the two groups' accrediting standards, which apply to everything from mission statements to curricula and from student services to administration. Other regional accrediting organizations may consider minority issues during their evaluations but do not withhold their approval if the institution falls short of the diversity goals.

Critics See Threat to Autonomy

The new standards, which were approved in 1988 but only now are attracting widespread attention, were adopted separately by the associations' commissions on four-year colleges. The Western association's commission for two-year colleges adopted similar standards in June. The guidelines were proposed in response to concerns expressed by the associations' member institutions.

Critics of the new standards say the accrediting groups have overstepped their bounds and that the rules will lead to hiring and admissions quotas. Some critics also believe the new standards will allow accrediting bodies to intrude too much on the

Continued on Page A12

Division III Upsala College Hit With Harsh NCAA Penalties

Citing "a complete failure of institutional control," the N.C.A.A. has put Upsala College's basketball program on five-year probation. Page A25.

In Brief

Cal. Panel Offers Policy on Native Remains

OAKLAND, CAL. — An advisory committee recommended last week that the University of California turn over contested skeletal remains to American Indians only if they can demonstrate legal, biological, or "social-cultural" ties to the remains.

The university's president, David P. Gardner, created the committee of faculty members and administrators last May. American Indian individuals and groups have been demanding that the university relinquish remains and associated artifacts from archaeological collections on five of its campuses.

The committee recommended that the university develop a policy allowing the transfer to individuals or groups that can prove some connection to the people whose remains the university holds. "Social-cultural" ties could be interpreted to include tribal links.

American Indian leaders criticized the recommendations, saying the university should not be given the power to decide what will become of the remains. The leaders support a pending state bill that would give such authority to the Native American Heritage Commission, a state agency.

Can't Fire Professor for Ethical Lapses, Rutgers Told

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

A federal judge has ruled that Rutgers University was wrong in firing a tenured chemistry professor accused of exploiting two Chinese scholars. University officials say the professor, Joseph San Filippo, Jr., made the two work in his garden and do household chores.

U.S. District Court Judge Maryanne Trump Barry said the university's regulations governing faculty conduct did not specify that ethical lapses were grounds for dismissal.

The decision came in a lawsuit filed against Rutgers in 1988 by Mr. San Filippo, who contended that the university's dismissal standards were vague. He was fired by the university's Board of Governors in 1988 after a faculty panel found that he had "exploited, threatened, and been abusive to individuals who have worked under him in a professional capacity."

Fault Lies With Faculty

Judge Barry did not dispute the factual findings about Mr. San Filippo's conduct. She said a university's standards should allow for dismissal on ethical grounds. "Rutgers' standards do not do so," she said, and the "fault" for that "lies squarely with the faculty, which has effectively blocked every attempt by the administration to beef up the dismissal standards."

Rutgers is appealing the decision, said Amy Melvin, a university spokeswoman.

In a statement, Susan Cole, vice-president for university administration and personnel, said the judge had "misread" the university's regulations. "We believe that Judge Barry errs by bringing an excessively narrow reading to the university's regulations, as though they were some kind of penal code."

Mr. San Filippo, reportedly working now for a New Jersey company, could not be reached for comment. Ms. Melvin said Rutgers did not plan to rehire him because the court's decision did not explicitly order it to do so. —DENISE K. MAGNER

U. of Michigan Student Decodes Computer Virus

FLINT, MICH.—A student at the University of Michigan at Flint took only two days to decode a computer virus plaguing Oakland University and a local company—and he secured himself a job in the process.

The student, Jason C. Moehlman, is a sophomore majoring in computer sciences and mathematics at Flint. He decoded the virus after officials of Sensor Developments Inc., came to him for help, having discovered the virus on their computers.

Company officials, guessing that the virus had been transferred from a computer at Oakland, then called the university administrators to inform them of the problem, but Oakland officials said they had already hired a software company to deal with it.

The officials said the virus had infected 43 of about 300 computers on their campus.

The virus begins destroying data as soon as it infects the computer, but appears only when the computer's clock reaches January 5. The message "Type Happy Birthday Joshi" then appears on the screen, and the computer freezes until the user does so. Jim Llewellyn, a spokesman for Oakland, said the virus had come from India and spread throughout the United States.

Sensor's president, Albert E. Brendel, was so pleased that he hired Mr. Moehlman as a full-time programmer for the rest of the summer.

Temple U. Rehangs 3 Controversial Photos

HARRISBURG, PA.—Three photographs of nude women were returned to an exhibit at Temple Uni-

Celebrate Columbus's Feat With an Experimental Space Race? $30-Million Is All It Will Take

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

In what might be the decade's biggest pie-in-the-sky project, an economist and a former Congressman are trying to raise money for a race to Mars to celebrate the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee in 1992.

If they succeed, it will be due in part to the round-the-clock work of 10 Pennsylvania State University students.

The students—most of them engineers—created a computer simulation of what they call the Columbus 500 Space Sail Race. Their 14½-minute videotape shows five plastic space sails powering tiny, unmanned craft across the vast ocean between Earth and Mars. Each sail is as thin as a soap bubble and as large a football field. In the video, the sails are brightly lighted by the sun, whose photons they will catch to power the spacecraft.

But the fantasy will become reality only if the promoters get the $30-million they need to build and launch the experimental ships.

James Symington, a former U.S. Representative from Missouri and a chairman of the project, says the biggest problem is getting potential investors to accept the idea that space sails can work.

"The science is running well ahead of the finance," Mr. Symington says. He and Klaus P. Heiss, an economics consultant, are seeking funds from the aerospace industry.

Captured Imagination

The idea of photon-powered spacecraft intrigued Robert N. Fisher, the artist in residence at Penn State's engineering college. He volunteered to have his computer-graphics class make a videotape to help sell the concept.

With $20,000 from the university and copies of the plans for five of the spacecraft, students made digital models of the sails on desktop computers and transferred the resulting images, frame by frame, to a tape at the university's public-television station. Each second of tape took three to four hours to create, Mr. Fisher said.

The students often had to invent techniques to allow their computers to do jobs normally handled by expensive and powerful graphics computers, Mr. Fisher said.

"The kids were rewiring computers, adding RAM, moving cards from one thing to another, playing on their different talents," he said. "There was a common boldness, because they could tap the strength of one person or another."

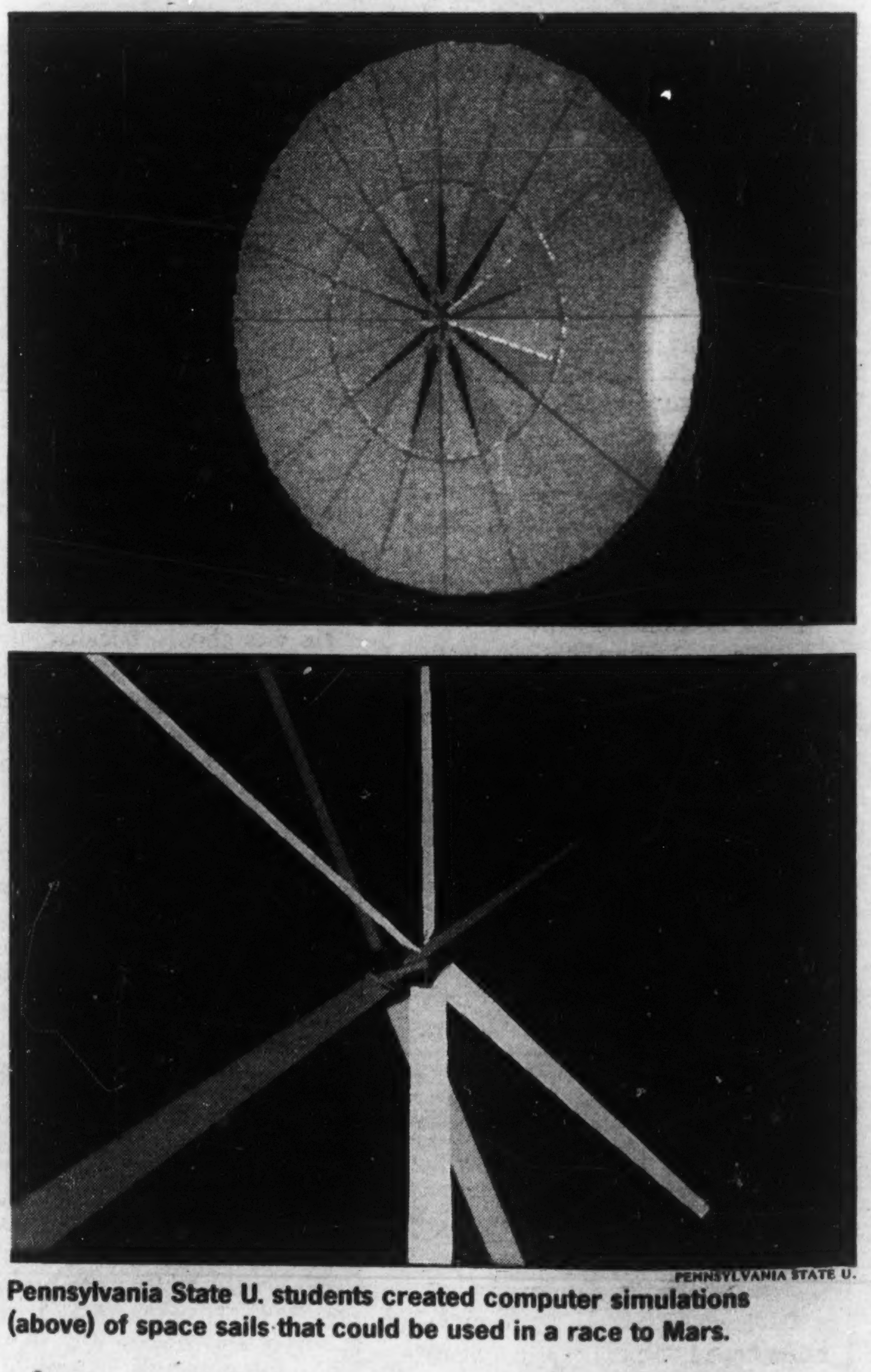
In the videotape, Columbus's ships—the *Nina*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*—fly serenely into the cosmos, sails expanding to fill the screen. Slowly they change into the space sails proposed by teams of scientists from six countries.

The sails, launched from shuttles or rockets, will unfold and begin to accelerate, pushed by the photons thrown off by the sun. A million trillion photons will bounce off a space sail each second. The trip to Mars will take at least a year.

The United States has four teams involved in the project, three of them affiliated with universities. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has proposed the smallest space sail, a 44-pound, eight-armed, spinning heliogyroscope. The Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory has designed a 480-petal "sunflower" 560 feet in diameter. The World Space Foundation team, which includes Utah State University and Weber State College, wants to build a 10,000-square-foot, $6.5-million sail.

Time is short, however. The spacecraft must be launched between October 1992 and September 1993, when Earth and Mars are in the best positions for the race.

Space sails intrigue researchers who usually are involved in more mundane work. The director of the M.I.T. project, Andreas H. von Flotow, assistant professor of aeronautics and astronautics, puts it simply: "Fuel is ugly. Space sails are beautiful." ■



PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.

Pennsylvania State U. students created computer simulations (above) of space sails that could be used in a race to Mars.

MARGINALIA

The Marginalia editor is on vacation.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

versity's Harrisburg Center after a panel of art administrators ruled last week that the works were not obscene.

The center's director, Deborah R. White, had taken the photographs down after people complained that the works exploited women. The photographer, Cecil J. Brooks, said he believed his work had been censored, and he complained that he had not been informed about Ms. White's action until he visited the gallery himself.

Ms. White organized a meeting of artists and Temple officials, who agreed to create a committee to make the final decision about the photographs. The panel, made up of administrators from three local art galleries and Ms. White, plans to preview art before it is displayed at the center in the future.

Ms. White said the center showed works in a public hallway, not a formal gallery, and that the university's contracts with artists gave Temple officials the right to remove any work. She said the center's gallery was meant to provide an unrestricted space for local artists who had not been able to receive exposure elsewhere.

President Orders Change in Arts-Festival Booklet

ST. MARY'S CITY, MD.—The president of St. Mary's College of Maryland ordered that the cover of an arts-festival program be redesigned because the original symbolized the controversy over censorship and federal arts financing. College officials said the design was not appropriate to the event.

The design featured a photograph of Sen. Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and a quotation from Ronald Reagan: "Where there's liberty, art succeeds. In societies that are not free, art dies." The cover was designed by John Laughton, an associate professor of music at the college and the director of the arts festival.

Faculty members and community residents complained when they saw the design on a calendar of events announcing the annual Chesapeake SummerArts festival.

Edward T. Lewis, the college's president, ordered that the design be replaced and that the 5,000 festival programs, which already had been printed, be shredded. The new design features the college's logo and the phrase "Keeping the Arts Alive."

A college spokeswoman said the action was not censorship. The original design suggested that the festival would include discussion that it does not offer, she said.

Correction

A story on corporate gifts to higher education (*The Chronicle*, August 8) reported incorrectly that corporate contributions to education in 1989 had been estimated at more than $2.6-billion. The correct estimate, $2.75-billion, was reported elsewhere in the text and in the chart accompanying the story.

PORTRAIT

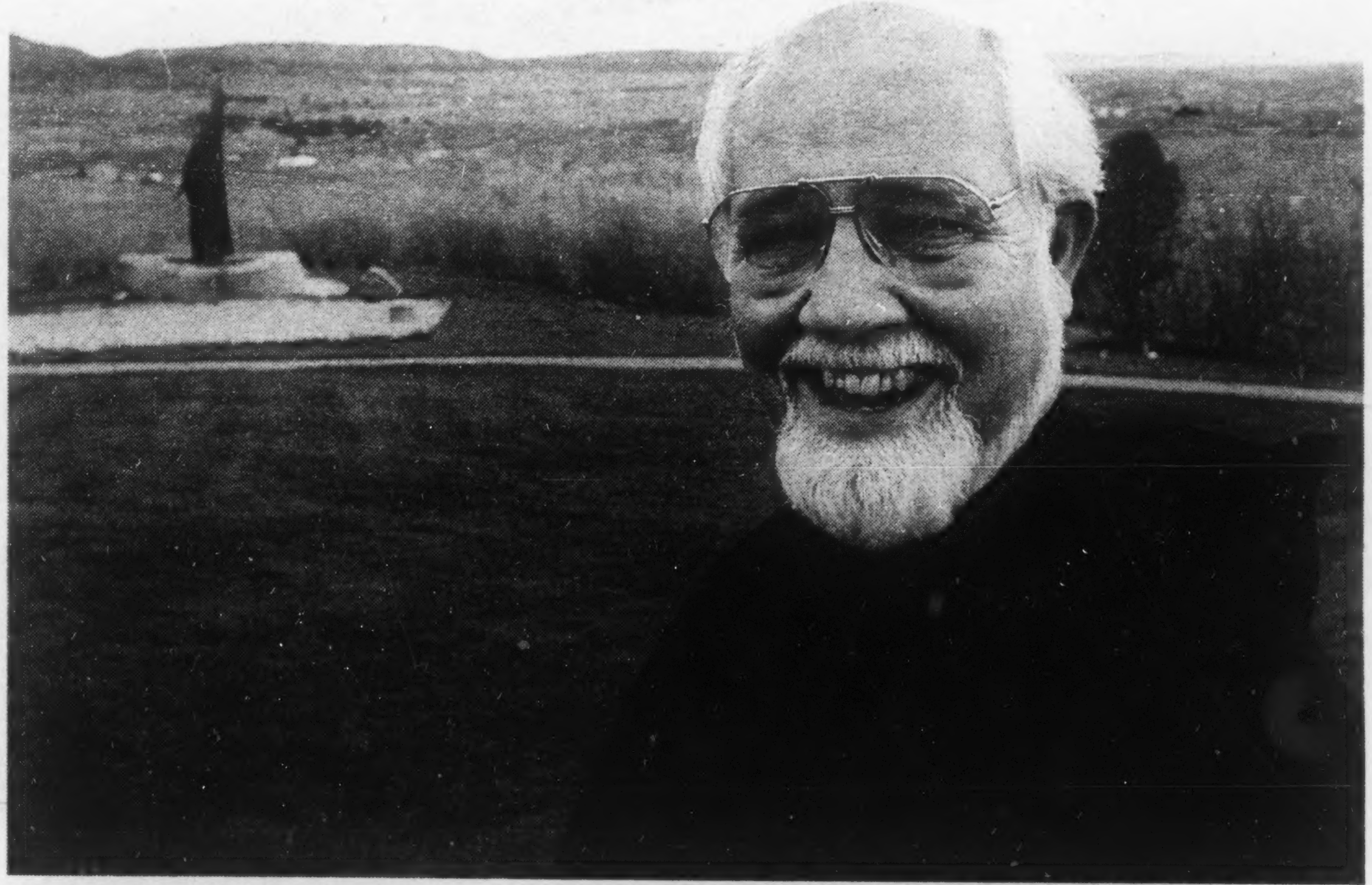
From Mideast Hostage to Campus Ministry: No Escape From Hatred

By PETER MONAGHAN

LOS ANGELES

Four years ago, Shiite terrorists freed the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco in Lebanon, where he had been kidnaped and held hostage for 19 months. Today, as a Roman Catholic campus minister at the University of Southern California here, Father Jenco is thousands of miles from the roadside on the Syrian border where he was dumped—"taped up like a mummy," he recalls—and abandoned by the Islamic Jihad.

But he says he has not escaped a world where divisions among races, creeds, and cultures can explode at any time into violence and hatred. The University of Southern California and the neighborhood that surrounds it, he says, also face such conflicts, bred of bigotry.



BRUCE MCALLISTER, THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco: Religion teaches him "to utterly forgive, unconditionally. That doesn't mean you forget—that's amnesia. The Lord God says, 'Be slow with your anger.'"

On January 8, 1985, only six months into his job as director of Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, Father Jenco was seized in the Moslem sector of the city by the Islamic Jihad, a fundamentalist group that demanded the release of 17 terrorists imprisoned in Kuwait for bombing attacks.

Father Jenco was released on July 26, 1986, in what his captors said was a "final good-will gesture" prompted by their prisoner's heart problems.

Ministry in Oregon

After returning to the United States, he recuperated for a brief time before beginning a cross-country lecture tour for the Catholic Relief Services. He spoke about poverty, the lack of health care, violence, and other issues that plague the third world. He then took up a ministry in Portland, Ore.

In 1988 he was sent to U.S.C. by his order, the Servants of Mary, known as the Servites.

The Servites are responsible for the parish around U.S.C. and for the Church of Our Savior, where Father Jenco conducts Mass. Says the Rev. Ignatius Kissel, the prior provincial of the Servite order in Los Angeles: "He was chosen because of his interest in third-world issues and because he has put his concerns for the poor and disadvantaged on the line a number of times in various ministries."

"We thought," Father Kissel adds, "that he could share his international experience with students and possibly interest them to give of themselves to concerns of peace and justice around the world."

Father Jenco says his appointment surprised friends who were familiar with his varied career. In his 31 years as a priest, he has worked as a missionary in Australia, India, Mexico, Thailand, and Yemen. He also spent three years directing the training of seminary students at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, Cal.

He has found a more diverse population here than his friends predicted. Generally, the students at U.S.C. are financially secure, Father Jenco says, but he has met many who are working their way through college.

While the majority of students are white, the neighborhood that surrounds the campus is racially mixed, poor, and troubled by violence that explodes from rivalries among youth gangs.

It is that violence that prompts Father Jenco to liken conditions here to those he experienced in Lebanon: Just recently, he says, a Hispanic youth from the U.S.C. neighborhood was killed in a gang fight. Some students at the university, he says, are so insensitive to the origins of such conflict that they actually cheered the youth's death as his just deserts.

"He was chosen because he has put his concerns for the poor and disadvantaged on the line a number of times in various ministries."

"That angered me," says Father Jenco. "We should not have cheered it. We should have knelt and wept."

At the Church of Our Savior, and at gatherings of students and other neighborhood youths at its meeting house, parishioners whose daily lives vary widely hear Father Jenco challenge the religious and ethnic biases that create divisions among people.

Since his release, Father Jenco has often talked about his ordeal to classes of U.S.C. students studying the Middle East. But he says he is rarely pressed for details by the students who come to gatherings at the meeting house at the edge of the campus, where Father Jenco lives and works, and who have taken the opportunity to get to know him.

"I've never shared my experience in Lebanon with them," he says. "I think the kids are proud of me, and I have a sneaking suspicion they do want to know about it, but they feel it might be an invasion of my privacy."

The lessons he learned in captivity are, instead, folded into his parish ministry and into his homilies. Sometimes, he says, he includes "certain things that touched me as a hostage."

One lesson he preaches concerns forgiveness, and it angers some of his parishioners, he says. He has found that many Americans consider it his duty to want retaliation against his captors. He says his religion teaches him "to utterly forgive, unconditionally."

"That doesn't mean you forget—that's amnesia. Anger's a marvelous thing, but the Lord God says, 'Be slow with your anger.' "

Father Jenco says one aspect of his freedom, and of the release of other hostages, does annoy him. He deplores the press attention to which the freed hostages have been subjected on returning to the United States.

"What insensitivity," he says. "Let the man look out the window. Don't put a microphone into his face." He asks that hostages be allowed the simple pleasure he most craved: to come home quietly to his brothers, sisters, and other relatives in Joliet, Ill. He recalls being untied after he was found by the road where his captors had dumped him. "I didn't move. I just wanted to look at the earth and the sky. To smell it. Those are the healing moments."

Counseling and Support

Now part of Father Jenco's assignment from his order is to counsel and support the families of hostages still held in Lebanon—by visiting in times of crisis, for example. He returned from Lebanon with news of three other Americans being held by the Islamic Jihad: Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press; David P. Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital in Lebanon; and Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's acting dean of agriculture. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sutherland are still hostages; Mr. Jacobsen lives in Huntington Beach, Cal.

After three decades as a missionary, Father Jenco tells many compelling stories of working with alcoholic aborigines in Australia and with lepers in India. Of his life here, he says: "It's kind of a normal existence." He provides food to the homeless and keeps the church and the meeting house running smoothly.

In sermons, classes, and gatherings, he also tells students that an education should be a springboard to good works. "Our earth is a holy earth and we're all responsible for it," he says. "If you're only in it for a paycheck, I think your education has misled you." ■

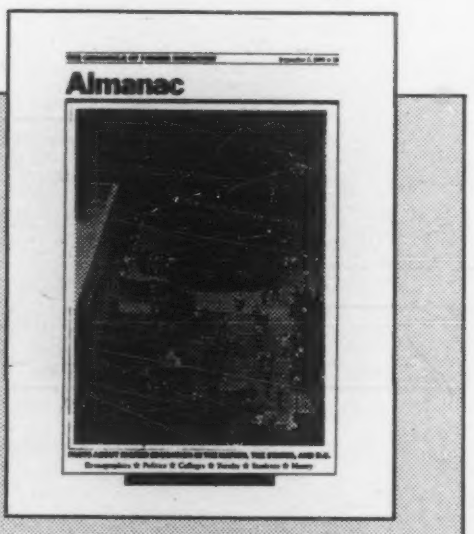
C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

September 5, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 1

News Summary



This issue of *The Chronicle* includes an 88-page compendium of facts about higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Articles on inside pages

Social scientists are looking into the roots and nature of homelessness: Page A4.

Most colleges are not taking advantage of the investment flexibility TIAA-CREF now offers: Page A15.

Changes in student-aid policies have negatively affected black students, a study charges: Page A21.

The average college spends 16 cents to raise $1: Page A31.

The N.C.A.A. will be challenged by an athlete who entered the N.F.L. draft and lost eligibility: Page A37.

American colleges are missing a chance to collaborate with East European institutions, say officials on both sides of the Atlantic: Page A39.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-52**
Athletics	A37-38
Books	A10, 17
Business & Philanthropy	A31-32
Coming Events	A48
Computers	A18
Deadlines	A50
Deaths	A48
Fact Files	A24, 31
Gazette	A42
Government & Politics	A20-30
Grants	A29, 32
International	A39-41
Personal & Professional	A15-19
Scholarship	A4-13
Students	A33-36
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-84**
Arts	B8
Bulletin Board	B9-83
End Paper	B84
Opinion & Letters	B1-7

U.S. Enters Lawsuit Accusing Scientist, Institutions of Fraud

Universities could be accountable for truth of scholar's statements

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

The Justice Department has joined a lawsuit that accuses a researcher and two universities of making false statements to the National Institutes of Health.

The action was the first in which the government used a long-standing whistle-blowing law to pursue a case of alleged scientific fraud. It is holding the universities financially accountable for the truthfulness of researchers' statements on the documents that institutions sign and submit for federal research awards.

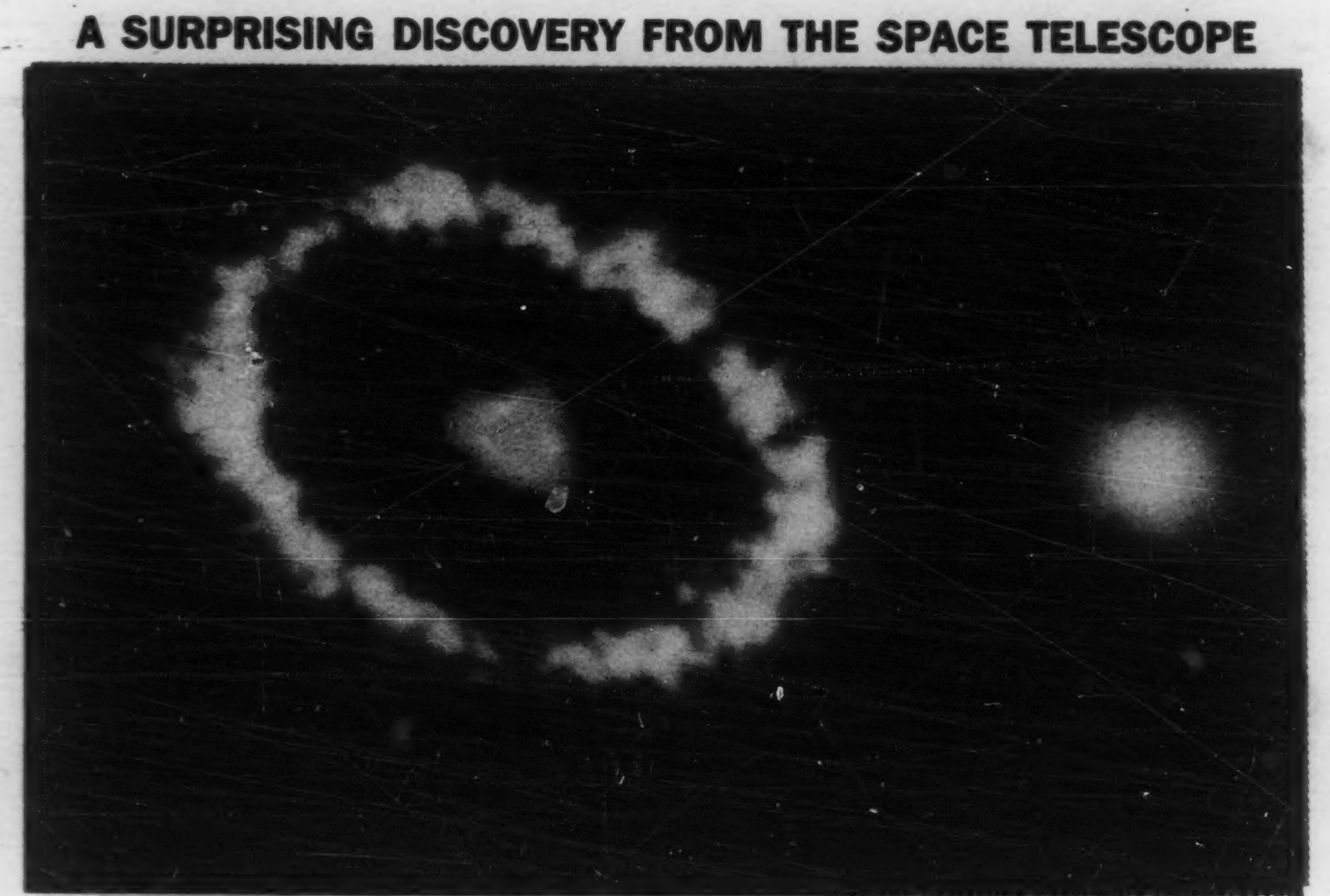
The lawsuit seeks about $3.9-million from John L. Ninnemann, the scientist involved, and from the University of California at San Diego and the University of Utah, the two institutions where he was employed during the period when he is accused of falsifying the results of his research.

Mr. Ninnemann, who is now an associate professor of biology at Adams State University in Colorado, said: "I am not guilty of any of the charges."

That has been shown a number of times in the past, he said, and will be again. He

Continued on Page A24

A SURPRISING DISCOVERY FROM THE SPACE TELESCOPE



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

This image, showing a ring of gas surrounding a supernova, was released last week. It was the first time such a ring had been seen by astronomers. Story on Page A5.

Middle East Turmoil Prompts Suspension of Fulbright Exchanges in 8 Countries

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The United States Information Agency has suspended Fulbright scholars' travel to eight countries in the Middle East because of the turmoil in the region.

American faculty members and graduate students, some just days away from departing for the Middle East, have been told not to go to their posts abroad. But scholars from the eight countries—except those from Iraq—are still welcome to participate in exchanges at American universities, U.S.I.A. officials said.

The other seven countries are Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. All eight countries have relatively small Fulbright programs. A total of 20 American scholars had been slated to teach in the region, 10 of them in Jordan.

As of last week, Fulbright exchanges were continuing as scheduled with five other countries in the region: Egypt, Israel, Oman, Syria, and Turkey.

U.S.I.A. officials said no Fulbright scholars were among the Americans being detained in Iraq and Kuwait.

Lois M. Herrmann, a spokeswoman for the U.S.I.A., said the suspensions had been ordered because of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and because the State Department had warned that Americans might not be safe in the eight countries. The program with Iraq has been suspended for the academic year, she added, but the other suspensions could end more quickly if the situation in the region changed.

Scholars who had been awarded grants to travel to the eight countries will be of-

Continued on Page A26

Thousands of Kuwaitis who are attending U.S. colleges do not have enough money for tuition this fall: Page A33.

Bush Expected to Name U. of Chicago Physicist as Director of the National Science Foundation

WASHINGTON

President Bush is expected to nominate Walter E. Massey, a physicist who is vice-president for research at the University of Chicago, as director of the National Science Foundation.

The White House refused last week to confirm reports about the N.S.F. nomination. But the prospect of Mr. Massey's heading the foundation was welcomed enthusiastically by scientists, who said he is articulate, insightful, and eminently qualified.

Wide Range of Experience

Mr. Massey's wide range of experience, they added, would make him an ideal choice. He has served in academe, as director of the Argonne National Laboratory, and on the boards of high-technology companies. The University of Chicago runs Argonne for the Department of Energy.

Mr. Massey is also a professor of physics at Chicago and vice-president of the American Physical Society. He is a former president and former chairman of the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of President Bush's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology.

"It's just too good to be true, in terms of his preparation for this," said Leon M. Lederman, a professor of physics at the University of Chicago and president-elect of the A.A.A.S.

The fact that Mr. Massey is a highly regarded black scientist, some researchers added, would make his selection particularly timely, given the foundation's efforts

Continued on Page A22

NASA

Walter E. Massey: The prospect of his nomination is welcomed by many scientists, who say he's articulate, insightful, and eminently qualified.

U.S. Eases Proposed Rules on Laboratory Animals

The Agriculture Department has revised its proposed rules on the care of dogs, cats, and primates used in biomedical research. Page A20.

MARGINALIA

Letter to a high-school senior from the admissions office at Johns Hopkins:

"Dear ———: Your scores on the PSAT and high school record place you among the top high school students in the country. Hundreds of college know this and that's why you have received more mail in the last few weeks than many people get in a lifetime!

"So what's different about Johns Hopkins? . . ."

The people talk funny?

■

An ad in the *New Scientist* seeks a "Freeze Dried Pharmaceuticals Manager."

■

An item in the Fredonia (N.Y.) *Evening Observer* notes that a scholar at the SUNY College at Fredonia "graduated from Harvard magna plus cum laude in 1978."

■

From *Fortnightly*, a paper at Texas A&M University:

"Dr. Richard H. Costa . . . gave the first annual General L. M. Lewis lecture. . . .

"It was named after L. M. Lewis, who served as a general officer in the Army of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. He was Texas A&M's first head of English from 1978 until 1979. He later became president of Marion College in Waxahachie."

Where he was known as Mr. Indefatigable.

■

Notice in *Genetics:*

"Authors: Send Floppy Disks.

"The printer can now often improve both the s accuracy with which articles are prepared if a flop provided in addition to hard copy. If convenien provide both a disk and the usual three printed your article *at the revision stage*. (Because almost a require at least minor revisions, it is not necessar vide the disk with the original submission.) Please vide a description of both the hardware and the (including version number) used to prepare the dis"

Thanks, but we'll stick with our typewriter.

■

From the minutes of the Faculty Council at Indiana University—Bloomington:

"Clarification of our previous resolution on faculty summer compensation: it should start this summer, but it is not going to go into effect. And therefore, next year is year two even though there is not a year one. That means in summer of 1991, the salary rate of increase would be 10.5% for both teachers in the six-week session and the eight-week session and the appropriate amount."

Thanks for clearing it up for us.

—C.G.

In Brief

Fear Grips U. of Florida After String of Murders

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—University of Florida officials increased security measures here last week and tried to calm the campus after the bodies of five murdered students were discovered near the university.

Federal, state, and local law-enforcement officers investigating the murders of four women and one man at apartments near the campus said they believed the murders were connected. The officials said that some of the victims had been mutilated.

Four of the murdered students were enrolled at the University of Florida, while the fifth was enrolled at nearby Santa Fe Community College. Many here feared that the murders were part of a rampage by a serial killer.

While the university's first week of classes continued as scheduled last week, many students returned home. Officials on both campuses said students would not be penalized for missing classes, and the two institutions extended until this week their deadlines for dropping or adding classes.

University officials urged students here to take extra safety precautions and invited any student living off campus to move into residence halls temporarily, free of charge. A spokesman said the university had dormitory rooms for 9,000 students. Of the university's 34,000 students, about 25,000 live off the campus.

Teachers Are Pessimistic About Reform, Study Says

PRINCETON, N.J. — Schoolteachers are growing pessimistic about the outcome of the nation's school-reform movement, says a report being released this week by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

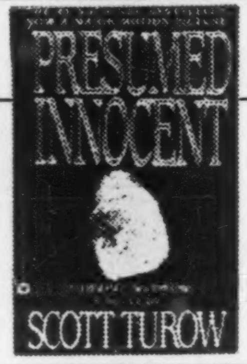
The report says only 18 per cent of the teachers in public schools gave a grade of A or B to national reform efforts, compared with 31 per cent in 1987, when the foundation collected similar data. Twenty-eight per cent gave a D or F to the movement this year, compared with 19 per cent three years ago.

Although progress has been made in school reform, Ernest L. Boyer, the foundation's president, says in a foreword, "I have the uncomfortable feeling that, nationally, the effort has begun to stall."

The report, based on a survey of almost 21,300 elementary- and secondary-school teachers, says that nearly 40 per cent of teachers would not choose education as a career if they could make the choice again.

Copies of the report, "The Condition of Teaching, 1990," are available for $12 each from Princeton University Press, 3175 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648; (609) 896-1344.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **Presumed Innocent,** by Scott Turow	9
2.	**Clear and Present Danger,** by Tom Clancy	—
3.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	1
4.	**A Brief History of Time,** by Stephen Hawking	5
5.	**The Burden of Proof,** by Scott Turow	2
6.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	6
7.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	10
8.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	4
9.	**Weirdos From Another Planet!** by Bill Watterson	3
10.	**The Pillars of the Earth,** by Ken Follett	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Southern California, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in July.

Campus Policeman Killed by Officer's Bullet

TUCSON, ARIZ.—A five-year veteran of the University of Arizona's police department was shot and killed by a bullet fired by another campus officer.

Cpl. Kevin W. Barleycorn was killed by a bullet from the 9-millimeter gun of Officer Ron Smallwood as the two were trying to stop a fight at a fraternity party, said Sgt. Roberto A. Villasenor of the Tucson Police Department, which is handling the case.

The incident began when a group of young males attempted to crash an invitation-only party at the Kappa Sigma house, which is located off the campus.

The police said that one of those trying to join the party, Eddie M. Myers, left to get a gun. Mr. Myers was re-entering an open-air courtyard inside the house when he was confronted by the two officers.

Mr. Myers allegedly pointed his revolver at the officers. Officer Smallwood fired his own weapon just as Corporal Barleycorn lunged for Mr. Myers in an effort to subdue him. The bullet entered and left Mr. Myers's left arm before hitting Corporal Barleycorn under his left arm.

Mr. Myers reportedly fired two shots either before or during the struggle. He has been charged with first-degree murder and aggravated assault. He is not affiliated with the university.

NSF, Universities Plan for Women, Minorities

WASHINGTON — The National Science Foundation and the 20 research universities and institutes that receive the most money from it will work together to improve science and mathematics education in schools and to increase the number of women and minority students and faculty members in science and engineering.

An agreement announced here last month calls on universities to consider several actions—changing tenure policies to reflect women's extra family responsibilities, for example, and developing personnel policies to encourage faculty members to work more closely with schoolchildren and their teachers. For its part, the N.S.F. said it would consider altering its evaluation criteria for some grants to give greater weight to proposals that meet the goals of the effort.

Cal. State U. Opens a High School on Campus

CARSON, CAL.—A new public high school designed to increase the number of minority-group and women students who study mathematics and science will open its

1989-90 Student Aid Totaled $27.8-Billion, Up 4.2%

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Financial aid to college students rose by 4.2 per cent from academic 1988-89 to academic 1989-90. The increase was the second smallest in the last 10 years.

About $27.8-billion was distributed to students last year, with the federal government providing 73 per cent of the funds, institutions providing 21 per cent, and state governments providing 6 per cent. The proportion of funds provided by the federal government has been dropping over the last few years, while the proportion provided by colleges and universities has been on the rise.

The data are from "Trends in Student Aid," a report published each year by the College Board.

The report said that after adjusting for inflation, the amount of aid available in academic 1989-90 was 10 per cent higher than the amount of money available in academic 1980-81. But it said that neither aid nor family incomes had kept pace with the rising cost of college in the 1980's. After adjusting for inflation, the cost of attending private four-year institutions rose by 52 per cent between academic 1980-81 and academic 1989-90, and the cost of attending four-year public universities rose by 40 per cent. But personal incomes over the same time period rose by only 18 per cent.

Trend May Be Reversing

The College Board report said one trend in the 1980's that had made it more difficult for students to pay for college might be reversing. For most of the 1980's, the proportion of aid distributed to students in the form of loans had been on the rise, while the proportion distributed as grants had declined. Financial-aid experts have worried that the increase in loan money and the decline in grants may steer low-income students away from college.

According to the College Board report, the proportion of aid distributed to students in the form of grants has risen slightly in the last two years, while the proportion of aid distributed as loans has declined. Increases in funds provided by state governments and colleges and universities account for the rise in grant money.

Copies of the report are available for $7 each from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Student-Aid Changes Affect Blacks More, a UCLA Study Finds

Shift to offering loans over grants said to limit their college choices

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

A new study charges that changes in federal student-aid policies have had a disproportionate impact on black students, preventing some from attending college altogether and limiting others to less expensive institutions.

The study confirms what student-aid lobbyists have long asserted, based on anecdotal evidence: that the proportion of black students who depend on student aid to pursue higher education is higher than that of white students.

It also suggests that the college choices of black students were constrained as federal policies changed over the last decade to offer most students less money in grants and more in loans.

"We've got pretty persuasive evidence that there has been a negative differential impact on black students," said Alexander W. Astin, director of the University of California at Los Angeles Higher Education Research Center, which conducted the study.

Mr. Astin said the study has important implications for Congress, which will review federal student-aid programs next year as part of the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. If lawmakers want to attract more black students to college, he said, they must find a way to provide them with more grants and fewer loans.

Based on Survey of Freshmen

The study is based on an annual survey of college freshman conducted by the U.C.L.A. center. Each year since 1966, the survey has questioned between 16,000 and 20,000 black freshmen and between 160,000 and 180,000 white freshmen. Mr. Astin developed his new report by comparing answers from black and white students about the aid they receive and the impact of financial considerations on their college choices.

The report suggests that the college choices of black students are constrained by federal policies that now offer less money in grants and more in loans.

Figures from last fall's freshman class show that black students were more dependent than their white counterparts on federal aid, while white students received more assistance from their families.

More than 41 per cent of black students relied on Pell Grants, compared with nearly 20 per cent of the whites. Black students are also more likely to receive larger Pell Grants. More than 14 per cent of black students received a Pell Grant of at least

Continued on Page A24

MARK WALLHEISER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Florida State's Jack E. Crow: The National Science Foundation has "gone against the Northern establishment and science establishment."

Science Agency Picks Florida State Over MIT as Site for $60-Million Magnet-Study Lab

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

WASHINGTON

Bucking its own science advisers, the National Science Foundation has picked Florida State University over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the home of a new $60-million national laboratory for magnetic research.

Jubilant Florida officials, whose bid included a pledge of $58-million from the state, hailed the decision as an affirmation of their university system's rising stature. Science-policy experts said the decision might be a bellwether for ambitious states in the South and West that hope to win projects that historically have gone to prestigious universities in the Northeast.

The president of M.I.T., Paul E. Gray, criticized the decision and said it was wrong for the foundation to go against the recommendation of its merit-review panel. That panel had warned that some projects requiring sophisticated magnet expertise could be delayed by up to eight years if the national lab were established in Florida rather than at the existing Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory at M.I.T.

"Such a long delay is hardly compatible with the National Science Foundation's interest in the competitive posture of the United States," Mr. Gray said.

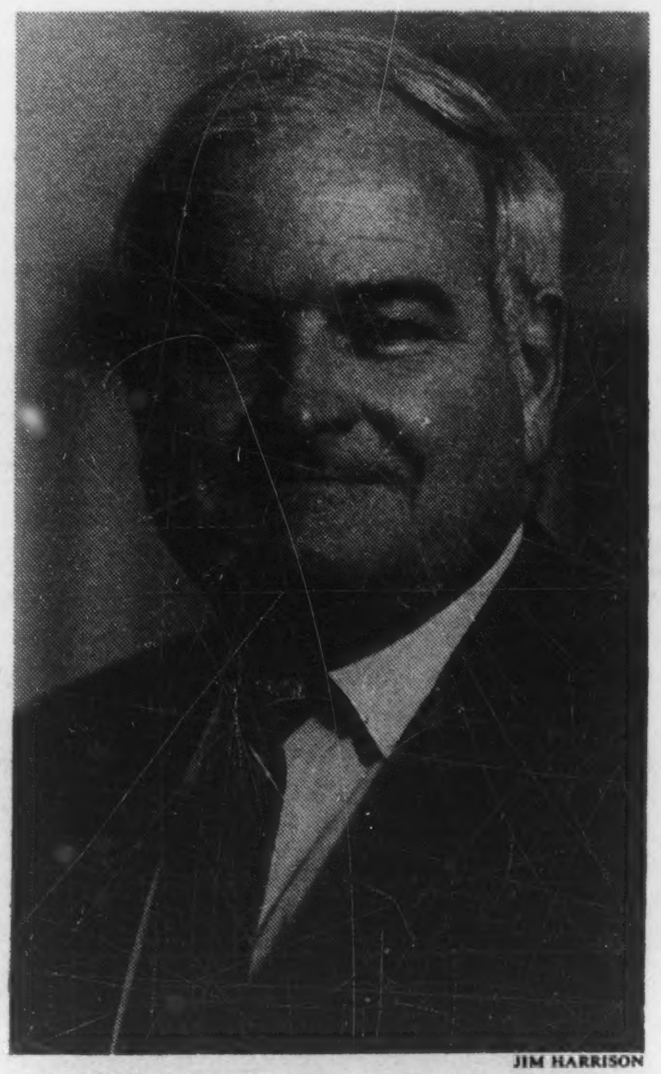
'I Guess They're Not Used to This'

The Bitter lab has been the center for magnet research in the United States for 30 years. But N.S.F. reviewers said M.I.T.'s "decaying plant" would require substantial modernization to compete with facilities in Japan and France. N.S.F. officials said they planned to continue the M.I.T. lab's $6-million-a-year subsidy until the Florida lab opens in 1993.

Florida officials said they expected to provide a new building or a renovated facility in Tallahassee, and that they would be able to accommodate most of the interested scientists and engineers within four years. They dismissed the M.I.T. protests as sour grapes. "I guess they're not used to this," said Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System.

Erich Bloch, the N.S.F. director, acknowledged that the foundation's peer reviewers had found the M.I.T. proposal "technically superlative," but said

Continued on Following Page



JIM HARRISON

M.I.T.'s Paul Gray: The delay required in building a new laboratory "is hardly compatible with the N.S.F.'s interest in the competitive posture of the United States."

Congress May Defer Resolving Future of the Endowments

But agencies' supporters say they still will not escape restrictions

WASHINGTON

Lawmakers, stalemated in their debate on the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, may defer a resolution of the agencies' future until next year.

Congress has been working for several months on a reauthorization measure that would extend the legal authority of the storm-tossed arts endowment and its sibling agency. But at a meeting of the National Council on the Humanities last month, Lynne V. Cheney, the chairman of the humanities endowment, said it was "likely" that the lives of the two endowments would be extended without reauthorizing legislation.

In such a scenario, members of Congress would approve a one-year "continuing resolution" that would provide the endowments with the same amount of money in fiscal 1991 as they are receiving under current legislation.

Disputes Over Alleged Obscenity

Some supporters of the endowments say a continuing resolution would have the benefit of allowing Congress to resolve the endowments' fate in a non-election year, when the political climate might be more temperate. Members of Congress have been unable to agree on reauthorization of the endowments because of disputes over the arts agency's support of works some lawmakers consider obscene.

A continuing resolution, like a reauthorization measure, could be subject to amendments and budget cuts, and even supporters of the endowments say it is almost certain that some new restrictions will be placed on the arts endowment or on both endowments this year.

John Hammer, director of the National Humanities Alliance, said the chances the arts endowment would escape without some major changes in its structure or procedures were "nil." He added that it was likely that some of the restrictions placed on the arts endowment would also apply to the humanities endowment.

A spokesman for the humanities endowment said the agency still favored a full five-year reauthorization with no content-based restrictions.

Supporters of the endowments say a continuing resolution also would give Congress time to consider fully whatever recommendations are presented by the independent commission that was created by Congress last year to examine the arts endowment's grant-making process.

Report Expected This Month

That commission completed its hearings this summer and is expected to present its report to Congress and the President sometime this month.

Margaret Wyszomirski, the staff director for the 12-member commission, would not say what conclusions the commission had come to, but a draft statement by the legal advisers to the panel indicated that

Continued on Page A28

Student-Aid Shifts Affect Blacks More, UCLA Study Finds

Continued From Page A21

$1,500, while less than 5 per cent of white students did.

The study also compared the percentages of black and white students participating in various aid programs between 1978 and 1989—years in which, according to many student-aid experts, Pell Grant funds were not sufficient to meet the needs of disadvantaged students. In that period, the proportion of black students receiving Pell Grants fell from 55 per cent to just over 41 per cent. For white students, however, the proportion remained relatively constant—just under 20 per cent.

Steeper Increase for Blacks

During that same time, the proportion of both black and white students taking out Stafford Student Loans has gone up, although the increase has been steeper for black students.

In 1978, about 10 per cent of black and white students took out the loans, which were then called Guaranteed Student Loans. In 1989, however, 27.7 per cent of black students and 23.2 per cent of white students took out the loans.

Mr. Astin said the significance of such numbers could be seen in answers to other questions on the annual survey. Since 1978, for instance, the proportion of black students who said they had selected a college because of low tuition increased from 18 to 27 per cent, while the proportion of white students making the same statement increased from 16 to 21 per cent.

In addition, the proportion of black students who said they were attending their first-choice college or university dropped from 62 to 53 per cent, while the proportion for white students fell from 77 to 73 per cent.

James Moore, a spokesman for the Education Department, said officials there had not yet reviewed the study. But he said they were "well aware of the argument" that federal policies might discourage black students from attending or completing college.

Mr. Moore said department officials were studying ways to improve student-aid programs as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. The department's review, he added, includes an examination of the proper mix of grants and loans.

"There are as many opinions on one side as the other," Mr. Moore said.

Mr. Astin said the main limitation on the study was that it did not include part-time students, who may have different patterns for their student aid.

All Types of Institutions

The figures in the study cover all types of institutions, but do not distinguish among them. Some students may be receiving less money from various sources because they attend less expensive colleges.

Although the survey is based on student self-reporting, Mr. Astin said his research center had studied the accuracy of such reporting by examining actual student-aid records. The student answers are generally on the mark, he said.

He said he had not studied the same questions for Hispanic students. On student-aid questions, he said, Hispanics are typically somewhere in between blacks and whites.

The new report, which is called "The Black Undergraduate: Current Status and Trends in the Characteristics of Freshmen," is available for $8 from the Higher Education Research Institute, U.C.L.A. Graduate School of Education, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 90024-1521. ■

Financial Aid for Black and White Freshmen, Fall 1989

	Black	White
Received any aid from:		
Pell Grant	41.1%	19.7%
Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	13.2	5.1
College Work Study	17.0	9.4
Stafford Student Loan	27.7	23.2
Perkins Loan	4.7	2.2
State scholarship	17.3	15.1
Savings (other than summer work)	19.1	31.1
Parents or family	70.8	82.9
Received $1,500 or more from:		
Pell Grant	14.4%	4.7%
Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	3.0	0.8
College grant	11.1	8.6
Stafford Student Loan	15.9	13.3
State scholarship	4.7	3.2
Savings (other than summer work)	1.7	6.1
Savings from summer work	1.3	7.8
Parents or family	32.7	57.6

SOURCE: HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UCLA

U.S. Enters Lawsuit Accusing Scientist, Institutions of Fraud

Continued From Page A1

said that, on the advice of his lawyer, he could not comment further.

Both universities have denied wrongdoing.

A section of the whistle-blowing law applies to private citizens who believe that false claims have been made to the government related to the spending of federal money. The law permits the citizens to file lawsuits for themselves and then ask the Justice Department to join in. Although the law dates back to the late 1800's, Congress amended it four years ago to attract more whistle blowers by making it easier for them to share in any money the government recovers.

Former Technician Sues

In successful suits joined by the government, the private citizen who starts the litigation receives between 15 and 25 per cent of any money the government wins. If the government does not join a suit, a winning whistle blower can be awarded up to 30 per cent. The award sought from Mr. Ninnemann and the two universities is three times the amount of the grants for which Mr. Ninnemann is accused of having written fraudulent reports. Triple damages, plus a civil fine of $10,000 for each violation, are the most the law allow.

The suit was filed a year ago by J. Thomas Condie, a former technician in Mr. Ninnemann's laboratory at the University of Utah. Mr. Condie first alleged in the early 1980s that Mr. Ninnemann had falsified research results in his studies of the immune system and burn injuries.

Mr. Condie now works for a laboratory operated by the State of Utah, analyzing blood samples for the AIDS virus, his lawyer said.

"I think you're going to have universities jumping up and down like crazy saying, 'We can only do so much to monitor the veracity of this.' "

A press release from the Justice Department alleged that Mr. Ninnemann's grant applications and progress reports had contained inaccurate information, even though officials at the two universities had signed statements certifying that the documents were accurate.

The precedent of suing universities to recover federal money after allegations that their researchers committed fraud has prompted mixed reactions from scientists and university administrators. Some say that if such suits proliferate, they could be extremely costly to higher education. Others say such suits may provide a needed push for universities to deal with allegations of misconduct more effectively.

"I think you're going to have universities jumping up and down

Education Dept.'s New Civil-Rights Chief Gets Praise From Office's Past Foes

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Glasnost has arrived at the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights.

For nearly 10 years, civil-rights groups and members of Congress have lambasted the office as being secretive, lethargic, and ineffective. But its new director, Michael L. Williams, has won rave reviews from past critics of the O.C.R.—after only two months in office.

At a recent press briefing, Mr. Williams outlined his plans for the office and demonstrated a style that was in sharp contrast with the agency's reputation. While the O.C.R. has been criticized for failing to relish fights with known violators of civil-rights laws, Mr. Williams pointed with pride to pictures hanging in his office of white supremacists he successfully prosecuted while at the Justice Department from 1984 to 1988.

Mr. Williams also acknowledged that the office might have deserved some of the criticism it had received, and he said repeatedly that things would be different in the future. For instance, in October the office will adopt—for the first time ever—a formal strategy for fulfilling its enforcement responsibilities. The strategy will list priorities and discuss approaches that can be used for meeting them.

Likely priorities, Mr. Williams said, will be fighting campus racial incidents and determining whether "tracking systems" in elementary and secondary schools discriminate against minority students. For instance, he said, the O.C.R. might offer suggestions to colleges for preventing racial incidents.

© 1990 SAM KITTNER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Michael L. Williams: Will finish studies of alleged discrimination against Asian Americans who applied to leading universities.

Mr. Williams also said a top priority for the office would be completing studies of alleged discrimination against Asian Americans who have applied for admission to leading universities. Long-awaited reports on Harvard University and the University of California at Los Angeles should be complete by October, he said.

Hot Line to Be Set Up

In addition to setting priorities, Mr. Williams has made several trips around the country to meet with the O.C.R.'s investigators and with civil-rights leaders. He also said the office would set up a hot line people could use to ask questions about civil-rights law and possible discriminatory practices. Those steps, Mr. Williams said, are part of his effort to make the office more visible, so people will know where to bring their complaints.

While saying that the civil-rights office would be more active, Mr. Williams also said the public should recognize that civil-rights needs today are different from those of the 1960's. Then, legal barriers needed to be removed, he said, while today officials must make sure that minority students "can walk through the doors that have been opened."

In an address this summer at Southern University, Mr. Williams spoke on the same theme. "As our experience with integration continues and time further removes each succeeding generation from the harsh racism of Jim Crow and segregated classrooms, lunch counters, and theaters, it will be increasingly difficult to argue that younger African Americans themselves have actually suffered from past discrimination," he said.

He added: "It will be harder to justify maintaining special-benefits programs for some groups and not treating all the same."

At the press briefing, Mr. Williams said he was a believer in individual responsibility. "Individuals do have the power to make things happen for themselves," he said.

'Totally Different'

Officials of civil-rights organizations enthusiastically praised Mr. Williams for his quick start on the job. "His approach is totally different, and very much needed and welcomed," said Phyllis P. McClure, who has monitored the civil-rights office for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

One Congressional aide cautioned, however, that Mr. Williams had not yet had time to attempt what he pledged he would do. "Let's see what really happens," the aide said, adding that it may be difficult for Mr. Williams to move the bureaucracy at the Education Department.

One sign of that bureaucracy was evident at the meeting Mr. Williams held with reporters. Mr. Williams brought in most of the senior staff members of the O.C.R., introduced them, and told reporters that they should feel free to call senior staff members with questions. That would have represented a break from past policy, under which all questions had to be cleared with the press office.

But as reporters thanked Mr. Williams for the change, an official of the Education Department press office said the old policy would stay in place, because it was consistent with departmental regulations. ■

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

One hundred and twelve employees at Stanford University have received pink slips.

The layoffs are the first wave of the university's belt-tightening plan for the fiscal year that has just begun. Stanford expects to trim $22-million from its $175-million operating budget by September 1991, eliminating 300 to 400 jobs in the process. Some reductions may involve combining jobs and not filling vacancies.

Stanford is one of several private research universities that are looking to cut costs, either in their administrations or academic programs, or sometimes in both.

Columbia University has decided to phase out its School of Library Service and is examining ways to shrink or consolidate other academic departments. Meanwhile, the Johns Hopkins University will cut its arts-and-sciences faculty by 10 per cent over the next five years. It announced last month that it would close the Chesapeake Bay Institute, a research center.

But Stanford's reductions are more extensive than others. Officials there say the cutbacks are necessary to reduce a projected deficit of $7.2-million in the 1990-91 budget and because limits have been placed on two major sources of income—tuition and "indirect costs," the rate that Stanford and other universities charge on federal research grants to cover the cost of running the institution.

■

Despite the wave of cutbacks hitting private universities, 80 per cent of colleges and universities in a new survey rated their institutions' financial positions as strong.

Sixteen per cent of the colleges described their position as "weak but stable" or "weak but improving." Only 1 per cent reported that they were in financial decline.

Those are some of the results of "Making the Grade," a survey sponsored by Chemical Bank. Telephone interviews were conducted during January and February with financial officers at 150 colleges and universities and 50 preparatory schools. Interviews were concentrated in the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions.

Asked to name the biggest financial problem facing their institutions, 19 per cent cited levels of support from state and federal governments and 18 per cent said low or declining enrollments.

Close behind, 17 per cent of the colleges surveyed said their biggest problem was finding sufficient or adequate revenues to keep operating.

A fifth of the colleges surveyed said they dipped into their endowment funds "very or somewhat often" to cover operating costs, while 54 per cent don't use them at all.

Copies of "Making the Grade" are available free from Andy Bello, Chemical Bank, 380 Madison Avenue, New York 10017, or by calling (212) 309-4238.

Top Jobs and Salaries Elude Most Women in Fund Raising, PR

Survey finds they hold majority of posts, few vice-presidencies

By **JULIE L. NICKLIN**

WASHINGTON

More women than men hold positions in "institutional advancement" at U.S. colleges and universities, but they have not yet reached the top levels and still lag behind men in salaries, according to a survey released this month by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

The survey, the results of which are published in the September issue of *Currents,* the association's magazine, showed that in the 1989-90 academic year women held 54.7 per cent of institutional-advancement jobs, which include responsibilities for fund raising, public relations, and alumni relations. A previous survey, conducted by CASE in 1986, showed that men made up a slight majority—51.5 per cent of the jobs.

Clustered in the Middle

The new survey indicated that women earned, on average, about $5,000 less than men in the same positions, and they tended to be clustered in mid-level positions such as assistant or associate director, coordinator, manager, or officer. The proportion of women holding jobs in each of those categories ranged from 69.8 per cent to 79.2 per cent. By contrast, women held 25.6 per cent of vice-presidencies and 40 per cent of assistant vice-presidencies.

The survey showed that professionals of both sexes were earning more—a finding that could allay fears that the feminization of fund raising could depress salaries. The average salary of $41,981 for all positions in 1989-90 was up 26.6 per cent from the average salary of $33,149 in 1985-86.

Many woman fund raisers interviewed by *The Chronicle* agreed that colleges needed to do more to increase women's salaries and appoint them to top-level posi-

Continued on Following Page

Corrected Estimates of Corporate Gifts to Education, 1986-89

	Total corporate contributions	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1977	$ 665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3	0.33	37.4
1979	880,000,000	+12.8	0.34	38.5
1980	980,000,000	+11.4	0.41	41.5
1981	1,090,000,000	+11.2	0.48	43.4
1982	1,250,000,000	+14.7	0.74	43.0
1983	1,525,000,000	+22.0	0.73	42.0
1984	1,700,000,000	+11.5	0.71	41.9
1985	1,875,000,000	+10.3	0.84	41.9
1986	2,050,000,000	+ 9.3	0.93	42.1
1987	2,220,000,000	+ 8.3	0.81	42.0
1988	2,265,000,000	+ 2.0	0.72	41.9
1989	2,350,000,000	+ 3.7	0.76	42.0

Allocations From 333 Corporations in 1989

	Amount	Percentage of total
Higher education		
Unrestricted operating, capital, departmental, research, and student-aid grants and grants via consortia	$318,373,000	53.5%
Matching gifts	92,831,000	15.6
Subtotal	411,204,000	69.1
Pre-college education		
Public and private school support and other	53,083,000	8.9
Matching gifts	9,406,000	1.6
Subtotal	62,489,000	10.5
Other educational programs		
Education-related organizations	35,933,000	6.0
Scholarships and fellowships	40,468,000	6.8
Other	45,385,000	7.6
Subtotal	121,786,000	20.4
Total allocated	595,479,000	100.0
Unallocated	109,830,000	
Total	**$705,309,000**	

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

A Billion-Dollar 'Typo' Is Found in IRS Data on Corporate Giving to Non-Profit Causes

By **KAREN GRASSMUCK**

Officials of the Council for Aid to Education registered surprise last month when new figures from the Internal Revenue Service suggested that corporate charitable giving to education and other non-profit organizations had exceeded the council's previous estimate by as much as $1.6-billion.

They were startled with good reason.

After double-checking the I.R.S. figures, C.F.A.E. officials detected a typographical error that had resulted in the agency's incorrect reporting of a key figure.

As a result, the council has reduced its estimate of corporate giving to education in 1989 from an original $2.75-billion to $2.35-billion.

Last month the council reported an I.R.S. figure of $6.2-billion in total corporate contributions for 1987, an increase of $1-billion, or 19 per cent, over the 1986 figure of $5.2-billion (*The Chronicle,* August 8). The council uses I.R.S. data, in addition to its own surveys of companies' giving patterns, to estimate corporate giving for years for which tax information is not yet available. There is a three-year lag in the release of I.R.S. tax data.

Error in 1987 Figures

Noting the dramatic rise, the council concluded that growth in corporate gifts to education must have been significantly greater than expected between 1986 and 1989. Accordingly, the council estimated that total corporate gifts had topped $6.26-billion in 1988 and $6.45-billion in 1989.

But a follow-up study by David R. Morgan, director of research at the council, uncovered a major error in the I.R.S.'s 1987

Continued on Following Page

A Study to Determine the Cost of Raising a Dollar Finds That Average College Spends Just 16 Cents

By **LIZ McMILLEN**

WASHINGTON

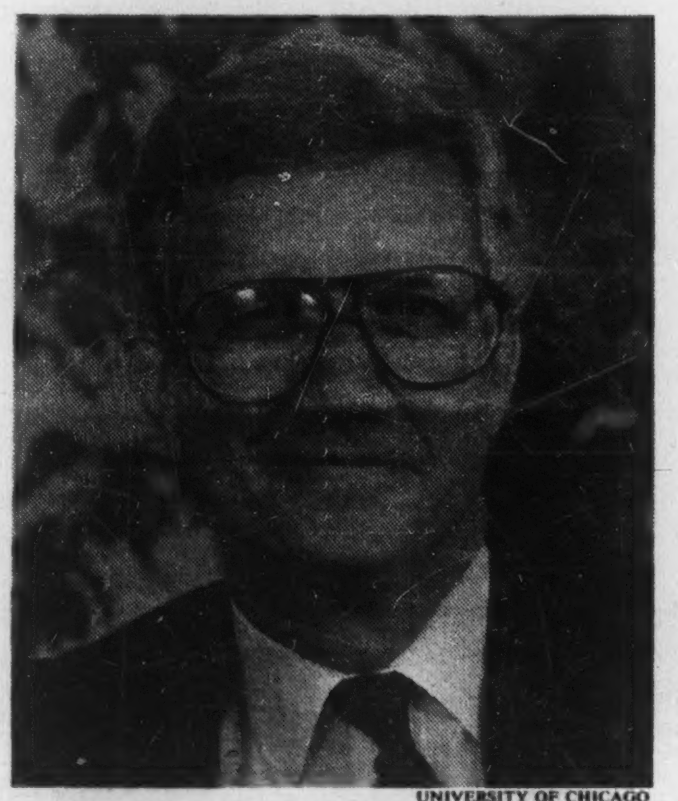
How much does it cost for a college or university to raise a dollar?

An average of 16 cents, according to a new study that examined the fund-raising expenses of 51 universities. That expenditure represents a 525-per-cent return on the investment colleges make in fund raising.

"In the vast majority of cases, the return on investment for colleges and universities is really quite handsome," said Warren Heemann, vice-president for development and university relations at the University of Chicago and a primary author of the report of the study.

The study, the first systematic attempt to develop guidelines for comparing college fund-raising costs, was conducted by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the National Association

Continued on Following Page



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Warren Heemann: "In the vast majority of cases, the return on investment for colleges and universities is really quite handsome."

Top Jobs and Pay Found Eluding Women in Fund Raising and PR

Continued From Preceding Page

tions. But women themselves need to make greater efforts in improving their professional status, they said.

Said Rita Bornstein, president of Rollins College: "There may be something left of a glass ceiling within the non-profit sector."

Women have "a great future" in institutional development, she added, but they need to be "very competent, assertive, and well-informed about appropriate rewards for the work they are doing."

Since 1981, Ms. Bornstein has advanced from director of corporate and foundation relations at the University of Miami to vice-president of development. In August, she became president of Rollins.

A Barrier to Equity

The 1990 survey of 1,210 CASE members is the third study of the organization's membership, which is composed of professionals in fund raising and public and alumni relations. Ketchum Inc., a public-relations company based in Pittsburgh, provided partial financing for the study, which is conducted every four years.

The survey showed that the wage gap between men and women in the field was a major barrier to equity.

On average, a woman in institutional advancement earned $5,136 less than a man at the same institution, even if they held the same title, were of the same age and race, and had the same work experience and educational background, the survey found.

That gap was 14.2 per cent of the average salary for female respondents—which was $36,169. The wage gap was up slightly from the 12-per-cent difference reported in the 1986 survey, but smaller than the 20 per cent in 1982.

'Ice Water in My Face'

Kathryn R. Costello, vice-president for institutional advancement at the University of Maryland at College Park, said she had learned about salary inequities earlier in her career at another institution, which she declined to name. An interviewer for the U.S. Labor Department, who was conducting a routine audit of the college, asked how she felt about making $25,000 less than a younger man at the same institution who held the same position but had less education and less work experience. Until then, she had been unaware of the disparity.

"It really was like someone threw ice water in my face," she said.

Ms. Costello and several of her colleagues at other institutions agreed that women must become more aggressive negotiators and demand the same salaries as men.

"It's up to us to keep fairness as part of what we're looking for for ourselves," said Ms. Costello.

Not all women have encountered salary inequality. Joan Patota, vice-president for institutional advancement at Springfield College (Mass.), said she didn't think her sex had ever caused her to receive a lower salary at any time in her 19-year career in public relations, alumni relations, and development. In her position now, Ms. Patota has found that she "can't hire women for less" than she could hire a man, and would never try to do so.

The survey revealed that the women in fund-raising and public- and alumni-relations jobs are less optimistic than men about career advancement. According to the survey, 20.5 per cent of the women rated their prospects for advancement as "outstanding" or "above average," compared with 29.4 per cent of the men.

Several women in the field said that to advance, women must be willing to move to another institution, develop networks among their colleagues, and continue their education through additional degrees or training in workshops, seminars, and conferences.

"You have to move on to move up, except for rare instances," said Janice McKenzie-Crayton, vice-president for development at Spelman College.

Copies of the 1990 CASE-Ketchum Survey of Institutional Advancement are available for $7.50 prepaid from CASE Publications Order Department, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304. ■

Billion-Dollar 'Typo' Found in Data on Corporations' Philanthropy

Continued From Preceding Page

corporate-contributions data, which had skewed the council's new estimates.

Mr. Morgan found that because of what appears to have been a data-entry error, the I.R.S. had misstated the 1987 contributions figure at $6.2-billion. The corrected figure for 1987 is actually $4.98-billion, said Priscilla Lewis, vice-president for publications and public information at the council.

As a result, the council has now adjusted its estimates of corporate gifts to education.

The new figures, representing corporate contributions to education from 1986 to 1989, reflect a continued but less dramatic growth in corporate philanthropy.

"These corrected and adjusted increases for 1986 and 1987, while not as startling as we first thought, still demonstrate significant growth in corporate contributions past the midpoint of the decade," said Arnold R. Shore, the council's president, in a prepared statement.

The mistake surfaced in a table contained in a 480-page document, the I.R.S.'s *Corporation Source Book of Statistics of Income, 1987,* an annual publication available through the Government Printing Office at a cost of $175.

Henry B. Holmes, a spokesman for the I.R.S., said that within the next few weeks the agency would issue a sheet of corrected figures that will be mailed to people who bought the book and be included in copies not yet sold. Mr. Holmes called the mistake a "freak situation" that had escaped the I.R.S.'s own review and proofreading process.

"There's nothing to suggest that there are other errors," he said. "Nothing like this has ever happened before."

Mr. Shore added in his statement that, despite the error, the council would continue to rely on I.R.S. data for its annual corporate-contributions tallies.

"Errors are inevitable in a 480-page document that consists almost entirely of lists of numbers," he said. ■

Study Finds Colleges Spend About 16 Cents to Raise a Dollar

Continued From Preceding Page

of College and University Business Officers. It was financed with a grant from the Lilly Endowment. The results of the study are published in the September issue of *Currents,* CASE's magazine.

The study found that each fund-raising staff member accounted for between $500,000 and $1.1-million in average gift revenue. Even when the calculations included members of support staffs, the amounts generated by the average college development program exceeded the salaries paid to development personnel by 10 times or more. The figures in the study cover the period 1986 to 1988.

On average, institutions in the study spent just over 2 per cent of their educational and general budgets on raising money, about 1 per cent on programs for public relations, and slightly less for alumni relations. Gifts raised for current operations contributed about 10 per cent of colleges' educational and general budgets.

While the average cost of raising a dollar was 16 cents, the range was great among the colleges in the study. The median cost of raising funds was 11 cents, and the middle 50 per cent of colleges studied spent between 8 and 16 cents.

According to the National Charities Information Bureau, which monitors non-profit organizations that solicit the public, a standard benchmark is that fund-raising costs should not exceed 30 per cent of an organization's budget.

Although the subject of fund-raising expenses has been of great interest to colleges, little agreement has existed on what should be included in determining the costs of raising money—and there may never be such agreement, the report notes.

But Mr. Heemann said he hoped the study would provide a set of consistent guidelines and standards for colleges and universities to use in comparing their costs.

'Maximize the Net'

How much a college and its chief executives spend on fund raising is of more than academic interest; it can be a matter of great controversy. The president of the University of South Carolina, James B. Holderman, recently resigned amid a storm of criticism over his expenses, including the amount he spent on travel and gifts while he was raising money (*The Chronicle,* June 6).

The CASE report cautioned against what it called "simplistic reading" of the study results. While the study confirmed conventional wisdom that fund-raising costs at colleges run about 15 cents for each dollar raised, that does not mean that a good fund-raising program is, by definition, one that costs less to operate, the report said. The goal of a college should not be to spend as little as possible to raise money, but to "maximize the net," it said.

"A program that annually produces $2-million at a cost of $160,000, or 8 per cent, may look good and is indeed efficient, but one that produces $3-million at a cost of $300,000, or 10 per cent, is presumably of more help to the institution—it is bringing in $860,000 more," the report notes.

Added Mr. Heemann: "It's important not to believe that the best fund-raising program is the cheapest." Each college should compare itself only with peer institutions, of similar type, size, and circumstance, he said.

Developing a standardized set of guidelines for determining the costs of raising money proved difficult. For example, obvious fund-raising costs include stationery and brochures to solicit an annual gift, but what about the expenses of preparing and publishing alumni-magazine articles that describe the plans and future financial requirements of the institution? And how much of the president's salary and benefits and those of the president's assistants should be included in fund-raising costs?

The committee conducting the study decided to include all direct fund-raising costs, including staff and programs, but no portion of presidents' or deans' salaries or overhead costs, such as space or utilities.

"It's not every bit of fund-raising cost, but if you count the same things, at least you could look at what other institutions are paying for each item," Mr. Heemann said.

Copies of the report of the study will be available in mid-September for $10 from CASE Publications Order Department, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304. ■

Private Grants and Gifts

ANNENBERG FOUNDATION
150 Radnor-Chester Road
St. David's, Pa. 19087

Facilities. For campus-walkway improvements: $100,000 to Ursinus College.

BOOTH FERRIS FOUNDATION
30 Broad Street, New York 10004

Facilities. For a University Center: $100,000 to Webster U.

EDNA McCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION
250 Park Avenue, New York 10017

Families. For programs to aid families in crisis: $60,000 to U. of Massachusetts at Amherst.

—For a program of support for resettled families: $80,000 to New York U.

Homeless. For the Program for Homeless Families: $343,000 to City U. of New York.

Justice. For seminars for judges from Alabama: $290,000 to Yale U.

—For the program, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime: $90,000 to U. of Alabama at Birmingham.

PETER C. CORNELL TRUST
1600 Main Place Tower
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202

Medicine. For an Immunology Research Center: $500,000 to State U. of New York at Buffalo.

DUKE ENDOWMENT
200 South Tryon Street
Charlotte, N.C. 28202

Facilities. To relocate the General Pediatrics Clinic to a more accessible building: $140,000 to Duke U. Medical Center.

EBERLY FAMILY CHARITABLE TRUST
P.O. Box 2023, Uniontown, Pa. 15401

Science. For a professorship in biological sciences: $1-million to Carnegie Mellon U.

FRED L. EMERSON FOUNDATION
63 Genesee Street
P.O. Box 276, Auburn, N.Y. 13021

Support. For the capital campaign: $300,000 to Hartwick College.

—For support of programs: $300,000 to Keuka College.

HITACHI FOUNDATION
1509 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington 20037

International education. For a global-education project in partnership with Dade County Public Schools: $55,000 to Florida International U.

Minorities. For the Model Partnership Education Program for disadvantaged black children in the Gainesville area: $110,000 to U. of Florida.

HOUSTON ENDOWMENT
P.O. Box 52338, Houston 77052

Medicine. For a professorship in burns surgery and a research endowment in the medical humanities: $2.5-million to U. of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston.

JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MacARTHUR FOUNDATION
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 60603

International studies. For the peace-studies program and for the Center for Women and Peace: $100,000 to Mundelein College.

KATE B. REYNOLDS HEALTH CARE TRUST
Eight West Third Street
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101

Health. For the Community-Based Health Advocacy Program: $74,748 to North Carolina State U.

SARKEYS FOUNDATION
116 South Peters
Norman, Okla. 73069

Facilities. For the Energy Center: $3.3-million to U. of Oklahoma.

SELF FOUNDATION
P.O. Drawer 1017
Greenwood, S.C. 29648

Student aid. For scholarships: $51,500 to Converse College.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10111-0242

Research. For research on mutation and expert systems in science: $100,000 to Rockefeller U.

Support. For programs of curricular and faculty development: $50,000 each to Bennett College, Dillard U., Morris Brown College, and Paine College.

W. W. SMITH CHARITABLE TRUST
101 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

Student aid. For scholarships: $86,000 to La Salle U.

SPENCER FOUNDATION
1900 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 60611

Anthropology. For a study of oral folk texts and literacy among Mexican immigrants in Chicago: $96,700 to U. of Illinois at Chicago (project director: Marcia Farr).

Education. For a study on comprehensive schools in Great Britain: $145,000 to Duke U. (project directors: Alan C. Kerckhoff and Ken Fogelman).

—For a study, "School and Community in American Society: a Comparative Perspective": $249,900 to U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (project director: Alan J. Peshkin).

—For a study of the interplay of organizational standardization and social differentiation in shaping high-school teachers' practice: $59,400 to U. of Wisconsin at Madison (project director: Mary Haywood Metz).

Higher education. For an international study on access to higher education: $288,000 to U. of Oxford (project director: A. H. Halsey)..

Psychology. For an international study of the socialization of cognition and values: $348,225 to Clark U. (Mass.) (project director: James V. Wertsch).

—For a study, "The Generative Adult: How and Why Men and Women Work, Teach, and Contribute to Promote the Next Generation": $175,800 to Northwestern U. (project director: Dan P. McAdams).

Note Book

Students For America is kicking off a drive this fall to recruit "a brand new generation of conservative students," says George Uribe, the group's national chairman.

The six-year-old organization, which says it has 10,000 members, hopes to attract 10,000 more by stepped-up recruiting on campuses in 17 states. The states are home to the campuses with the largest numbers of students.

Mr. Uribe says the group hopes to attract students by galvanizing support for conservative issues, rather than for individual political candidates.

Students For America will also encourage students to examine how student fees are used at their universities, Mr. Uribe says, and will "evaluate how much is going to left-wing causes and how much is going to right-wing causes."

■

Instead of meatloaf surprise, students at Indiana University's Bloomington campus can get a taste of Mom's cooking in the university's dining halls.

Last year the dining service's staff sent letters home to parents, asking them to send in their favorite recipes. That was the easy part—about 100 parents supplied them. More difficult was converting the recipes to feed 12,000.

The university uses the recipes on special "Home Cookin' " nights. The evenings feature gingham tablecloths and place mats. Next to the special dishes, staff members place snapshots of students that parents sent with their recipes.

Some of the recipes—like George's Pudding Delight, a dessert with pudding, nuts, and whipped cream in a graham-cracker crust—may find their way onto the university's standard food-service menu. "We were trying to change the image of the cafeteria from institutional and stodgy to a more homey atmosphere," says Kevin M. Richey, a production supervisor at the food service.

■

Thick clouds of smoke filled the halls of Northern Illinois University dormitories last month, but they had been manufactured as part of a training program for resident advisers.

The university put 147 R.A.'s in dorm rooms and turned on generators that pumped out non-toxic smoke. "We wanted to simulate what goes on on a dorm floor in a real fire, when you can't see anything in front of you," says Robert L. Vest, director of environmental health and safety at the university. The R.A.'s had to crawl to exits on their hands and knees.

The drill was part of general training on the hazards of fire. Mr. Vest says R.A.'s are frequently called on to put out small fires in trash bins and mattress fires caused by smoldering cigarettes.

Students

Average Score on Verbal Section of '89-90 SAT Drops to Lowest Level Since 1980; Math Score Unchanged

Officials blame decline on students' lack of reading

By SUSAN DODGE

The average score on the verbal section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test declined in academic 1989-1990 for the fourth year in a row, while the average score on the mathematics portion of the test was unchanged.

Students from some minority groups showed slight increases in test scores, while those from other minority groups showed small declines.

The average verbal score dropped from 427 to 424—the lowest since 1980—while the average mathematics score remained for the fourth straight year at 476.

Students can score a maximum of 800 points on each section of the two-part S.A.T. A total of 1,025,523 high-school seniors took the test in academic 1989-90, a 6-per-cent decline from the previous year. About 40 per cent of this year's high-school graduating class took the test.

'A Listening and Viewing Society'

Average scores on the American College Test Program's A.C.T. Assessment, the other undergraduate admissions exam, are to be announced next week.

High-school and college officials blamed the dip in verbal scores on students' reading too little. The drop is "one of the givens of living in a listening and viewing kind of society," said Frank Burtnett, executive director of the National Association of College Admission Counselors. "You don't see many people with *The Red Badge of Courage* plugged into their Walkman."

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, which sponsors the S.A.T., said: "Reading is in danger of becoming a lost art among too many American students, and that would be a national tragedy. Students must pay less attention to video games and music videos and begin to read more," Mr. Stewart said.

Mr. Stewart said the drop in verbal

Continued on Following Page

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group

	Verbal section			Mathematical section		
	1989	1990	1-year change	1989	1990	1-year change
Men	434	429	– 5	500	499	– 1
Women	421	419	– 2	454	455	+ 1
American Indian	384	388	+ 4	428	437	+ 9
Asian	409	410	+ 1	525	528	+ 3
Black	351	352	+ 1	386	385	– 1
Mexican-American	381	380	– 1	430	429	– 1
Puerto Rican	360	359	– 1	406	405	– 1
Other Hispanic	389	383	– 6	436	434	– 2
White	446	442	– 4	491	491	0
Other	414	410	– 4	467	467	0
All	427	424	– 3	476	476	0

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Students Should Be Coached for Admissions Tests: True or False?

© 1990 STEVEN SPELIOTIS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Katie Mayfield: "My grades are O.K., but I needed something special to put on my application to college. I want to have everything going for me."

By ROBIN WILSON

NEW YORK

Katie Mayfield, a high-school senior from Ames, Iowa, says she came here this summer to polish her acting and modeling skills. But she also spent several hours each week pondering parallelograms and word analogies in a course she hopes will boost her scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Ms. Mayfield says she believes high scores will help her get into an acting program at a top-notch university.

"I really need to get into a good school," says Ms. Mayfield, who attended an eight-week S.A.T.-preparation course offered by the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center. "My grades are O.K., but I thought I needed something special to put on my application to college. I want to have everything going for me."

Ms. Mayfield scored 1050 when she took the Scholastic Aptitude Test last year, and she plans to take it again. Students can score a maximum of 1600 points: 800 on the mathematics section and 800 on the verbal section.

Some Pay As Much as $645

Each year, tens of thousands of students like Ms. Mayfield take expensive courses to cram for the S.A.T. Some students pay as much as $645 for courses offered by Kaplan and Princeton Review, the country's biggest test-coaching companies. Others pay a few hundred dollars for courses offered by smaller coaching companies, and

Continued on Following Page

Kuwaiti Students on U.S. Campuses Face Money Squeeze, Uncertain Future

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Thousands of students from Kuwait who are attending college in the United States do not have enough money for tuition this fall. They are doubling and tripling up in apartments, selling off cars and furniture, and taking full-time jobs to pay their bills.

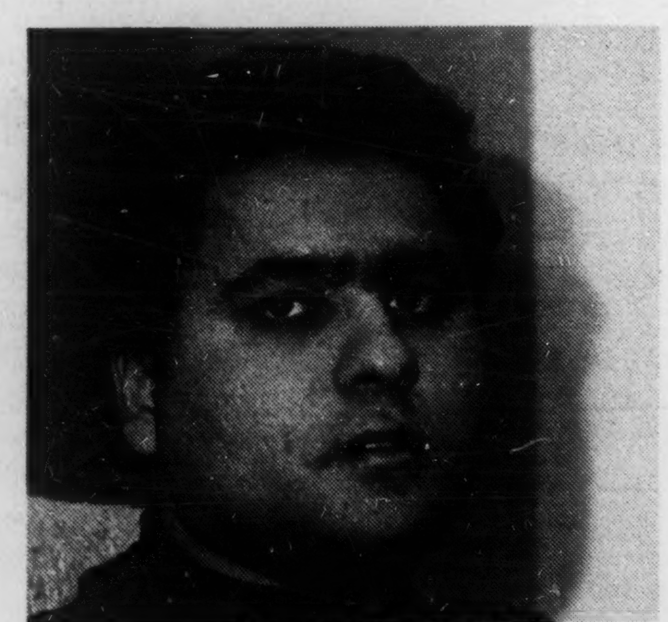
The students include some described by college officials as having been among the richest on their campuses. Now the students are short of money because the Iraqi forces that invaded Kuwait seized the country's banks and other assets. President Bush ordered a freeze on Kuwaiti-government funds in the United States to prevent them from being taken by Iraq.

The Kuwaiti Embassy here has promised to pay the fall-semester tuition bills of about 1,500 Kuwaiti students in the United States. It is unclear whether the embassy will be able to pay the bills after that, and it has cut the amount it provides for the students' living expenses. It is also refusing to pay the college bills of about 2,500 students who are not Kuwaiti citizens but whose families live in Kuwait.

Some Kuwaiti students who had intended to return home after completing graduate degrees in the United States this summer have now decided to stay in America and look for jobs. Other students who went home to Kuwait for the summer will probably not be able to return to America.

The students who are in the United States spend much of their time watching television for news reports from home, and

Continued on Page A36



© 1990 LINDA KOZLOFF, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Usama Jitan: "Every day there is something new going on, and everybody's worried. Where are we going to stay? What are we going to do?"

Stanley H. Kaplan: Aiding Test Takers for Over 50 Years

NEW YORK

Stanley H. Kaplan, the 72-year-old founder of the country's oldest test-coaching company, rarely steps into the classroom to teach anymore. But when he does, he captivates high-school students with trick math questions and his theories about the value of test coaching.

And he almost always asks the students what they think his middle initial stands for. Before anyone has a chance to answer, he shouts: "Higher scores!"

Unlike his competitors at Princeton Review, Mr. Kaplan agrees with the exam's makers that the Scholastic Aptitude Test "measures critical thinking." He says college officials use S.A.T. scores as indicators of students' abilities "because some schools give out grades like trophies."

10% Get Scholarships

In many cases, Mr. Kaplan says, S.A.T. scores tell more accurately than high-school grades how well students will do in college. "If you have valedictorians, and they bombed on the S.A.T., it's probably because all they did in school was study till 3 in the morning—memorize the information. And they really didn't know what they were saying," he says.

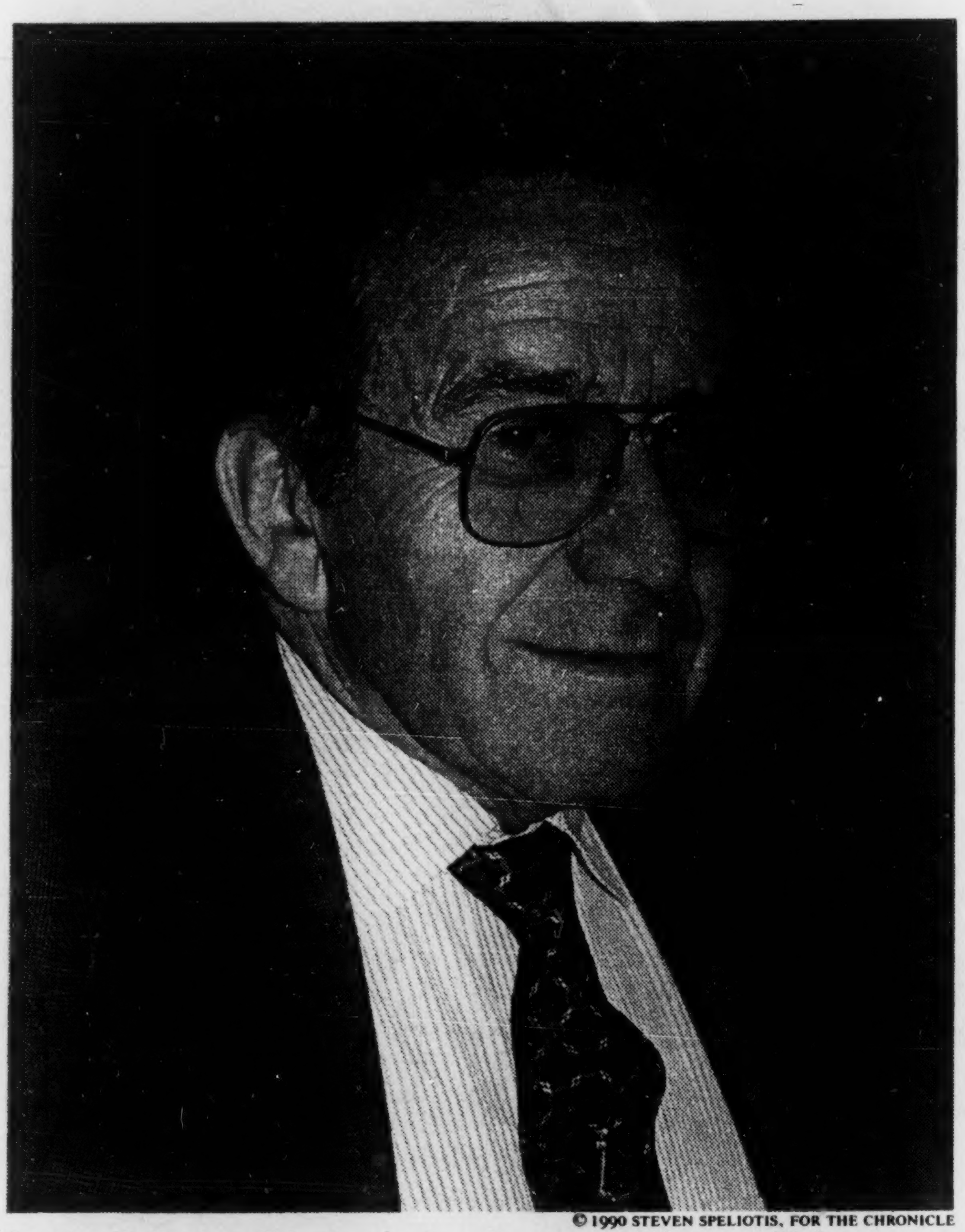
Everyone should have the benefit of professional preparation for the S.A.T., Mr. Kaplan says, and he offers scholarships to about 10 per cent of the 120,000 students who take his courses each year. In addition to the S.A.T., the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center offers preparation for a variety of other undergraduate and graduate admissions exams.

"Knowing how to pass tests is a pervasive need, and there is nothing that you can't get experience and confidence in to boost your performance."

Employees at the Kaplan Center's headquarters here rattle off their S.A.T. scores as easily as workers elsewhere might remember their Social Security numbers. In some cases, the employees' scores helped determine whether they were hired.

Rhodes, Fulbright Scholars

The research-and-development office of the company, which designs questions used in the S.A.T. courses, employs a cadre of Rhodes and Fulbright Scholars and others with impressive educational credentials. "It takes four or five years for a person to be able to write a question that we can use" in one of the Kaplan courses, says Fred G. Danzig, vice-president of research and product development. "We have one person who's done nothing for 15 years but study the S.A.T. reading-comprehension section." The office has also hired a psychometrician, who studies why students don't score well on standardized exams.



© 1990 STEVEN SPELIOTIS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Stanley H. Kaplan: "I look on education as a solid tree, with lots of branches, and one of those should be test preparation."

Mr. Kaplan opened his coaching company 52 years ago, tutoring students on a variety of subjects out of a studio apartment attached to his parent's home in Brooklyn. He started tutoring students for the S.A.T. in 1946, 20 years after the exam was instituted. Although he loved teaching students, Mr. Kaplan says, "I didn't want to go into the school system because I didn't want to be part of a bureaucracy."

A 'Family Business'

Over the years, Mr. Kaplan's wife and children, as well as his sister and a niece, have worked for the company. Mr. Kaplan, who says he still can't believe he's made millions from tutoring, sold the oversized "family business" to the Washington Post Company in 1985.

Mr. Kaplan delights in telling visitors stories of students whose scores soared after they visited one of his 740 permanent and temporary test-coaching centers across the country. He waves letters from people who took his coaching courses years ago and have written to tell him that they have successful careers.

"I look on education as a solid tree, with lots of branches, and one of those should be test preparation," he says. "A lot of people think that test preparation is skewing the curve, that putting the emphasis on test preparation means you lose out on a lot of other things. But knowing how to pass tests is a pervasive need, and there is nothing that you can't get experience and confidence in to boost your performance."

—ROBIN WILSON

Not Everybody Agrees on the Merits of Coaching to Improve SAT Scores

Continued From Preceding Page

some pay private tutors or attend free courses at their high schools.

'Focus Is Ill Placed'

Coaching companies typically tell students they can expect to see their scores rise by between 150 and 200 points. Many high-school counselors and college admissions officers, however, say studies show that coaching does little to improve students' scores. The counselors are concerned about the booming interest in S.A.T. preparation, and they worry that coaching companies inflate anxiety among students by exaggerating the importance of the S.A.T.

"The focus on trying to beef up the test scores is simply ill placed," says William H. Turner, director of admissions and scholarships at Michigan State University. "The far greater emphasis at colleges is placed on the elements of a student's school record itself."

People who run test-coaching companies, however, argue that students are smart to be concerned about the S.A.T., and they say that coaching helps alleviate students' anxiety over the exam. Regardless of what college admissions officers claim, say the coachers, standardized test scores can mean the difference between admission to a mediocre institution and enrollment at a more selective one.

Interest Continues to Grow

"You have an educational system that has sent out the word that these scores are important, so kids are doing whatever it takes to get the good score," says Adam Robinson, who has tutored students on the S.A.T. and worked with Princeton Review. "It is hypocrisy when colleges say the S.A.T. has been overemphasized and one of the first things kids see when they look at a college's brochure is the average test scores of its students."

Several surveys show that about 25 per cent of students take some type of test preparation course for the S.A.T., and high-school counselors across the country report that interest in test coaching continues to grow. At some schools in affluent areas, students who don't take expensive test-coaching courses are in the minority.

Many students cannot afford to pay for coaching courses, and some critics of standardized tests say coaching may be one reason why students from poorer families often have lower scores than students from wealthier families. The critics also worry that low-income students who could benefit from test coaching may not be admitted to a selective college because of low scores. Both Princeton Review and Kaplan offer scholarships for low-income students.

About 30,000 students each year sign up for courses offered in 45 cities by Princeton Review, and close to that number take classes at one of Kaplan's 740 permanent and temporary testing centers around the country.

"You have an educational system that has sent out the word that scores are important, so kids are doing whatever it takes to get the good score."

Kaplan also tutors students for the American College Testing Program's A.C.T. assessment, the other undergraduate admissions exam. But far more students sign up for courses on the S.A.T. because it is the undergraduate exam used most by highly selective colleges and universities.

Kaplan and Princeton Review also offer courses on the Law School Admissions Test, the Graduate Management Admissions Test, and other graduate exams.

The courses offered by Princeton Review typically run for six weeks, while Kaplan's courses range from 6 to 11 weeks. The classes involve three-to four-hour sessions once a week, as well as workshops and even personal tutoring by coaches.

Test-Taking Tips

The teachers, most of whom are young people who scored well on the S.A.T. themselves, go over mathematical problems and vocabulary words with students. They also give test-taking tips to acquaint students with the format of the exam. Students at Kaplan use cassette tapes to drill themselves in areas where they need extra help, and those at Princeton Review can take home computer software for extra help.

The biggest dispute between coaching companies and school and college counselors centers on the extent to which coaching improves test scores. Those on both sides of the debate typically measure the gains by looking at how much a student's score improves between the first and second times the student takes the test. Many students take coaching courses before taking the test a second time.

Average Score on Verbal SAT Drops for 4th Year in a Row

Continued From Preceding Page

scores could be a signal that "the verbal skills of many American students are weak enough to seriously hamper their future opportunities, in school and college and the world of work."

Educators interviewed by *The Chronicle* did not seem as concerned about the mathematics score as they were about the verbal score, even though the mathematics score has remained unchanged for four years. Before the average score reached 476 in 1987, it had been on the rise since 1981.

Women's Math Scores Improve

This year women's mathematics scores rose one point to 455, the highest score for women in 16 years. High-school and college officials have been encouraging girls and young women to pursue careers in math and science.

Students from minority groups have shown steady improvement in scores over the last decade. But this year only some minority-group students posted increases.

American Indian students gained four points on the verbal section and nine points on the math portion over their 1989 scores, while black students had a one-point gain on the verbal section and a one-point decline in math.

Mexican American and Puerto Rican students dropped one point each on the verbal and math sections, and other Hispanic students showed an average decline of six points on the verbal portion and two points in math.

Critics have said the S.A.T.'s questions are geared toward white males, leaving women and minority-group students at a disadvantage. College Board officials counter that their research has shown students' scores increasing as their family income rises, and that many students from minority groups are from poor families.

Review of Possible Changes

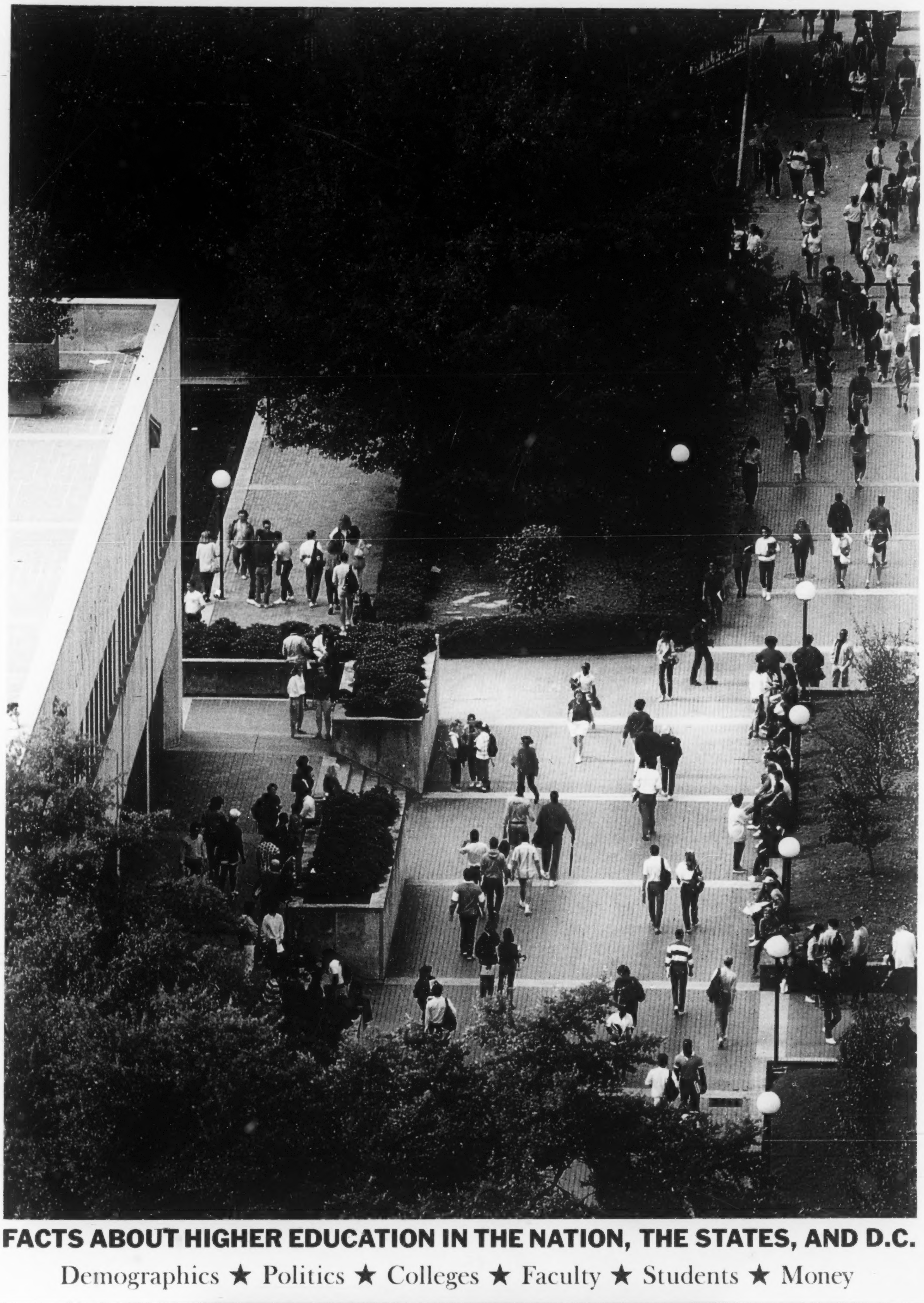
The College Board is scheduled to review a proposal for changes in the test late this month. It is considering expanding the multiple-choice test to include a writing sample, additional reading-comprehension questions, and math questions in which students must figure out answers on their own rather than picking answers presented in a multiple-choice format.

College Board researchers predict that an increasing number of non-traditional students and immigrants will take the S.A.T., and board officials have said that a writing sample could better determine their abilities than could multiple-choice questions. ■

C2175-1.A

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
September 5, 1990 ★ $5

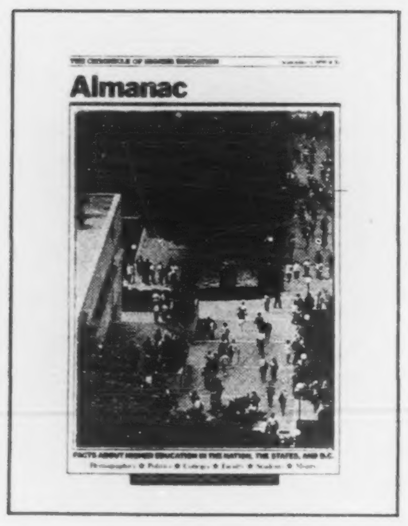
Almanac



FACTS ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NATION, THE STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics ★ Politics ★ Colleges ★ Faculty ★ Students ★ Money

THE NEWS AND OPINION SECTIONS CAN BE FOUND INSIDE



The Cover
University of South Carolina
Chris Hildreth

Almanac illustrations by Max-Karl Winkler

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics

Population; age distribution;
racial and ethnic distribution;
educational attainment of adults;
per-capita personal income;
new high-school graduates, 1990-91 and 2000-01;
new GED diploma recipients;
high-school dropout rate

★

Political Leadership

Governor; governor's higher-education adviser;
U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives; legislature

★

Colleges and Universities

Number of institutions by type;
statewide coordinating board;
private-college association;
institutions censured by the AAUP;
institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members

Number of full-time faculty members;
proportion who are women;
proportion with tenure;
average pay of full-time professors

★

Students

Enrollment by type of institution,
level of study, and racial and ethnic group;
proportion of female students,
of full-time students,
of minority students, and of foreign students;
minority students by type of institution;
degrees awarded; residence of new students;
test-score averages

★

Money

Average tuition and fees;
expenditures; state funds for operating
expenses and student aid;
salary of chief executive
of largest public four-year campus;
spending on research and development
by universities;
federal spending on education, student aid,
and research and development;
largest endowment; top fund raisers

The Chronicle's news and opinion sections follow Page 44.

Copyright ©1990
by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 5, 1990

★ The Nation **3-28**

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States **8**

STUDENTS

Average ACT and SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group **13**
Student Financial Aid **13**
Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986 **13**
Number of Colleges by Enrollment **13**
Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen **14**
College Enrollment Projections **14**
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group **15**
Proportion of High-School Graduates Enrolled in College **15**
Earned Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group **15**
Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population **15**
Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates **18**
College Enrollment by Level and Age of Student **18**
Foreign Students' Countries of Origin **19**
Earned Degrees Conferred **19**
Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students **19**
Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars **20**
Financial Aid to Undergraduates **20**
Campuses With the Largest Enrollments **20**

FACULTY AND STAFF

College Employees **22**
Median Salaries of Administrators **22**
Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline **22**
College Experiences in Faculty Recruiting **23**
Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers **23**
Average Faculty Salaries **23**
Employment of Faculty Members **23**
Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Rank **23**
Faculty Attitudes and Activities **24**

RESOURCES

Major Gifts to Higher Education Since 1967 **25**
Trends in College Revenues and Expenditures **25**
Non-Profit Institutions Receiving Largest Contracts From Defense Department **25**
Costs at Public and Private Institutions **25**
Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions **25**
College Revenues and Expenditures **25**
Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education **26**
Total Return on College Endowments **26**
College and University Endowments Over $100-Million **26**
Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support **26**
Largest Endowments per Student **26**
Holdings of University Research Libraries **27**
Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending **27**

INSTITUTIONS

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years **28**
Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges **28**
Administrators' Views on Institutional Status **28**
Administrators' Views of Enrollment Changes in the Next Five Years **28**
Leading Research Universities **28**

★ Maps **4-8**

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College **4**
Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates **4**
High-School Dropout Rates **5**
Number of Colleges and Universities **5**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members **6**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time **6**
Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled in Their Home States **7**
States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment **7**
Percentage Change in College Enrollment **8**
Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education **8**

★ The 50 States & D.C. **29-87**

★ Sources & Notes **88**

THE NATION

SEVERAL YEARS of public criticism about high costs and questionable quality have stung many of the nation's 3,500 colleges and universities. Now increasingly tight budgets and predictions of a national economic downturn may exacerbate an already tense situation.

The new academic year—like the rest of the decade—is bound to be one of tough choices, choices that can no longer be deferred.

Signs that some colleges and universities are making those choices are already visible. Several prominent private universities, such as Stanford and Columbia, have made it clear that they will streamline administrative procedures, and close down programs, to meet the new financial realities.

Many public institutions, walking a tightrope between their own goals and the wishes of legislators, will have to balance pressures to educate more students with less money.

The message: Higher education can no longer do everything. And it will have to perform some of its basic missions better than in the past.

Despite the mood of uncertainty and the bleak financial forecast, academe hasn't given up on some of its grandest plans. Several universities are conducting pathbreaking "mega-fund-raising" campaigns. Researchers are moving ahead on gene-therapy experiments that could lead to cures to diseases once thought mysterious. A growing number of colleges and universities are planning student or faculty exchanges with newly democratized higher-education institutions in Eastern Europe.

At home, however, soaring tuition costs have prompted outside scrutiny about what students are getting for their money. Legislators and several authors have questioned whether the typical college professor spends too much time on research and too little time in the classroom.

At the same time, complaints continue that college graduates just don't know enough. And universities with big-time athletic programs remain under fire, accused of producing professional stars, not student-athletes.

Few of these are new matters. But the perennial problem of too few dollars from both the federal government and many states is likely to usher in an especially tense academic year.

Scarce resources have also generated questions about federally financed "big science" projects that some scientists believe are taking money away from young researchers. Glitches in the $1.5-billion Hubble Space Telescope project and the escalating costs of the Superconducting Supercollider have led some in Congress to ask whether projects of such scope make sense, especially in tight economic times.

Scholars in the humanities and social sciences may feel a shiver or two from the fallout over proposed obscenity guidelines raised during reauthorization of the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities.

Generally, the budget outlook for higher education is downbeat. The rising federal deficit, now estimated at $169-billion, applies a brake to significant growth in most areas. What may increase even more is Congressional dissatisfaction with student-aid programs. Worries over the solvency of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, one of the largest guarantors of federally insured student loans, have raised questions about the soundness of the entire student-loan system.

Financial aid will be one of many topics on the table during hearings over re-authorizing the federal Higher Education Act. Surprises are possible, especially if the fall elections bring changes on the committees that deal with higher education.

In most states, the budget outlook can be summed up in one word: tight.

As a result, pressure to keep down tuition will be felt at public universities as well as private ones. In many states where education is a priority, elementary and secondary schools generally will continue to get first crack at the available funds.

After several flush years, states such as Connecticut, New Jersey, and Virginia face the sobering reality of cutting programs to make up major deficits.

An excess [illegible] students will make life difficult in such states as Arizona, California, and Florida. There educators are being asked to serve larger student populations—populations that include growing numbers of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians—on budgets that are likely to hold steady.

CAMPUS LIFE is likely to be marked by continuing debates over efforts to diversify the student population and to broaden the perspectives included in the undergraduate curriculum.

The interest in multiculturalism will take different forms. At some institutions, like the College of Wooster, all freshmen will participate in a course that focuses on racism and sexism. Other institutions offer seminars on diversity during freshman week and in the residence halls.

Such programs are part of an all-out effort to recruit and retain minority undergraduates, as well as to ease campus tensions. Those plans have caused resentment, however, with the backlash seen in new questions about preferential treatment policies. A smattering of white-student unions have sprung up in response.

Student activism may be swelling. Much of it is consumer-oriented: Undergraduates are protesting large classes and mushrooming service fees. But campuses are also seeing increased interest in public service, a resurgent black militancy, and students mobilized around the environment, reproductive rights, and gay and lesbian issues.

Who will teach the students of this decade and next has become an increasingly pressing problem. A wave of faculty retirements is predicted in the coming years. Already the academic job market in long-stagnant humanities disciplines is opening up. But in other fields, such as business and computer science, academe goes begging for qualified professors.

A similar recruiting derby may occur within higher education as well. Bidding wars between top-flight universities over "star" faculty members have become the norm.

Perhaps most worrisome to educators is the erosion of public confidence in higher education. Members of Congress and a prominent national commission are promising to take action if the National Collegiate Athletic Association doesn't put some teeth in efforts to reform college sports. Science watchdogs continue to complain that university researchers are profiting from their discoveries. Animal-rights activists contend that animals are being maimed and killed for no purpose.

How American higher education answers those and other challenges may offer clues to how it will fare as the 21st century approaches. ★

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 248,239,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.6%
Black	11.7%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.9%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $17,567

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	2,474,032
2000-01 (estimate)	2,790,373

New GED diploma recipients: 364,287

High-school dropout rate: 28.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President:
George Bush (R), term ends 1993

Vice-President:
Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

Secretary of Education:
Lauro F. Cavazos

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	595
Public 2-year institutions	968
Private 4-year institutions	1,532
Private 2-year institutions	440
Total	3,535

Vocational institutions: 7,071

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	255,731
At private institutions	100,552

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.3%
At private institutions	28.5%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.5%
At private institutions	58.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,840
At public 2-year institutions	$32,209
At private 4-year institutions	$35,355
At private 2-year institutions	$21,824

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,543,987
At public 2-year institutions	4,612,388
At private 4-year institutions	2,631,021
At private 2-year institutions	255,722
Undergraduate	11,304,160
First-time freshmen	2,376,296
Graduate	1,471,862
Professional	267,096
American Indian	92,534
Asian	496,688
Black	1,129,580
Hispanic	679,962
White	10,283,176
Foreign	361,178
Total	13,043,118

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	57.0%
Minority	18.9%
Foreign	2.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.9%
At public 2-year institutions	23.0%
At private 4-year institutions	15.3%
At private 2-year institutions	23.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	435,537
Bachelor's	993,362
Master's	298,733
Doctorate	34,839
Professional	70,415

Residence of new students: 81% of all freshmen attended colleges in their home states.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T. and 900 on the S.A.T.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,781
At public 2-year institutions	$758
At private 4-year institutions	$8,446
At private 2-year institutions	$5,324

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$63,193,853,000
Private institutions	$34,341,889,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $39,337,633,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,639,121,000; 1,398,512 awards
Non–need-based: $217,162,000; 252,859 awards
Other: $235,964,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $13,243,145,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.8%
State and local governments	8.3%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	17.3%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$824,083,000
GI Bill	$599,796,000
Pell Grants	$4,909,927,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $7,717,052,000

Selected programs:

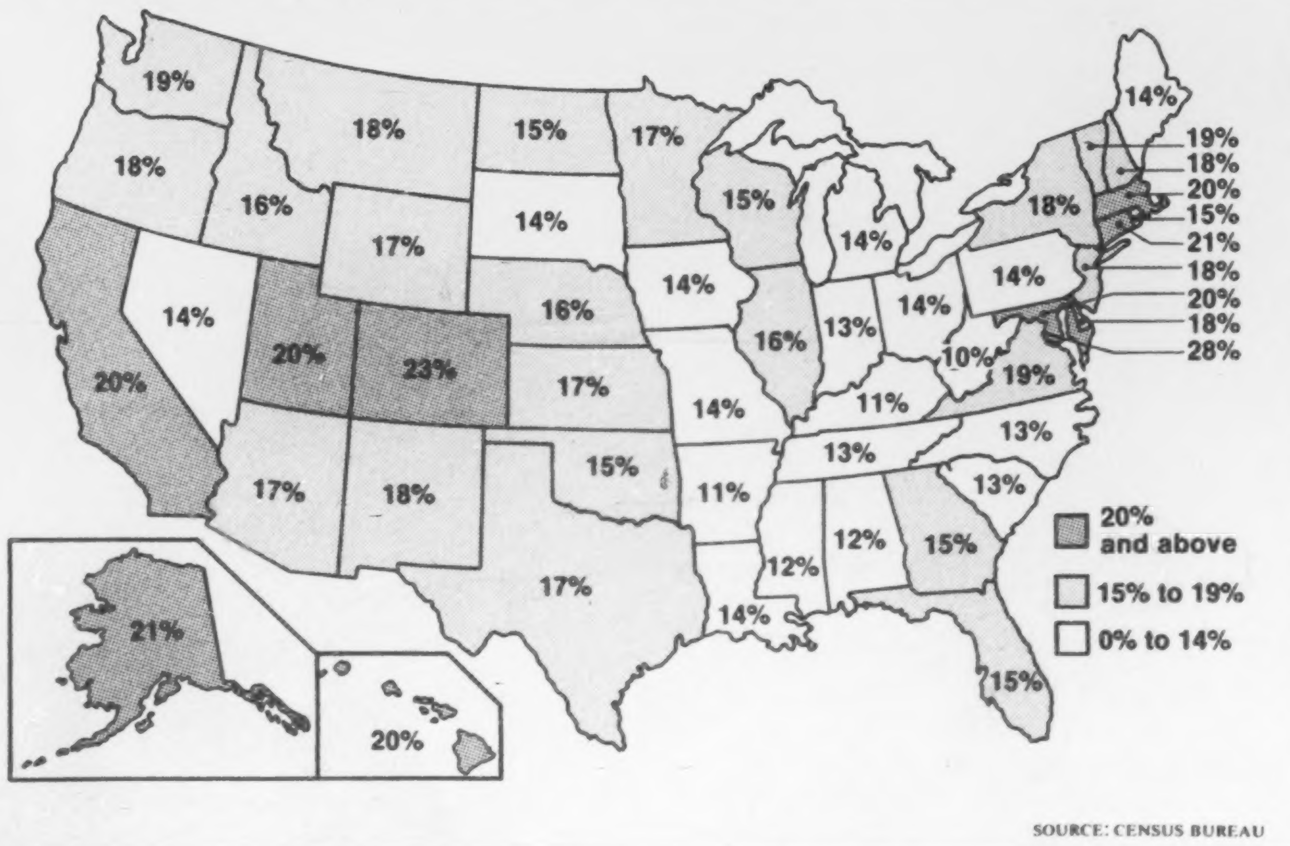
Department of Health and Human Services	$4,127,351,000
National Science Foundation	$998,296,000
Department of Defense	$1,194,161,000
Department of Agriculture	$321,444,000
Department of Energy	$408,042,000

The Nation

- Population
- Educational attainment of adults
- High-school graduates
- High-school dropout rate
- Number of institutions
- Faculty members

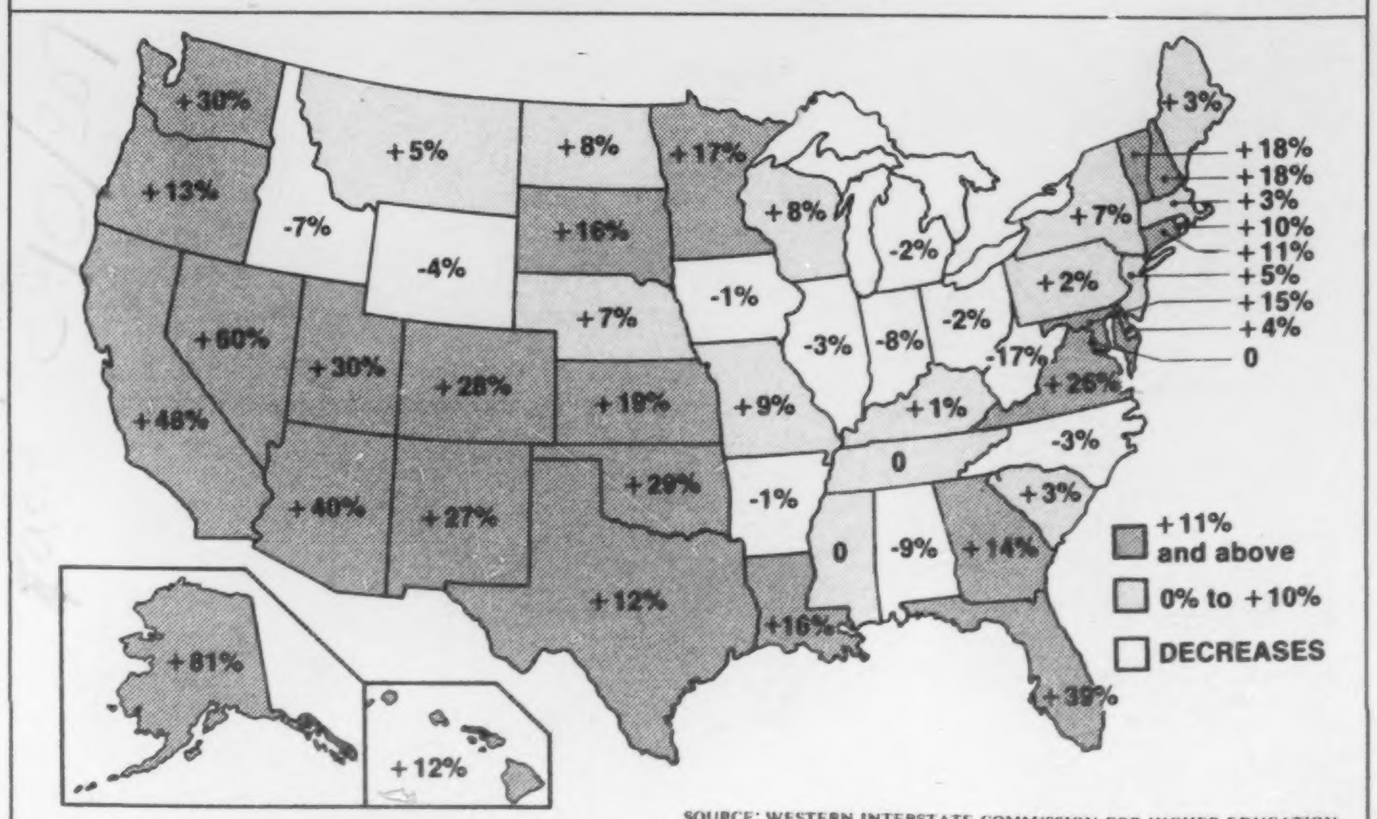
	1989 population	Rank	Educational attainment of adults in 1980: 4 years of high school	1-3 years of college	4 years of college	1990-91 high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1988	Number of institutions, fall 1989: Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Vocational	Faculty members, 1987-88: Public institutions	Private institutions
Alabama	4,118,000	22	56.5%	24.7%	12.2%	40,690	25.1%	18	37	18	14	72	4,500	923
Alaska	527,000	50	82.5%	43.7%	21.1%	6,040	34.5%	3	0	4	1	40	577	45
Arizona	3,556,000	24	72.4%	38.0%	17.4%	31,543	38.9%	3	17	14	3	176	4,206	243
Arkansas	2,406,000	33	55.5%	22.3%	10.8%	26,715	22.8%	10	10	10	7	109	2,210	378
California	29,063,000	1	73.5%	42.0%	19.6%	245,259	34.1%	31	107	140	32	916	31,296	6,056
Colorado	3,317,000	26	78.6%	44.1%	23.0%	33,255	25.3%	13	15	17	9	119	4,347	610
Connecticut	3,239,000	27	70.3%	35.9%	20.7%	30,330	15.1%	7	17	21	3	122	3,025	2,537
Delaware	673,000	46	68.6%	32.4%	17.5%	7,056	28.3%	2	3	5	0	21	1,056	154
District of Columbia	604,000	48	67.1%	41.5%	27.5%	4,153	41.8%	2	0	15	0	31	553	2,616
Florida	12,671,000	4	66.7%	31.6%	14.9%	96,266	42.0%	10	28	43	14	320	7,223	2,363
Georgia	6,436,000	11	56.4%	27.9%	14.6%	65,017	39.0%	19	28	32	16	137	5,136	1,772
Hawaii	1,112,000	39	73.8%	38.8%	20.3%	11,781	30.9%	3	6	5	0	35	1,494	95
Idaho	1,014,000	42	73.7%	37.2%	15.8%	11,707	24.6%	4	2	3	2	39	1,195	117
Illinois	11,658,000	6	66.5%	31.4%	16.2%	116,539	24.4%	12	47	91	16	359	11,788	5,938
Indiana	5,593,000	14	66.4%	24.6%	12.5%	63,746	23.7%	14	14	41	9	135	5,901	2,581
Iowa	2,840,000	29	71.5%	28.6%	13.9%	31,316	14.2%	3	15	34	6	77	3,123	1,697
Kansas	2,513,000	32	73.3%	34.2%	17.0%	25,793	19.8%	8	21	22	3	76	3,793	682
Kentucky	3,727,000	23	53.1%	21.8%	11.1%	38,730	31.0%	8	14	24	13	131	3,749	1,058
Louisiana	4,382,000	20	57.7%	26.7%	13.9%	42,122	38.6%	14	6	10	4	196	4,774	980
Maine	1,222,000	38	68.7%	29.4%	14.4%	13,923	25.6%	8	5	13	5	22	1,304	557
Maryland	4,694,000	19	67.4%	34.9%	20.4%	44,257	25.9%	14	19	21	3	180	4,561	1,259
Massachusetts	5,913,000	13	72.2%	35.8%	20.0%	57,767	30.0%	14	16	71	16	177	5,805	9,195
Michigan	9,273,000	8	68.0%	30.0%	14.3%	105,516	26.4%	15	29	48	5	314	10,597	1,984
Minnesota	4,353,000	21	73.1%	34.5%	17.4%	49,774	9.1%	10	26	34	11	122	4,786	2,058
Mississippi	2,621,000	31	54.8%	25.6%	12.3%	26,544	33.1%	9	20	12	6	48	3,287	321
Missouri	5,159,000	15	63.5%	27.2%	13.9%	52,675	26.0%	13	14	52	10	203	4,703	2,225
Montana	806,000	44	74.4%	36.5%	17.5%	9,179	12.7%	6	7	3	3	45	1,158	145
Nebraska	1,611,000	36	73.4%	32.8%	15.5%	18,016	14.6%	7	13	14	2	48	1,995	605
Nevada	1,111,000	40	75.5%	35.1%	14.4%	9,679	24.2%	2	4	1	1	55	877	n/a
New Hampshire	1,107,000	41	72.3%	35.1%	18.2%	11,255	25.9%	5	7	12	5	28	1,023	900
New Jersey	7,736,000	9	67.4%	31.5%	18.3%	79,005	22.6%	14	19	25	4	192	5,873	2,521
New Mexico	1,528,000	37	68.9%	34.7%	17.6%	16,692	28.1%	6	16	4	0	39	2,045	88
New York	17,950,000	2	66.3%	32.2%	17.9%	163,588	37.7%	42	48	186	50	356	17,926	15,351
North Carolina	6,571,000	10	54.8%	27.0%	13.2%	65,243	33.3%	16	58	37	15	72	6,186	2,856
North Dakota	660,000	47	66.4%	35.1%	14.8%	7,915	11.7%	6	9	4	1	21	1,196	116
Ohio	10,907,000	7	67.0%	26.5%	13.7%	124,293	20.4%	25	36	65	26	310	10,389	4,047
Oklahoma	3,224,000	28	66.0%	31.2%	15.1%	33,955	28.3%	14	14	13	6	90	3,443	843
Oregon	2,820,000	30	75.6%	38.5%	17.9%	25,125	27.0%	8	13	24	1	113	3,735	842
Pennsylvania	12,040,000	5	64.7%	24.3%	13.6%	123,070	21.6%	43	18	103	53	366	10,403	9,002
Rhode Island	998,000	43	61.1%	28.3%	15.4%	9,083	30.2%	2	1	8	0	28	1,143	1,430
South Carolina	3,512,000	25	53.7%	26.7%	13.4%	36,433	35.4%	12	21	20	11	62	3,747	1,234
South Dakota	715,000	45	67.9%	31.7%	14.0%	7,696	20.4%	7	0	10	2	21	862	283
Tennessee	4,940,000	16	56.2%	24.5%	12.6%	47,273	30.7%	10	14	42	20	127	4,701	2,026
Texas	16,991,000	3	62.6%	33.8%	16.9%	183,090	34.7%	40	37	56	11	397	16,463	3,955
Utah	1,707,000	35	80.0%	44.1%	19.9%	24,473	20.6%	4	5	2	3	40	2,096	n/a
Vermont	567,000	49	71.0%	34.7%	19.0%	6,206	21.3%	4	2	13	3	11	660	673
Virginia	6,098,000	12	62.4%	34.0%	19.1%	66,015	28.4%	15	24	33	6	165	7,421	2,069
Washington	4,761,000	18	77.6%	40.2%	19.0%	45,691	22.9%	6	27	20	2	143	5,236	1,214
West Virginia	1,857,000	34	56.0%	20.4%	10.4%	21,629	22.7%	12	4	9	3	52	2,031	381
Wisconsin	4,867,000	17	69.6%	29.2%	14.8%	55,021	15.1%	13	17	28	3	99	7,960	1,476
Wyoming	475,000	51	77.9%	37.9%	17.2%	5,896	11.7%	1	7	0	1	14	933	n/a
U.S.	**248,239,000**		**66.5%**	**31.9%**	**16.2%**	**2,474,032**	**28.9%**	**595**	**968**	**1,532**	**440**	**7,071**	**255,731**	**100,553**

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College, 1980



SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates: 1990-91 to 2000-01



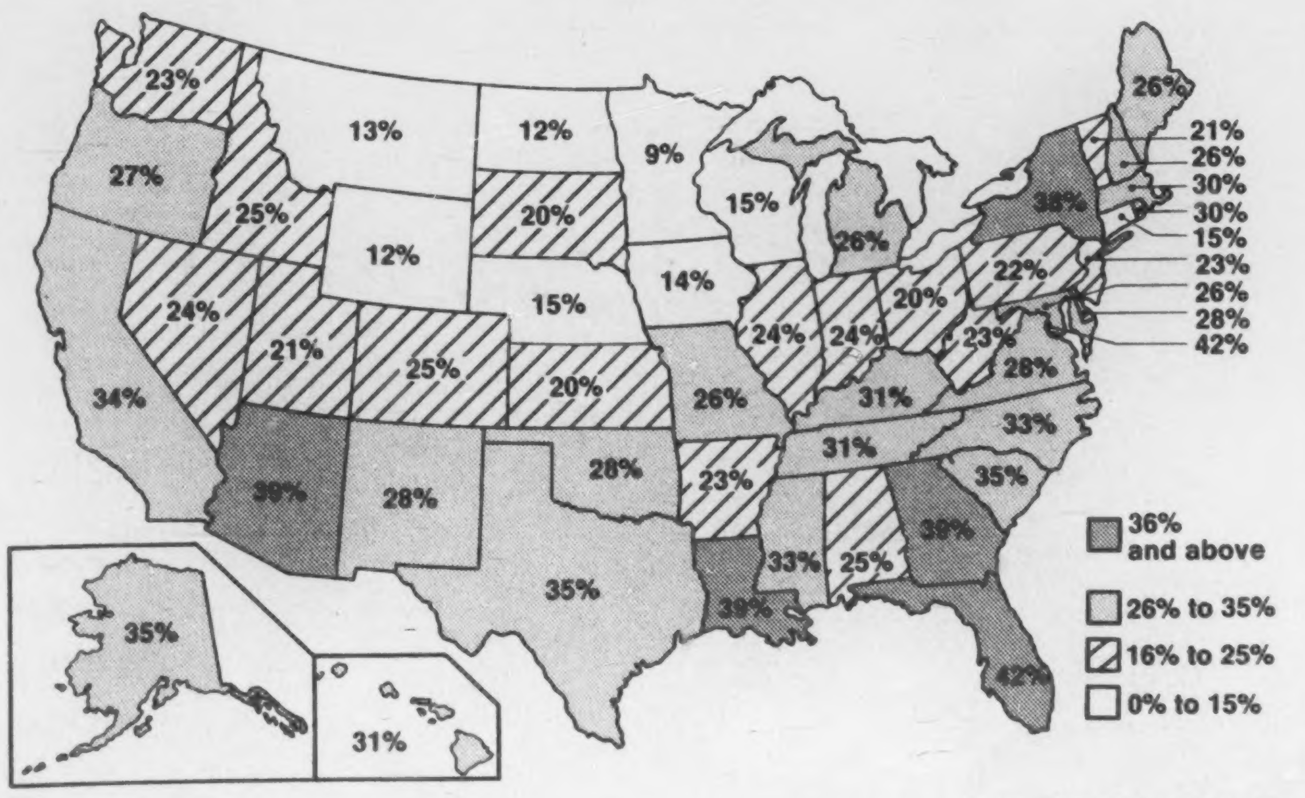
SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

■ Average pay of full-time faculty members
■ Enrollment

	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1987-88				Enrollment, fall 1988								
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	All under-graduate	First-time freshmen	Graduate	Professional	Total
Alabama	$32,953	$28,248	$29,234	$23,355	115,700	60,643	18,777	4,693	178,954	43,496	17,699	3,160	199,813
Alaska	$40,617	$43,608	$33,311	n/a	22,115	5,030	1,216	0	27,346	1,618	1,015	0	28,361
Arizona	$41,074	$33,975	$28,259	$18,035	93,146	148,382	14,269	1,989	230,262	64,668	26,048	1,476	257,786
Arkansas	$30,572	$23,165	$25,411	$14,600	55,352	16,601	9,812	2,785	77,275	18,579	5,864	1,411	84,550
California	$47,696	$37,266	$42,760	$24,375	484,181	1,057,124	201,539	10,720	1,560,106	280,052	163,350	30,108	1,753,564
Colorado	$36,397	$26,174	$33,813	n/a	105,270	57,632	18,347	5,039	164,747	30,634	18,553	2,988	186,288
Connecticut	$44,374	$35,428	$40,836	$23,855	64,501	41,918	57,467	1,791	130,931	29,551	31,480	3,266	165,677
Delaware	$37,624	$29,661	$29,951	n/a	22,328	9,317	6,615	0	34,065	7,905	3,015	1,180	38,260
District of Columbia	$36,743	n/a	$39,490	n/a	12,108	0	66,981	0	48,469	9,750	22,183	8,437	79,089
Florida	$37,552	$31,066	$31,544	$21,980	157,549	262,829	90,055	5,157	460,804	77,570	47,589	7,197	515,590
Georgia	$35,342	$28,176	$30,538	$21,346	129,692	48,159	42,560	10,351	196,276	50,668	27,041	7,445	230,762
Hawaii	$38,449	$31,526	$22,900	n/a	22,550	19,979	9,768	0	46,080	8,405	5,785	432	52,297
Idaho	$31,846	$27,348	$25,966	n/a	29,779	5,340	2,460	8,138	40,161	10,282	5,123	433	45,717
Illinois	$35,258	$34,067	$37,154	$21,983	193,388	328,236	157,965	9,385	590,929	125,551	80,767	17,278	688,974
Indiana	$35,748	$22,753	$33,343	$22,964	173,499	35,734	55,431	3,238	231,918	54,847	30,724	5,260	267,902
Iowa	$37,162	$25,698	$28,428	$22,440	68,872	44,391	45,017	2,894	137,768	37,725	17,484	5,922	161,174
Kansas	$32,885	$27,594	$22,135	$17,151	87,368	51,332	12,833	1,314	131,581	27,068	19,148	2,118	152,847
Kentucky	$32,950	$25,083	$25,925	$17,855	97,895	31,330	23,170	7,473	137,798	30,115	17,548	4,522	159,868
Louisiana	$29,963	$25,636	$34,227	n/a	133,830	15,519	24,170	2,512	150,771	30,953	19,544	5,716	176,031
Maine	$32,900	$24,710	$32,637	$24,664	30,198	5,716	10,919	1,070	43,756	9,758	3,572	575	47,903
Maryland	$37,886	$34,109	$38,114	$22,421	109,281	103,041	35,882	875	212,645	31,699	32,494	3,940	249,079
Massachusetts	$41,949	$30,327	$41,870	$24,007	112,800	75,971	223,640	14,209	343,625	75,667	70,062	12,933	426,620
Michigan	$39,294	$36,211	$28,990	$23,914	249,457	214,818	73,399	4,906	477,704	95,821	55,088	9,788	542,580
Minnesota	$36,911	$34,129	$31,469	$25,370	133,905	57,281	48,621	4,899	214,285	48,262	24,868	5,553	244,706
Mississippi	$29,828	$23,566	$22,841	$16,670	53,344	46,653	10,258	2,617	101,515	30,291	9,628	1,729	112,872
Missouri	$33,260	$30,400	$30,730	$22,312	116,420	62,379	80,085	2,783	220,565	39,586	32,792	8,310	261,667
Montana	$29,648	$26,793	$23,782	$22,076	27,403	3,884	3,305	1,180	32,250	5,992	3,312	210	35,772
Nebraska	$31,641	$24,106	$27,820	$20,975	57,107	30,676	16,370	464	91,629	17,319	10,357	2,631	104,617
Nevada	$37,654	$31,157	$31,381	n/a	25,179	23,467	161	25	44,517	8,182	4,132	183	48,832
New Hampshire	$35,124	$25,874	$35,764	$13,618	23,686	6,677	24,167	804	47,598	11,453	7,099	637	55,334
New Jersey	$42,197	$34,768	$40,307	n/a	133,123	110,644	55,937	2,936	256,695	44,381	39,832	6,113	302,640
New Mexico	$33,100	$25,360	$26,496	n/a	47,396	29,998	2,056	0	68,603	11,194	10,220	627	79,450
New York	$42,719	$36,759	$38,916	$20,786	352,554	231,288	393,310	30,259	819,446	170,682	160,900	27,065	1,007,411
North Carolina	$36,514	$22,802	$29,136	$22,512	140,025	127,045	59,265	6,186	298,635	65,610	27,938	5,948	332,521
North Dakota	$29,959	$26,591	$23,272	$19,547	27,932	7,691	2,659	11	35,444	8,906	2,424	425	38,293
Ohio	$40,061	$29,817	$31,241	$19,676	278,424	123,080	106,639	33,594	471,644	110,836	58,165	11,928	541,737
Oklahoma	$31,763	$27,143	$29,947	$20,449	94,687	56,722	18,434	6,464	151,995	30,525	20,810	3,502	176,307
Oregon	$33,981	$29,289	$30,165	n/a	68,432	68,175	19,220	332	137,363	27,343	15,457	3,339	156,159
Pennsylvania	$37,233	$32,137	$36,330	$21,669	229,235	94,290	212,873	37,529	489,422	122,154	70,903	13,602	573,927
Rhode Island	$38,127	$31,108	$37,306	n/a	24,274	14,715	35,850	0	65,954	13,419	8,594	291	74,839
South Carolina	$34,051	$22,484	$28,056	$23,090	79,252	40,674	22,963	4,868	127,488	33,985	17,888	2,381	147,757
South Dakota	$28,958	n/a	$22,753	$19,330	23,898	0	7,180	382	28,308	6,085	2,729	423	31,460
Tennessee	$35,396	$26,660	$31,373	$19,106	103,791	51,818	45,087	5,710	180,156	37,475	20,821	5,429	206,406
Texas	$35,963	$29,972	$34,221	$21,241	392,103	361,091	90,024	3,974	739,128	150,518	92,638	15,426	847,192
Utah	$34,060	$26,460	$25,557	n/a	52,631	21,801	32,080	1,026	96,586	18,900	9,740	1,212	107,538
Vermont	$35,520	$27,525	$30,670	$22,235	15,762	4,205	12,383	2,117	30,590	6,918	3,522	355	34,467
Virginia	$40,038	$30,747	$29,758	$20,173	154,165	116,207	47,766	3,078	276,339	50,768	38,829	6,048	321,216
Washington	$37,295	$29,267	$30,417	n/a	78,070	141,033	32,337	1,648	231,422	72,493	18,663	3,003	253,088
West Virginia	$29,825	$23,644	$23,520	$19,248	60,733	9,648	7,488	2,510	70,143	16,569	8,948	1,288	80,379
Wisconsin	$37,780	$32,285	$31,090	n/a	151,146	90,712	42,211	1,158	256,235	54,094	25,345	3,647	285,227
Wyoming	$37,053	$27,889	n/a	n/a	10,773	15,138	0	629	24,694	6,019	1,640	206	26,540
U.S.	**$37,840**	**$32,209**	**$35,355**	**$21,824**	**5,543,987**	**4,612,388**	**2,631,021**	**255,722**	**11,304,160**	**2,376,296**	**1,471,862**	**267,096**	**13,043,118**

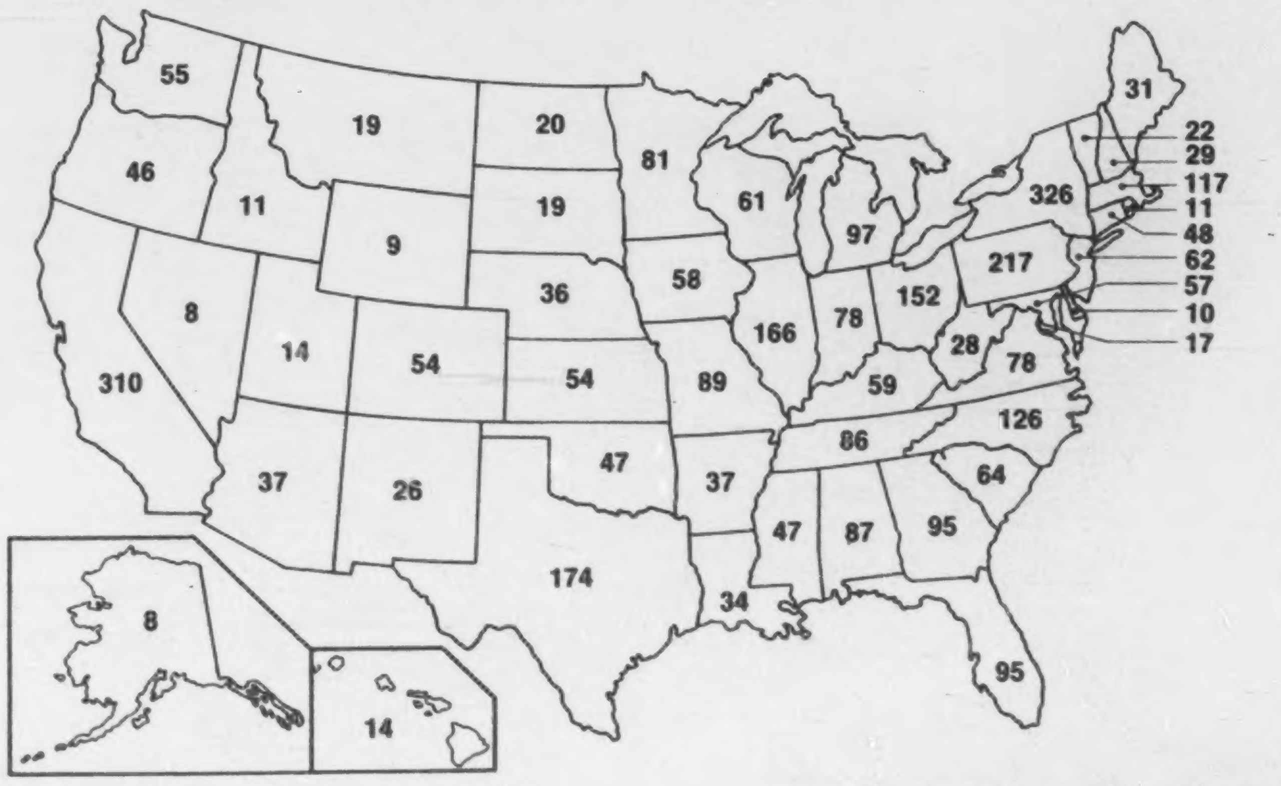
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 88.

High-School Dropout Rates, 1988



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of College and Universities, 1989-90



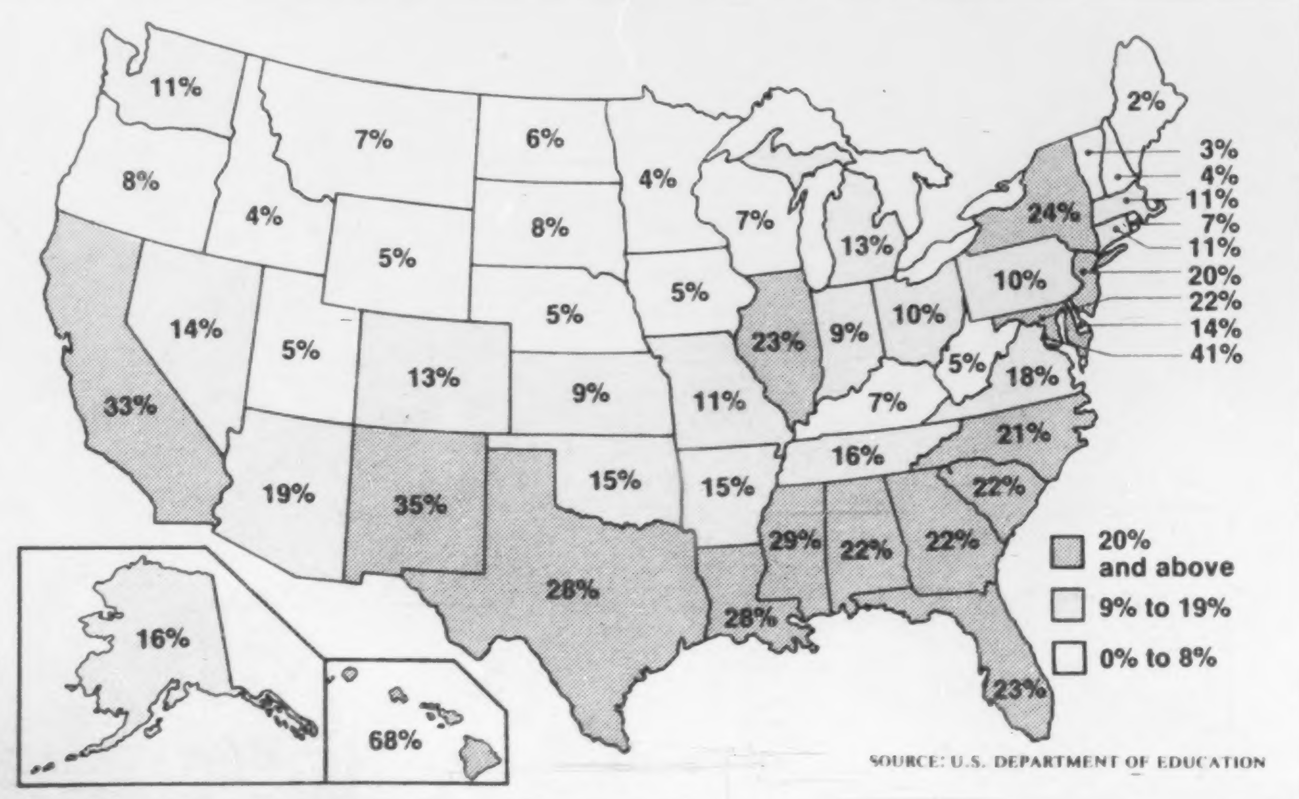
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

- Degrees awarded
- Enrollment of minority students
- Test scores
- Average tuition and fees

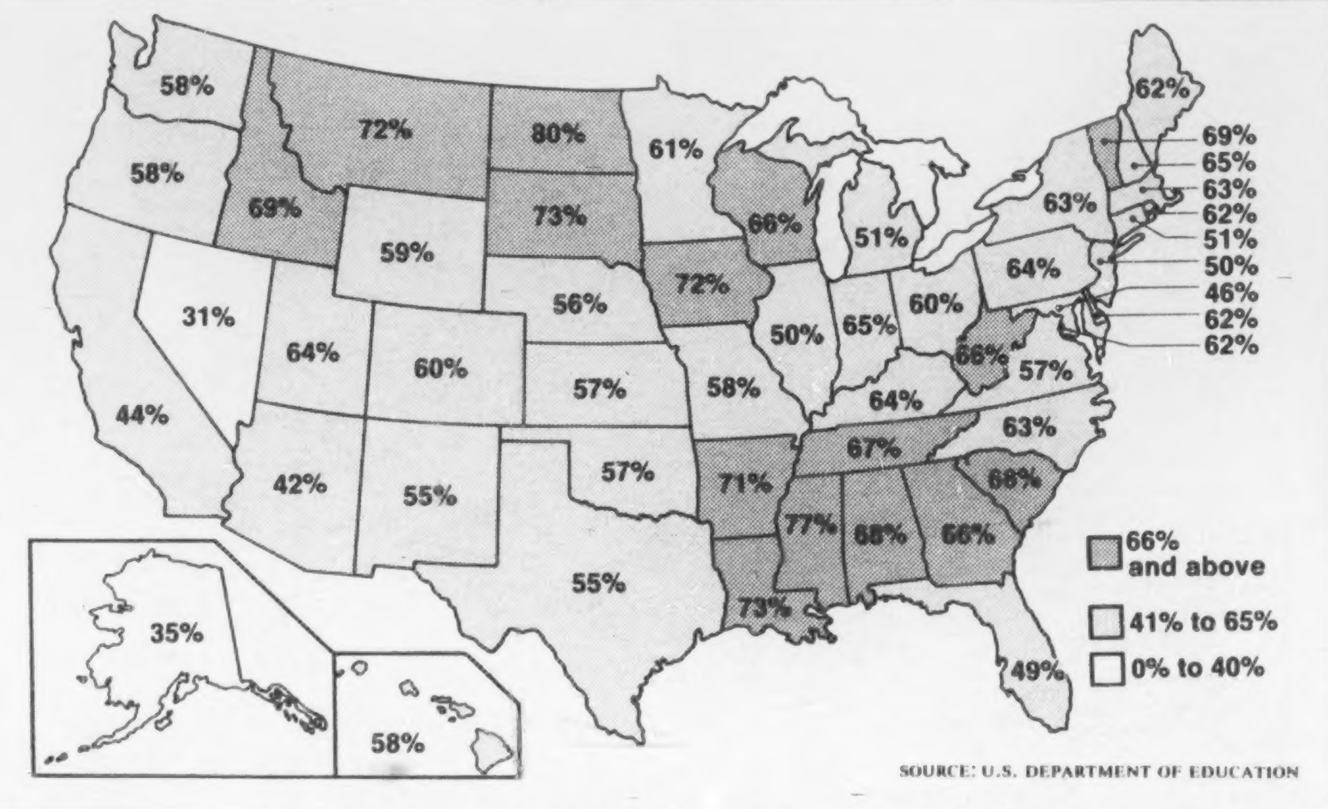
	Degrees awarded, 1987-88					Minority enrollment, fall 1988				Test scores		Average tuition and fees, 1989-90			
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Pro-fessional	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Test taken	Score	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year
Alabama	5,974	16,270	4,559	289	817	18.3%	19.8%	41.8%	42.2%	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,522	$662	$5,484	$3,703
Alaska	661	927	318	15	0	16.2%	14.1%	25.8%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,280	n/a	$5,078	n/a
Arizona	5,466	12,348	4,970	495	404	13.0%	22.0%	18.9%	28.1%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,362	$519	$4,127	$11,007
Arkansas	2,412	7,017	1,746	101	369	15.3%	13.9%	12.9%	34.8%	A.C.T.	17.6	$1,376	$644	$3,715	$6,102
California	47,503	88,518	31,506	4,116	7,893	33.0%	34.7%	22.8%	37.2%	S.A.T.	903	$1,123	$112	$9,489	$7,664
Colorado	5,825	15,144	4,397	667	872	11.4%	15.6%	13.6%	24.1%	A.C.T.	19.6	$1,830	$792	$9,188	$8,036
Connecticut	4,781	13,680	5,892	496	918	8.2%	15.7%	10.3%	16.0%	S.A.T.	901	$2,017	$915	$11,268	$7,906
Delaware	1,134	3,485	649	107	284	13.0%	17.8%	12.3%	n/a	S.A.T.	903	$2,768	$882	$5,388	n/a
District of Columbia	391	6,933	5,126	542	2,437	94.6%	n/a	30.8%	n/a	S.A.T.	850	$664	n/a	$9,489	n/a
Florida	30,661	32,345	9,828	1,200	2,046	20.2%	23.3%	24.6%	40.1%	S.A.T.	884	n/a	$729	$7,153	$5,519
Georgia	6,653	19,481	5,883	737	1,875	17.2%	20.7%	33.5%	36.6%	S.A.T.	844	$1,631	$852	$7,076	$3,194
Hawaii	2,309	3,724	969	116	126	70.9%	74.3%	42.7%	n/a	S.A.T.	885	$1,293	$410	$4,008	n/a
Idaho	2,600	3,043	703	63	71	4.7%	3.5%	3.6%	2.7%	A.C.T.	19.1	$1,119	$779	$6,669	$1,400
Illinois	24,720	47,958	17,783	2,152	4,353	17.9%	27.0%	17.6%	53.4%	A.C.T.	18.8	$2,370	$871	$8,281	$5,505
Indiana	8,949	26,408	7,079	941	1,422	8.1%	10.4%	7.9%	21.2%	S.A.T.	867	$1,975	$1,374	$8,267	$7,412
Iowa	7,013	16,747	3,001	658	1,518	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	A.C.T.	20.1	$1,823	$1,225	$7,945	$6,423
Kansas	4,759	11,890	2,983	376	628	7.4%	10.1%	11.6%	31.9%	A.C.T.	19.1	$1,467	$711	$5,460	$3,962
Kentucky	4,915	12,074	3,333	313	1,161	7.5%	8.0%	4.0%	11.4%	A.C.T.	17.8	$1,316	$693	$4,689	$4,669
Louisiana	2,532	16,367	3,941	346	1,400	27.0%	31.7%	29.1%	38.4%	A.C.T.	17.1	$1,768	$837	$9,257	$5,648
Maine	2,069	5,168	548	25	157	1.5%	1.2%	3.5%	1.1%	S.A.T.	886	$1,980	$1,134	$10,425	$3,787
Maryland	7,061	17,334	5,414	717	1,081	25.1%	22.8%	13.0%	12.9%	S.A.T.	908	$2,120	$1,172	$9,914	$8,393
Massachusetts	13,047	41,801	15,692	1,937	3,721	7.3%	13.4%	11.6%	14.5%	S.A.T.	900	$2,052	$1,332	$11,450	$7,186
Michigan	19,298	38,939	11,904	1,238	2,341	11.4%	14.3%	16.4%	28.5%	A.C.T.	18.6	$2,484	$1,047	$6,520	$6,400
Minnesota	7,591	21,167	3,839	549	1,560	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%	8.7%	A.C.T.	19.7	$2,063	$1,499	$8,776	$5,181
Mississippi	4,504	8,486	2,082	241	473	31.1%	25.1%	27.0%	42.4%	A.C.T.	15.9	$1,858	$680	$4,828	$3,602
Missouri	6,711	23,029	7,920	537	2,264	8.9%	13.4%	10.9%	20.7%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,532	$815	$7,170	$5,554
Montana	714	4,170	724	65	78	4.3%	9.8%	5.7%	77.0%	A.C.T.	19.8	$1,535	$877	$5,034	$1,144
Nebraska	2,546	8,288	1,722	248	706	4.1%	6.1%	7.1%	4.6%	A.C.T.	19.6	$1,519	$919	$6,442	$3,410
Nevada	857	1,943	434	28	46	12.1%	16.5%	n/a	8.0%	A.C.T.	19.0	$1,100	$522	$5,400	n/a
New Hampshire	2,369	6,778	1,596	69	172	1.6%	1.6%	6.4%	3.1%	S.A.T.	928	$2,196	$1,608	$10,299	$4,050
New Jersey	9,379	22,327	6,397	824	1,723	20.6%	21.8%	16.0%	23.4%	S.A.T.	891	$2,511	$1,130	$9,398	$6,748
New Mexico	1,760	4,778	1,798	222	164	30.7%	41.9%	33.4%	n/a	A.C.T.	17.8	$1,326	$496	$7,335	n/a
New York	46,897	87,071	33,873	3,436	6,274	29.2%	24.3%	17.0%	37.1%	S.A.T.	882	$1,460	$1,412	$9,517	$5,544
North Carolina	10,333	25,688	5,938	796	1,594	21.1%	20.1%	19.3%	31.0%	S.A.T.	841	$1,015	$288	$7,373	$4,880
North Dakota	1,886	4,110	584	66	114	3.0%	14.0%	6.2%	n/a	A.C.T.	18.7	$1,604	$1,286	$5,149	$2,100
Ohio	17,651	43,521	12,238	1,459	3,207	8.5%	11.9%	10.5%	5.6%	A.C.T.	19.1	$2,432	$1,636	$8,019	$5,690
Oklahoma	5,341	13,173	4,118	349	1,031	14.5%	14.1%	13.2%	27.9%	A.C.T.	17.7	$1,309	$840	$5,133	$5,382
Oregon	4,823	11,251	2,869	409	845	8.9%	7.3%	8.2%	7.0%	S.A.T.	923	$1,738	$753	$8,656	$5,250
Pennsylvania	18,281	58,348	13,791	1,882	3,637	9.7%	13.0%	7.4%	18.4%	S.A.T.	883	$3,210	$1,419	$9,430	$5,497
Rhode Island	3,659	7,934	1,625	237	84	5.1%	9.3%	6.9%	n/a	S.A.T.	883	$2,281	$1,004	$10,143	n/a
South Carolina	4,776	12,136	3,535	302	683	16.7%	24.5%	30.1%	39.5%	S.A.T.	834	$2,162	$807	$5,914	$4,898
South Dakota	831	3,627	756	51	121	5.7%	n/a	11.8%	33.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	$1,718	n/a	$6,224	$2,447
Tennessee	5,908	17,159	4,435	540	1,308	14.6%	15.6%	17.5%	22.9%	A.C.T.	17.9	$1,406	$803	$6,530	$3,395
Texas	22,346	55,575	17,559	2,067	3,999	25.1%	32.0%	19.8%	33.5%	S.A.T.	874	$959	$455	$6,047	$5,112
Utah	3,552	10,820	2,574	418	378	5.5%	7.7%	2.0%	15.1%	A.C.T.	18.9	$1,429	$1,136	$1,975	$2,768
Vermont	1,149	4,273	830	45	98	3.2%	1.3%	3.6%	1.6%	S.A.T.	897	$3,641	$2,210	$10,928	$5,979
Virginia	8,192	25,149	6,056	746	1,699	18.1%	16.9%	21.0%	36.4%	S.A.T.	895	$2,532	$813	$7,238	$4,409
Washington	11,664	17,552	4,262	576	898	12.6%	11.3%	9.3%	9.2%	S.A.T.	923	$1,710	$802	$8,096	$7,045
West Virginia	2,419	7,260	1,824	131	308	5.2%	2.5%	5.9%	6.3%	A.C.T.	17.4	$1,591	$803	$7,197	$2,554
Wisconsin	8,570	25,057	5,479	812	988	5.4%	7.7%	8.2%	18.6%	A.C.T.	20.1	$1,861	$1,160	$7,615	$4,001
Wyoming	1,386	1,631	343	73	69	4.8%	5.5%	n/a	6.8%	A.C.T.	19.4	$1,003	$613	n/a	$6,900
U.S.	**435,537**	**993,362**	**298,733**	**34,839**	**70,415**	**16.9%**	**23.0%**	**15.3%**	**23.7%**	**A.C.T./S.A.T.**	**18.6/900**	**$1,781**	**$758**	**$8,446**	**$5,324**

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time, Fall 1988



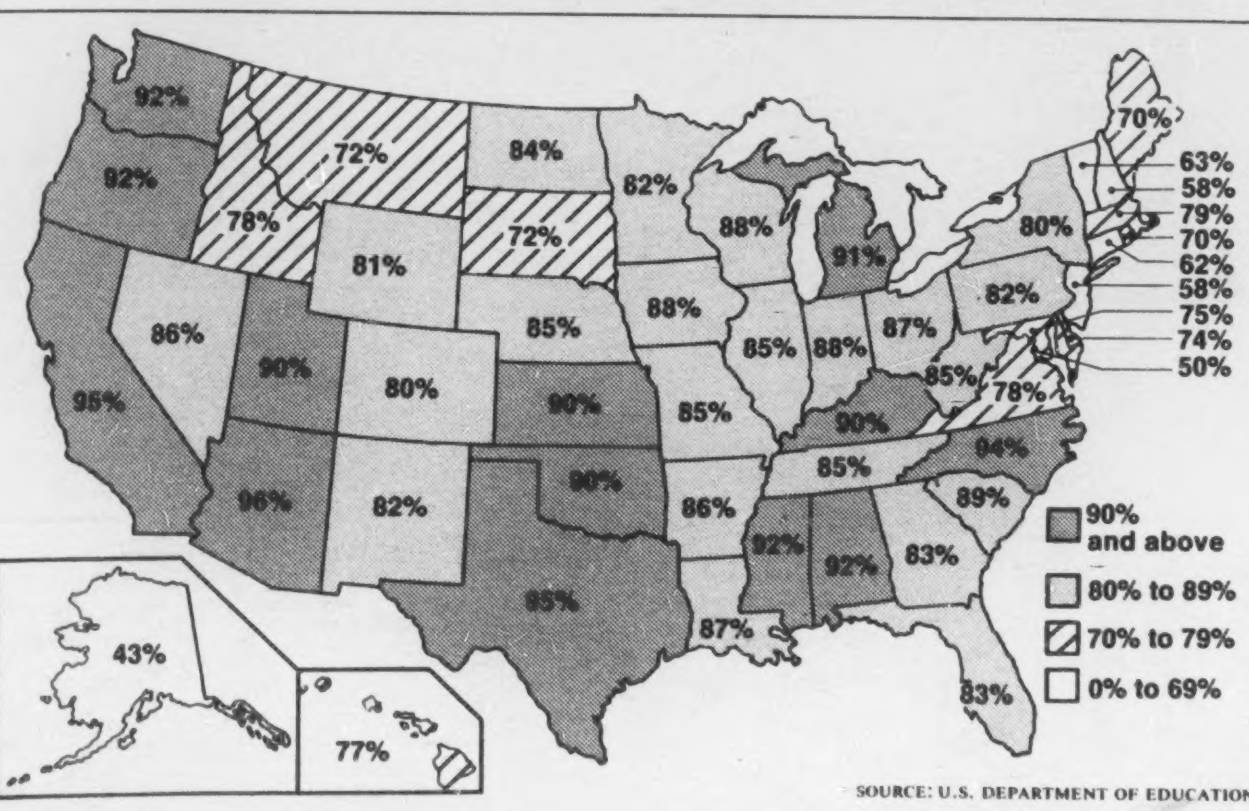
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Expenditures
- State appropriations
- State spending on student aid
- Research spending by universities
- Federal spending on selected programs
- Federal funds for college- and university-based research

	Expenditures, 1985-86					Federal spending on selected programs, fiscal 1989			
	Public institutions	Private institutions	State appropriations 1989-90	State spending on student aid, 1989-90	Research spending by universities fiscal 1988	Vocational education	GI Bill	Pell grants	Federal funds for college- and university-based research, fiscal 1988
Alabama	$1,324,774,000	$186,596,000	$776,641,000	$11,907,000	$181,737,000	$16,379,000	$18,913,000	$97,118,000	$106,502,000
Alaska	$224,042,000	$10,171,000	$176,023,000	$2,212,000	$37,856,000	$3,878,000	$1,908,000	$5,853,000	$15,928,000
Arizona	$1,017,203,000	$52,887,000	$569,982,000	$3,400,000	$199,178,000	$10,996,000	$14,480,000	$81,047,000	$83,490,000
Arkansas	$528,831,000	$72,321,000	$301,200,000	$4,827,000	$37,955,000	$9,482,000	$6,706,000	$57,616,000	$15,599,000
California	$8,515,440,000	$3,641,630,000	$5,740,737,000	$162,003,000	$1,719,653,000	$70,847,000	$72,280,000	$413,206,000	$1,109,954,000
Colorado	$1,057,558,000	$160,193,000	$504,757,000	$20,442,000	$206,286,000	$17,159,000	$15,596,000	$75,890,000	$145,900,000
Connecticut	$562,696,000	$836,949,000	$463,796,000	$32,806,000	$254,958,000	$1,541,000	$3,810,000	$29,773,000	$175,972,000
Delaware	$229,377,000	$15,855,000	$115,541,000	$1,582,000	$32,023,000	$4,065,000	$1,126,000	$28,218,000	$15,261,000
District of Columbia	$88,462,000	$1,307,377,000	n/a	$1,069,000	$96,282,000	$4,112,000	$807,000	$13,008,000	$72,668,000
Florida	$1,782,180,000	$723,270,000	$1,567,712,000	$56,313,000	$273,105,000	$34,453,000	$34,227,000	$214,107,000	$185,626,000
Georgia	$1,255,964,000	$696,734,000	$884,669,000	$22,273,000	$354,578,000	$22,892,000	$19,786,000	$72,304,000	$165,293,000
Hawaii	$312,248,000	$20,964,000	$292,456,000	$5,953,000	$64,278,000	$4,148,000	$4,212,000	$7,454,000	$39,651,000
Idaho	$238,438,000	$49,768,000	$158,247,000	$638,000	$30,789,000	$4,147,000	$3,397,000	$27,660,000	$8,647,000
Illinois	$2,571,409,000	$2,722,294,000	$1,675,322,000	$204,310,000	$546,300,000	$34,971,000	$18,168,000	$193,859,000	$301,297,000
Indiana	$1,602,203,000	$530,163,000	$814,021,000	$59,315,000	$211,813,000	$19,936,000	$9,899,000	$106,653,000	$111,776,000
Iowa	$1,092,542,000	$353,753,000	$502,293,000	$58,932,000	$180,042,000	$9,668,000	$6,056,000	$78,590,000	$89,074,000
Kansas	$848,602,000	$105,193,000	$444,788,000	$7,550,000	$99,655,000	$7,605,000	$7,674,000	$72,520,000	$37,228,000
Kentucky	$898,718,000	$194,873,000	$550,182,000	$13,858,000	$91,948,000	$15,160,000	$8,830,000	$87,228,000	$31,965,000
Louisiana	$1,039,177,000	$353,433,000	$522,912,000	$9,729,000	$165,623,000	$17,625,000	$11,767,000	$136,558,000	$61,456,000
Maine	$216,737,000	$133,778,000	$176,868,000	$2,008,000	$17,341,000	$4,506,000	$2,811,000	$15,497,000	$6,618,000
Maryland	$1,064,430,000	$901,948,000	$823,348,000	$21,422,000	$783,844,000	$13,251,000	$9,193,000	$51,527,000	$522,341,000
Massachusetts	$980,585,000	$3,544,867,000	$815,998,000	$88,314,000	$790,832,000	$17,280,000	$8,139,000	$70,414,000	$545,068,000
Michigan	$2,946,336,000	$447,436,000	$1,408,009,000	$77,311,000	$438,230,000	$30,917,000	$15,608,000	$187,031,000	$233,121,000
Minnesota	$1,324,691,000	$521,441,000	$946,779,000	$69,589,000	$252,027,000	$13,248,000	$11,245,000	$108,850,000	$123,621,000
Mississippi	$706,380,000	$64,054,000	$432,971,000	$1,991,000	$63,647,000	$10,961,000	$6,234,000	$68,225,000	$37,891,000
Missouri	$999,869,000	$911,951,000	$603,535,000	$17,617,000	$232,299,000	$17,062,000	$13,013,000	$106,891,000	$137,276,000
Montana	$182,102,000	$22,349,000	$109,416,000	$417,000	$32,069,000	$4,095,000	$2,722,000	$21,612,000	$8,554,000
Nebraska	$537,858,000	$161,066,000	$290,491,000	$2,037,000	$83,357,000	$5,391,000	$6,430,000	$39,626,000	$25,763,000
Nevada	$180,107,000	$2,448,000	$146,636,000	$400,000	$32,665,000	$4,101,000	$2,933,000	$13,910,000	$13,856,000
New Hampshire	$183,959,000	$264,440,000	$74,393,000	$1,735,000	$53,988,000	$4,162,000	$2,283,000	$7,787,000	$36,766,000
New Jersey	$1,406,490,000	$714,733,000	$1,142,805,000	$91,689,000	$243,869,000	$20,337,000	$5,590,000	$73,686,000	$104,853,000
New Mexico	$456,600,000	$16,500,000	$296,410,000	$8,259,000	$124,885,000	$5,872,000	$6,665,000	$34,928,000	$56,163,000
New York	$3,802,602,000	$5,594,159,000	$3,185,045,000	$423,092,000	$1,245,080,000	$52,000,000	$16,613,000	$469,873,000	$794,873,000
North Carolina	$1,799,173,000	$837,291,000	$1,458,516,000	$52,123,000	$372,149,000	$24,820,000	$19,447,000	$85,566,000	$246,688,000
North Dakota	$288,214,000	$18,853,000	$139,911,000	$1,622,000	$35,224,000	$4,086,000	$3,042,000	$26,031,000	$11,044,000
Ohio	$2,718,408,000	$980,801,000	$1,427,041,000	$76,683,000	$382,079,000	$36,448,000	$21,332,000	$215,209,000	$210,593,000
Oklahoma	$844,829,000	$178,905,000	$453,090,000	$32,545,000	$113,931,000	$11,916,000	$12,151,000	$89,407,000	$25,495,000
Oregon	$880,696,000	$171,604,000	$395,898,000	$10,770,000	$148,309,000	$8,873,000	$8,455,000	$55,035,000	$91,133,000
Pennsylvania	$2,392,145,000	$3,169,219,000	$1,361,361,000	$134,014,000	$675,112,000	$38,673,000	$15,889,000	$216,502,000	$452,313,000
Rhode Island	$213,253,000	$315,651,000	$144,522,000	$11,254,000	$77,543,000	$4,288,000	$2,173,000	$13,507,000	$47,349,000
South Carolina	$951,848,000	$196,271,000	$612,508,000	$19,772,000	$102,160,000	$14,056,000	$13,280,000	$58,986,000	$35,595,000
South Dakota	$149,092,000	$51,675,000	$85,995,000	$594,000	$12,327,000	$4,099,000	$2,819,000	$26,910,000	$4,851,000
Tennessee	$1,081,052,000	$684,948,000	$727,449,000	$20,027,000	$183,756,000	$18,831,000	$11,833,000	$83,403,000	$114,221,000
Texas	$4,375,082,000	$993,824,000	$2,624,288,000	$112,047,000	$887,470,000	$57,359,000	$50,301,000	$327,601,000	$414,370,000
Utah	$669,714,000	$194,649,000	$272,201,000	$10,527,000	$146,029,000	$6,356,000	$5,047,000	$56,137,000	$86,648,000
Vermont	$188,112,000	$150,689,000	$59,936,000	$11,384,000	$36,815,000	$4,373,000	$725,000	$8,446,000	$28,244,000
Virginia	$1,825,156,000	$387,455,000	$1,107,480,000	$26,373,000	$234,887,000	$18,810,000	$23,293,000	$76,924,000	$126,596,000
Washington	$1,399,780,000	$227,211,000	$790,383,000	$14,136,000	$242,054,000	$13,595,000	$22,771,000	$83,894,000	$200,888,000
West Virginia	$376,293,000	$73,716,000	$251,505,000	$11,877,000	$30,418,000	$7,744,000	$2,948,000	$36,770,000	$14,204,000
Wisconsin	$1,754,395,000	$373,533,000	$795,383,000	$41,060,000	$325,266,000	$16,153,000	$9,827,000	$116,259,000	$162,145,000
Wyoming	$203,307,000	n/a	$116,183,000	$241,000	$20,429,000	$3,932,000	$1,655,000	$11,500,000	$9,076,000
U.S.	**$63,193,853,000**	**$34,341,889,000**	**$39,337,633,000**	**$2,092,247,000**	**$13,243,145,000**	**$824,083,000**	**$599,796,000**	**$4,909,927,000**	**$7,717,052,000**

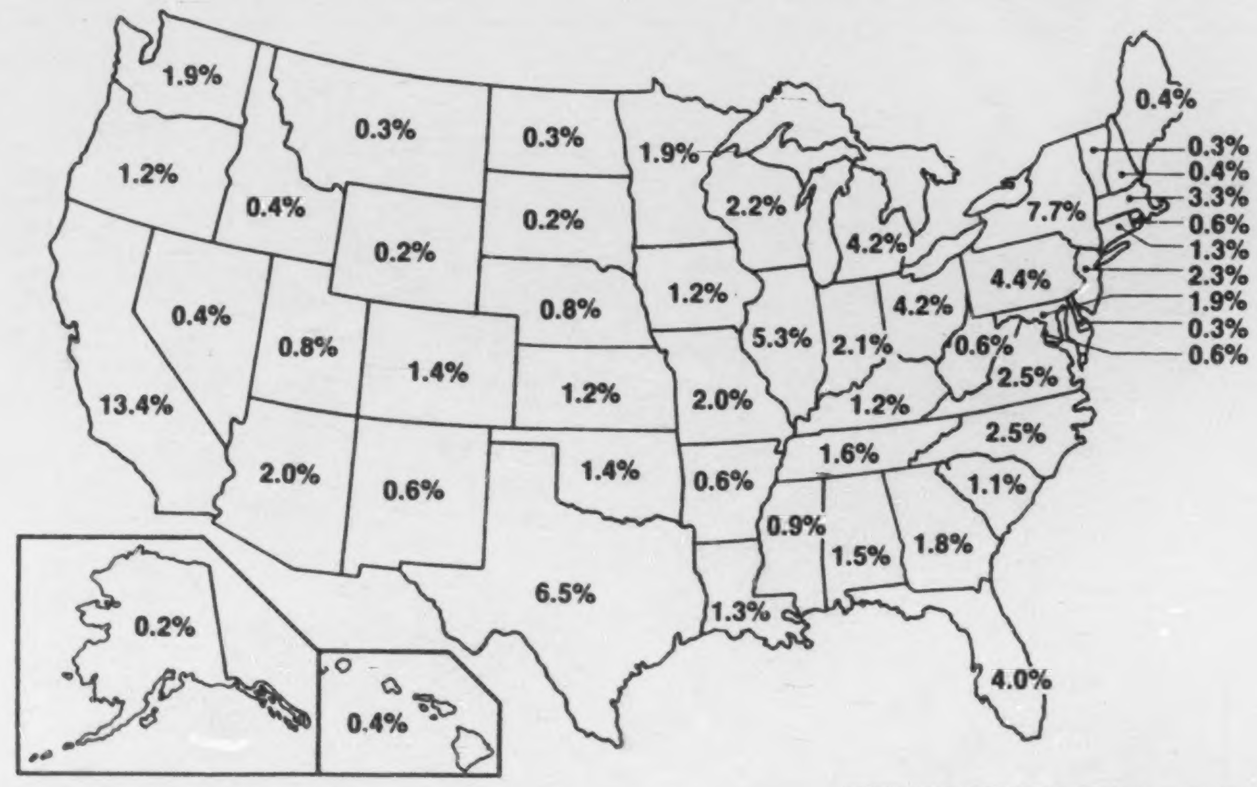
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 88.

Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

■ 9 issues affecting higher education: a roll call of the states

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

Issue 1. Reports of Incidence of Campus Crime. These states require colleges and universities to issue reports on the incidence of crime on their campuses.

Issue 2. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to allow families to purchase tax-exempt bonds for college savings.

Issue 3. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer prepaid-tuition plans, which allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.

Issue 4. Tests of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants for competence in English.

Issue 5. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states impose restrictions or taxes on the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).

Issue 6. Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities. These states treat vandalism of animal-research facilities as a specific crime.

Issue 7. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers through an alternative-certification program.

Issue 8. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.

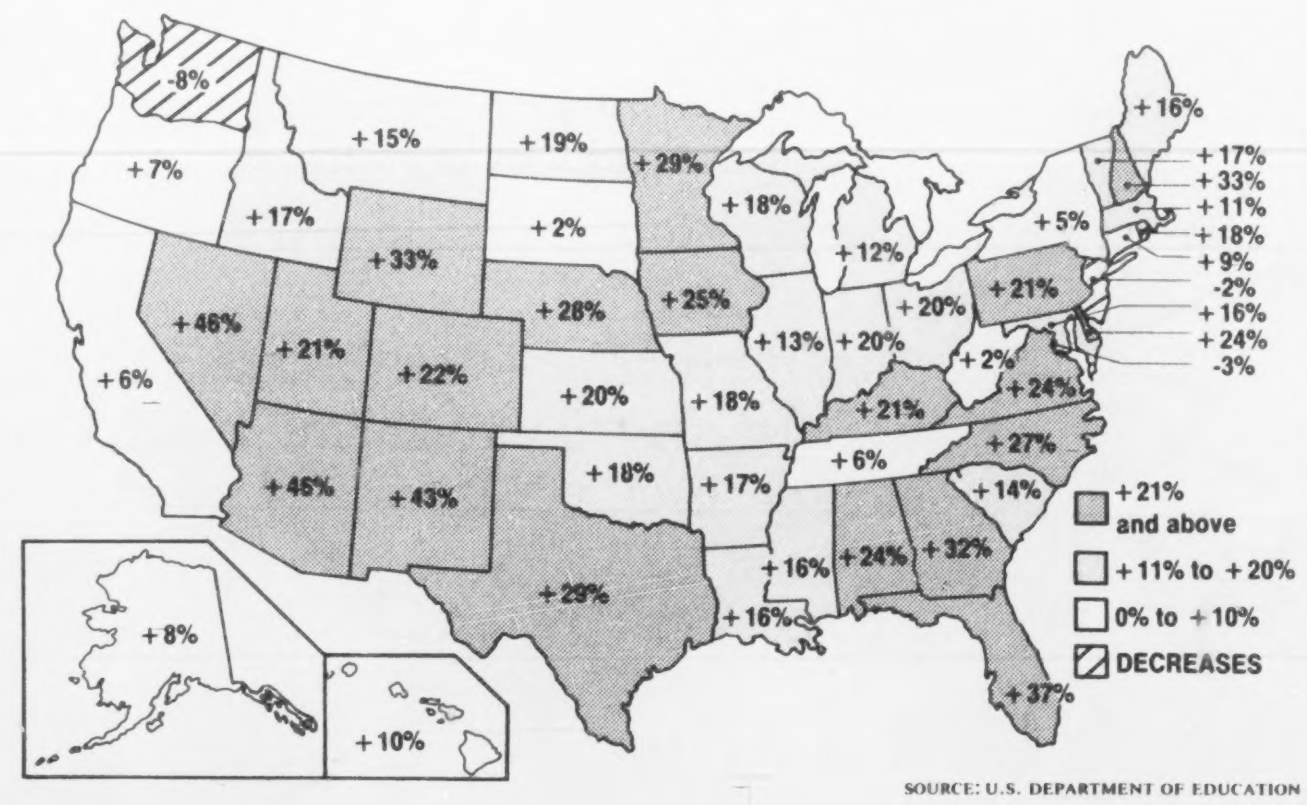
Issue 9. Requirements to Assess What Students Learn. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9
Alabama			★		★				★
Alaska			★				★		
Arizona				★	★	★	★		
Arkansas		★					★	★	★
California							★	★	
Colorado		★			★			★	★
Connecticut	★	★					★	★	
Delaware	★	★					★	★	
Florida	★		★	★			★	★	★
Georgia	★					★	★		★
Hawaii							★	★	
Idaho				★	★	★	★		★
Illinois		★		★	★				
Indiana		★				★			
Iowa		★	★						
Kansas		★		★		★			
Kentucky		★				★		★	
Louisiana	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	
Maine									
Maryland						★			
Massachusetts		★	★			★	★	★	
Michigan			★				★	★	
Minnesota						★	★	★	
Mississippi							★		★
Missouri		★	★	★	★				
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada								★	★
New Hampshire		★					★	★	
New Jersey	★						★	★	★
New Mexico							★		
New York							★	★	
North Carolina	★	★					★	★	
North Dakota		★		★				★	
Ohio		★	★	★					
Oklahoma			★	★			★	★	
Oregon		★							
Pennsylvania	★	★		★			★	★	
Rhode Island		★						★	
South Carolina							★		★
South Dakota		★			★				★
Tennessee	★	★		★				★	★
Texas		★		★			★	★	★
Utah					★	★		★	
Vermont									
Virginia	★	★					★	★	★
Washington		★						★	★
West Virginia		★	★				★		★
Wisconsin		★						★	
Wyoming			★						

Note: A star indicates an action either by a state legislature or by a statewide coordinating board or governing board, as of August 1, 1990.

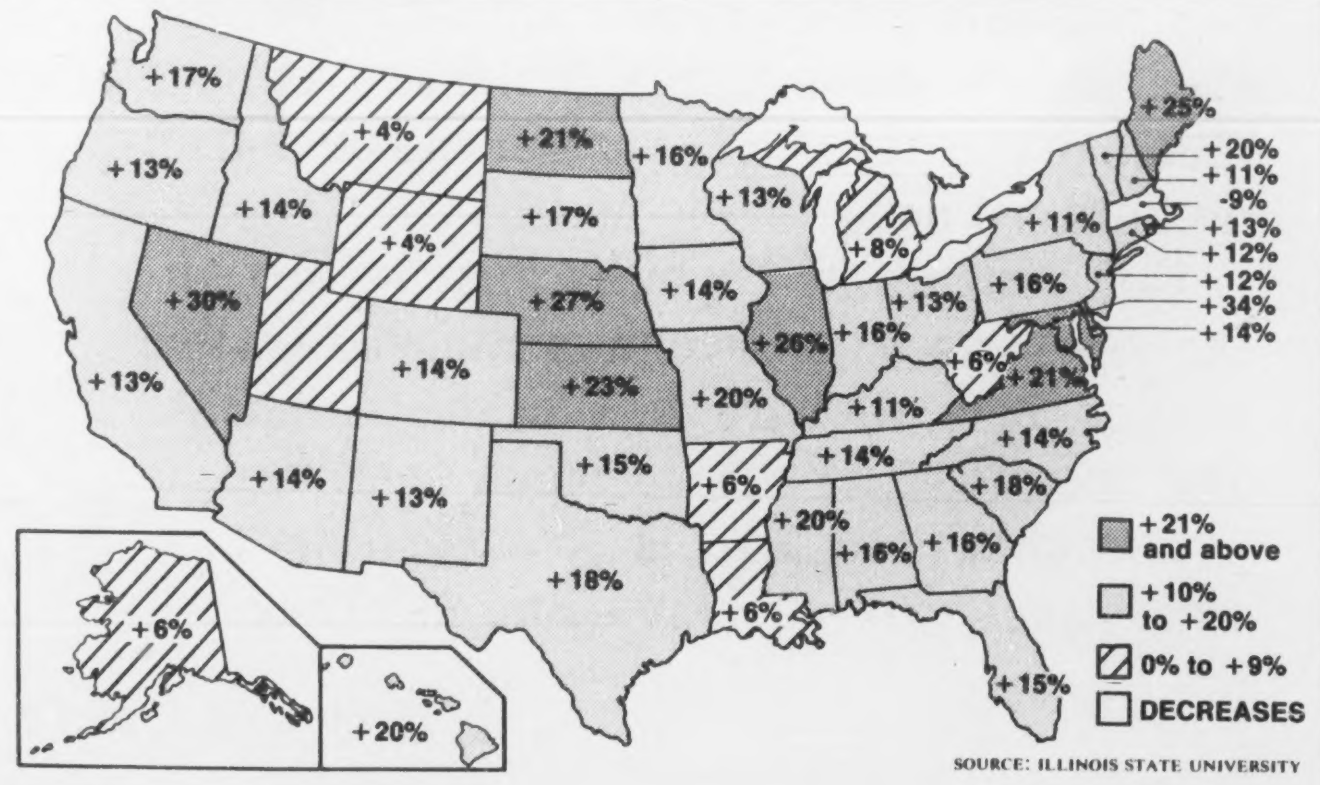
SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1978 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education: 1987-88 to 1989-90



SOURCE: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average SAT scores
- Average ACT scores
- Student financial aid
- Educational attainment of 1980 high-school seniors by 1986
- Number of colleges by enrollment

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1990

②

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	1990	1-year change	1990	1-year change
Men	429	− 5	499	− 1
Women	419	− 2	455	+ 1
American Indian	388	+ 4	437	+ 9
Asian	410	+ 1	528	+ 3
Black	352	+ 1	385	− 1
Mexican-American	380	− 1	429	− 1
Puerto Rican	359	− 1	405	− 1
Other Hispanic	383	− 6	434	− 2
White	442	− 4	491	0
Other	410	− 4	467	0
All	424	− 3	476	0

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989

	English		Mathematics		Social studies		Natural sciences		Composite	
	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change	1989	1-year change
Men	17.8	−0.2	18.3	−0.1	18.1	−0.3	22.6	−0.2	19.3	−0.3
Women	18.9	−0.1	16.1	0.0	16.4	−0.2	20.0	−0.2	18.0	−0.1
American Indian	14.6	−0.1	12.8	0.0	13.0	−0.3	17.9	−0.2	14.7	−0.2
Asian	18.5	+0.1	21.2	+0.2	17.9	+0.2	21.9	−0.2	20.0	+0.1
Black	14.4	−0.1	11.6	+0.3	12.0	−0.2	15.7	−0.2	13.6	0.0
Mexican-American	15.6	−0.3	14.1	+0.1	13.7	−0.4	17.8	−0.4	15.4	−0.3
Other Hispanic	16.8	−0.1	15.9	+0.1	15.5	−0.3	19.2	−0.1	17.0	−0.1
White	19.2	0.0	17.9	−0.1	18.1	−0.2	22.1	−0.2	19.4	−0.2
All	18.4	−0.1	17.1	−0.1	17.2	−0.2	21.2	−0.2	18.6	−0.2

Note: The ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Student Financial Aid, 1989-90

4

Total spending, by source

Federal programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$4,476,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	442,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	72,000,000
College Work-Study	780,000,000
Perkins Loans	844,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	6,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,660,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	1,839,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	801,000,000
Subtotal	18,920,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	601,000,000
Military	366,000,000
Other grants	112,000,000
Other loans	350,000,000
Subtotal	1,428,000,000
Total federal aid	20,355,000,000
State grant programs	1,785,000,000
Institutionally awarded aid	5,728,000,000
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$27,860,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient, selected programs

Program	Recipients	Amount
Pell Grants	3,200,000	$1,399
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	633,000	699
College Work-Study	835,000	934
Perkins Loans	826,000	1,022
Stafford Student Loans	3,696,000	2,614
Supplemental Loans for Students	688,000	2,673
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	256,000	3,128
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,651,000	1,124

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students.
Several of the federal programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.
Federal spending for State Student Incentive Grants is reported under federal programs; state spending for those grants is reported in the "state grants" category.
Funds for Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

5

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/ graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.8%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986.
Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.5 per cent.
Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

6

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1988

	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	0	2	7	9
200 to 499	0	10	31	41
500 to 999	0	28	100	128
1,000 to 2,499	0	110	299	409
2,500 to 4,999	0	98	217	315
5,000 to 9,999	8	138	184	330
10,000 to 19,999	29	93	94	216
20,000 to 29,999	33	18	21	72
30,000 or more	24	2	5	31
All	94	499	958	1,551
Private institutions				
Under 200	0	283	121	404
200 to 499	0	232	162	394
500 to 999	0	295	103	398
1,000 to 2,499	0	454	41	495
2,500 to 4,999	6	144	3	153
5,000 to 9,999	24	43	1	68
10,000 to 19,999	24	7	1	32
20,000 to 29,999	4	0	1	5
30,000 or more	4	0	0	4
All	62	1,458	433	1,953
All institutions				
Under 200	0	285	128	413
200 to 499	0	242	193	435
500 to 999	0	323	203	526
1,000 to 2,499	0	564	340	904
2,500 to 4,999	6	242	220	468
5,000 to 9,999	32	181	185	398
10,000 to 19,999	53	100	95	248
20,000 to 29,999	37	18	22	77
30,000 or more	28	2	5	35
All	156	1,957	1,391	3,504

Note: Figures exclude approximately 60 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Attitudes and characteristics of freshmen
- Projections of college enrollment

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1989

	Men	Women	Total
Racial/ethnic background:			
American Indian	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Asian-American	3.3	2.6	2.9
Black	7.8	10.3	9.2
Mexican-American	1.2	1.5	1.4
Puerto Rican-American	0.8	0.9	0.8
White	85.6	83.3	84.3
Other	2.1	2.0	2.1
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:			
None	30.2	32.3	31.3
One	14.2	16.2	15.3
Two	16.8	16.6	16.7
Three	15.6	14.8	15.2
Four	9.7	8.4	9.0
Five	6.1	5.4	5.7
Six or more	7.5	6.3	6.9
Number of other college acceptances (of those with multiple applications):			
None	16.3	15.4	15.8
One	25.9	28.1	27.1
Two	23.8	23.7	23.7
Three	17.1	16.9	17.0
Four	8.9	8.4	8.6
Five	4.0	3.9	3.9
Six or more	4.1	3.6	3.8
College attended is student's:			
First choice	69.0	68.7	68.9
Second choice	22.2	23.4	22.9
Third choice	5.5	5.3	5.4
Other	3.3	2.5	2.9
Highest degree planned:			
None	1.2	0.9	1.1
Vocational certificate	1.3	0.6	0.9
Associate (or equivalent)	3.9	5.0	4.5
Bachelor's	33.1	31.6	32.3
Master's	36.3	37.6	37.0
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.0	11.5	11.7
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	5.4	6.0	5.7
LL.B. or J.D.	4.9	4.9	4.9
B.D. or M.Div.	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other	1.5	1.7	1.6
Concern about financing college:			
None	39.9	32.2	35.7
Some	49.3	52.7	51.2
Major	10.8	15.1	13.1
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:			
Could not find job	6.3	7.5	7.0
To get away from home	14.5	15.5	15.0
To be able to get a better job	75.4	76.3	75.9
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	55.0	68.9	62.5
To improve reading and study skills	35.8	44.4	40.5
Parent wanted me to go	32.4	36.2	34.3
Nothing better to do	3.0	1.9	2.4
To become a more cultured person	29.5	40.8	35.6
To be able to make more money	75.6	69.3	72.2
To learn more about things that interest me	67.9	76.2	72.4
To prepare for graduate or professional school	47.3	55.1	51.5
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
Change major field	12.2	14.2	13.3
Change career choice	10.4	13.7	12.2
Fail one or more courses	1.5	1.2	1.4
Graduate with honors	13.6	11.8	12.6
Be elected to student office	3.5	3.3	3.4
Get a job to pay college expenses	31.0	37.9	34.7
Work full-time while attending college	3.4	3.7	3.6
Join a social fraternity or sorority	15.5	19.9	17.9
Play varsity athletics	19.5	10.4	14.6
Be elected to an honor society	7.3	7.7	7.5
Make at least a B average	41.4	40.7	41.0
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
Get tutoring in some courses	10.5%	14.3%	12.6%
Work at outside job	16.9	22.9	20.1
Seek vocational counseling	3.9	4.8	4.4
Seek individual counseling	3.0	3.8	3.4
Participate in student protests	5.5	7.1	6.3
Need extra time to complete degree	7.2	7.5	7.4
Transfer to another college	10.9	12.6	11.8
Drop out permanently	1.0	0.7	0.8
Drop out temporarily	1.3	1.0	1.1
Get bachelor's degree	66.7	70.1	68.5
Be satisfied with college	44.8	53.8	49.7
Find job in preferred field	66.4	72.1	69.5
Marry while in college	3.5	6.0	4.8
Political views:			
Far left	2.4	1.5	1.9
Liberal	19.3	23.7	21.7
Middle of the road	49.5	57.1	53.6
Conservative	26.6	16.7	21.3
Far right	2.3	0.9	1.5
Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.7	11.5	11.1
Becoming an authority in own field	67.8	64.1	65.8
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	56.1	54.0	55.0
Influencing the political structure	22.4	17.7	19.9
Influencing social values	35.2	46.1	41.1
Raising a family	68.5	69.0	68.8
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	44.9	42.6	43.6
Being very well-off financially	79.5	71.9	75.4
Helping others who are in difficulty	49.0	68.7	59.7
Making a theoretical contribution to science	20.7	14.1	17.1
Writing original works	12.2	12.7	12.5
Creating artistic work	12.4	12.6	12.5
Becoming successful in own business	50.1	40.8	45.1
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	28.3	24.3	26.1
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	40.0	41.6	40.8
Participating in a community-action program	20.2	25.9	23.3
Helping to promote racial understanding	32.5	37.6	35.3
Keeping up to date with political affairs	43.4	36.0	39.4
Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer	64.7	71.5	68.4
Government is not doing enough to promote disarmament	58.8	76.2	68.1
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	84.8	87.6	86.3
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	32.6	25.5	28.8
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	71.9	65.5	68.5
Military spending should be increased	30.2	19.6	24.5
Abortion should be legal	63.6	65.5	64.7
The death penalty should be abolished	18.4	23.8	21.3
It is all right for two people who like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	65.1	36.4	49.7
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	32.3	20.4	25.9
A couple should live together before marriage	57.3	45.0	50.7
Marijuana should be legalized	20.1	13.7	16.7
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	56.1	56.0	56.0
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	57.3	35.1	45.4
Colleges should not invest in companies that do business in South Africa	54.1	44.2	48.8
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	75.6	66.8	70.9
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	76.5	78.9	77.8
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.9	67.5	67.2
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	79.0	92.8	86.4
Only volunteers should serve in the armed forces	52.3	50.7	51.5
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	67.2	87.6	78.2
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	72.1	79.0	75.8

Note: The statistics are based on a survey of 216,362 freshmen entering 403 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1989. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1989," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

Projections of College Enrollment, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Enrollment											
Total	13,213,000	13,233,000	13,126,000	13,026,000	12,955,000	12,935,000	12,973,000	13,048,000	13,162,000	13,282,000	13,378,000
Men	6,010,000	6,002,000	5,952,000	5,920,000	5,901,000	5,893,000	5,924,000	5,959,000	6,014,000	6,075,000	6,124,000
Women	7,203,000	7,231,000	7,174,000	7,106,000	7,054,000	7,042,000	7,049,000	7,089,000	7,148,000	7,207,000	7,254,000
Public institutions	10,291,000	10,308,000	10,228,000	10,154,000	10,102,000	10,090,000	10,121,000	10,178,000	10,264,000	10,356,000	10,427,000
Private institutions	2,922,000	2,925,000	2,898,000	2,872,000	2,853,000	2,845,000	2,852,000	2,870,000	2,898,000	2,926,000	2,951,000
Full-time students	7,428,000	7,378,000	7,274,000	7,179,000	7,117,000	7,104,000	7,157,000	7,237,000	7,356,000	7,481,000	7,585,000
Part-time students	5,785,000	5,855,000	5,852,000	5,847,000	5,838,000	5,831,000	5,816,000	5,811,000	5,806,000	5,801,000	5,793,000
Four-year institutions											
Total	8,289,000	8,298,000	8,224,000	8,147,000	8,086,000	8,066,000	8,086,000	8,137,000	8,214,000	8,299,000	8,371,000
Public	5,623,000	5,628,000	5,578,000	5,525,000	5,483,000	5,471,000	5,486,000	5,521,000	5,574,000	5,634,000	5,683,000
Private	2,666,000	2,670,000	2,646,000	2,622,000	2,603,000	2,595,000	2,600,000	2,616,000	2,640,000	2,665,000	2,688,000
Two-year institutions											
Total	4,924,000	4,935,000	4,902,000	4,879,000	4,869,000	4,869,000	4,887,000	4,911,000	4,948,000	4,983,000	5,007,000
Public	4,668,000	4,680,000	4,650,000	4,629,000	4,619,000	4,619,000	4,635,000	4,657,000	4,690,000	4,722,000	4,744,000
Private	56,000	255,000	252,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	252,000	254,000	258,000	261,000	263,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- College enrollment by racial and ethnic group
- Proportion of high-school graduates who are enrolled in college
- Degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group
- Educational attainment of the U.S. population

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
American Indian						
All	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000
Men	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000
Women	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000
Public	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000
Private	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000
2-year	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000
Undergraduate	72,000	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000
Graduate	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asian						
All	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000
Men	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000
Women	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000
Public	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000
Private	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000
4-year	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000
2-year	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000
Undergraduate	206,000	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000
Graduate	24,000	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000
Professional	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000
Black						
All	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000
Men	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000
Women	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000
Public	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000
Private	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000
4-year	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000
2-year	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000
Undergraduate	975,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000
Graduate	68,000	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000
Professional	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Hispanic						
All	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000
Men	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000
Women	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000
Public	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000
Private	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000
4-year	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000
2-year	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000
Undergraduate	388,000	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000
Graduate	24,000	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000
Professional	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000
White						
All	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000
Men	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000
Women	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000
Public	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000
Private	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000
4-year	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000
2-year	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000
Undergraduate	7,946,000	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000
Graduate	1,019,000	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000
Professional	229,000	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000
Foreign						
All	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000
Men	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000
Women	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000
Public	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000
Private	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000
4-year	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000
2-year	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000
Undergraduate	169,000	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000
Graduate	80,000	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
All						
Total	11,231,000	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000
Men	5,621,000	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000
Women	5,609,000	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000
Public	8,770,000	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000
Private	2,461,000	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000
4-year	7,203,000	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000
2-year	4,028,000	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000
Undergraduate	9,757,000	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000
Graduate	1,219,000	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000
Professional	255,000	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Proportion of High-School Graduates Who Are Enrolled in College, by Racial and Ethnic Group and Age

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34
1978	31.3%	8.8%	29.7%	10.8%	27.2%	10.2%
1979	31.2	8.9	29.5	9.3	30.2	11.6
1980	32.1	8.7	27.7	9.6	29.9	9.2
1981	32.7	8.4	28.0	10.2	29.9	10.8
1982	33.3	8.7	27.9	9.5	29.2	9.7
1983	33.0	8.7	27.0	8.9	31.4	9.7
1984	33.9	8.4	27.2	8.1	29.9	9.9
1985	34.9	8.6	26.1	7.4	26.9	9.7
1986	34.5	8.0	28.6	7.8	29.4	10.4
1987	37.4	7.9	30.1	8.2	28.5	8.9
1988	38.7	7.8	28.0	7.4	30.9	8.3

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

10

11

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1986-87

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Associate						
Men	1,263	6,172	13,956	8,764	158,126	2,560
Women	1,933	5,622	21,510	10,581	203,693	2,128
Total	3,196	11,794	35,466	19,345	361,819	4,688
Bachelor's						
Men	1,819	17,249	22,499	12,864	406,751	19,598
Women	2,152	15,369	34,056	14,126	435,069	9,708
Total	3,971	32,618	56,555	26,990	841,820	29,306
Master's						
Men	517	5,238	5,151	3,330	105,573	21,455
Women	587	3,320	8,716	3,714	123,297	8,443
Total	1,104	8,558	13,867	7,044	228,870	29,898
Doctorate						
Men	58	795	488	439	14,813	5,466
Women	46	302	572	311	9,622	1,121
Total	104	1,097	1,060	750	24,435	6,587
Professional						
Men	183	1,420	1,835	1,303	41,149	632
Women	121	850	1,585	748	21,539	252
Total	304	2,270	3,420	2,051	62,688	884

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

12

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population

Highest level reached	Proportion of U.S. adults
Doctorate	0.5%
Professional	1.0
Master's	3.4
Bachelor's	10.6
Associate	3.4
Vocational	1.8
Some college, no degree	17.8
High-school diploma	35.5
No high-school diploma	26.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1984 survey of 19,000 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Characteristics of recipients of doctorates
- College and university enrollment by level and age of student

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1988

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields [1]	All fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,553	1,039	6,349	4,190	6,143	5,309	5,769	1,053	33,456
Median age at conferral	35.4	34.8	40.5	31.0	31.9	30.3	34.1	37.9	33.8
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.2	11.6	16.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	10.5	14.6	10.5
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.5	6.9	8.1	5.9	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.9
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.7%	36.9%	36.9%	76.4%	55.4%	67.3%	54.5%	23.6%	54.7%
Sex									
Male	55.7%	76.2%	44.8%	93.2%	63.2%	83.4%	55.0%	59.6%	64.8%
Female	44.3	23.8	55.2	6.8	36.8	16.6	45.0	40.4	35.2
Citizenship									
United States	78.4	58.5	83.1	42.4	71.3	60.8	74.8	73.3	69.3
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.7	7.9	2.7	8.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.8
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.7	24.5	7.5	41.1	17.3	27.8	12.3	11.3	18.5
Unknown	7.1	9.0	6.7	7.7	6.4	6.7	9.1	11.2	7.5
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	4.0%	0.5%	2.0%	5.2%	30.8%	17.6%	8.4%	1.3%	11.4%
Research associateship	1.5	0.7	1.3	12.6	17.4	24.3	3.7	1.0	9.7
Traineeship	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.0
Other	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	66.1	75.6	63.1	24.0	19.9	20.3	36.8	50.1	39.2
Industry or business	5.5	7.8	6.3	34.5	7.3	20.3	12.1	7.2	13.2
Government	2.3	1.9	7.4	7.2	6.3	4.4	8.9	7.0	6.2
Non-profit organization	4.8	0.5	4.9	0.7	2.0	0.8	10.4	14.9	4.3
Other or unknown	4.0	0.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	5.4	2.5	3.1
Postdoctoral status unknown	10.2	11.3	10.0	11.4	9.0	9.6	11.9	14.4	10.5
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	6.6%	32.0%	5.5%	64.0%	44.6%	61.9%	22.7%	11.9%	28.3%
Teaching	70.2	57.7	35.5	20.6	28.7	24.7	29.7	46.6	36.3
Administration	5.6	3.7	37.4	2.1	5.9	1.7	6.3	13.1	13.2
Professional services	5.9	1.7	11.8	5.1	9.8	3.9	33.5	16.6	13.0
Other	5.2	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	5.2	3.1
Unknown	6.5	3.5	7.2	6.0	7.5	5.7	4.4	6.6	6.1

[1] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately.
[2] Includes degree categories not listed separately.

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

College and University Enrollment by Level and Age of Student, Fall 1987

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Full-time students												
Under 18	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	34.4	37.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	34.3	32.2
20 to 21	29.8	29.2	29.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	26.3	26.8	26.5
22 to 24	18.7	13.5	16.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	22.0	24.0	22.9	19.8	14.8	17.3
25 to 29	7.8	6.5	7.2	37.6	32.4	35.7	36.8	30.3	33.9	11.4	8.7	10.1
30 to 34	3.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	19.7	16.5	18.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
35 to 39	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	5.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	10.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
40 to 49	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.8	6.0	11.3	8.3	1.7	3.0	2.4
50 to 64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Number of full-time students	3,163,754	3,299,312	6,463,066	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	3,610,918	3,620,588	7,231,506
Part-time students												
Under 18	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
18 to 19	8.7	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	6.6
20 to 21	11.5	9.3	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	7.8	8.5
22 to 24	17.1	13.6	15.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
25 to 29	20.6	17.6	18.9	35.8	30.4	33.7	28.9	23.3	25.7	22.2	18.6	20.1
30 to 34	14.6	14.7	14.7	24.3	22.3	23.6	23.4	18.7	20.7	16.2	15.4	15.7
35 to 39	9.3	12.0	10.9	14.6	16.0	15.1	16.7	18.0	17.5	10.6	13.0	12.0
40 to 49	8.8	13.7	11.7	10.1	14.7	11.9	14.2	20.5	17.8	9.7	14.8	12.7
50 to 64	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.6
65 and over	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Age unknown	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Number of part-time students	1,904,930	2,679,906	4,584,836	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	2,321,213	3,215,588	5,536,801
All students												
Under 18	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	24.7	24.1	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
20 to 21	22.9	20.3	21.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.7	17.9	18.7
22 to 24	18.1	13.5	15.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	14.4	13.4	13.9	18.2	13.9	15.9
25 to 29	12.6	11.5	12.0	37.4	32.2	35.5	32.2	25.5	28.7	15.6	13.4	14.4
30 to 34	7.6	8.9	8.3	12.2	12.6	12.3	21.8	18.0	19.8	9.4	10.0	9.7
35 to 39	4.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.9	6.0	14.0	16.1	15.1	5.7	8.0	6.9
40 to 49	4.1	7.4	5.9	2.9	5.0	3.7	10.7	17.7	14.3	4.9	8.5	6.8
50 to 64	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.3
65 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Age unknown	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total number of students	5,068,684	5,979,218	11,047,902	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	5,932,131	6,836,176	12,768,307

Note: The federal government compiles data on the age of students every two years; the latest report covers 1987.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Foreign students' countries of origin
- Earned degrees conferred
- Institutions enrolling the most foreign students

⑮

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1988-89

Country or territory	Students	Country or territory	Students
China	29,040	Peru	2,370
Taiwan	28,760	Nicaragua	2,220
Japan	24,000	South Africa	2,180
India	23,350	Bangladesh	2,150
Republic of Korea	20,610	Kenya	2,130
Malaysia	16,170	Norway	2,110
Canada	16,030	Trinidad & Tobago	2,100
Hong Kong	10,560	Panama	2,080
Iran	8,950	Sri Lanka	2,060
Indonesia	8,720	Ethiopia	1,920
Pakistan	7,050	Egypt	1,850
United Kingdom	6,800	Bahamas	1,760
Thailand	6,560	Netherlands	1,760
West Germany	6,340	Argentina	1,750
Nigeria	6,150	Cyprus	1,710
Mexico	5,780	Sweden	1,710
Lebanon	5,130	Syria	1,710
Saudi Arabia	4,970	Australia	1,580
Jordan	4,940	Vietnam	1,560
France	4,880	Haiti	1,500
Philippines	4,540	United Arab Emirates	1,460
Singapore	4,460	Cameroon	1,410
Greece	4,360	Ireland	1,400
Colombia	3,390	Honduras	1,380
Brazil	3,300	El Salvador	1,280
Spain	3,050	Switzerland	1,210
Venezuela	3,040	Chile	1,140
Turkey	3,010	Ecuador	1,110
Kuwait	2,730	Ghana	1,060
Israel	2,680	Cuba	1,030
Jamaica	2,420	Morocco	1,020
Italy	2,370	Costa Rica	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U. S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1988-89

	Number of foreign students
Miami-Dade Community College	5,080
University of Southern California	3,486
University of Texas at Austin	3,385
Boston University	2,940
University of Wisconsin at Madison	2,919
University of California at Los Angeles	2,859
Ohio State University main campus	2,790
Columbia University	2,673
University of Pennsylvania	2,654
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,569
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	2,510
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,465
University of Arizona	2,403
University of Maryland at College Park	2,352
George Washington University	2,275
State University of New York at Buffalo	2,242
Michigan State University	2,201
Harvard University	2,197
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,148
University of Houston–University Park	2,130
Purdue University main campus	2,120
University of California at Berkeley	2,100
Pennsylvania State University main campus	2,064
Iowa State University	2,045
Northeastern University	2,028
Cornell University	2,027
New York University	2,026
Arizona State University	2,005
Indiana University at Bloomington	1,990
Stanford University	1,990
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,981
University of Iowa	1,937
Texas A&M University main campus	1,877
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	1,849
University of Miami	1,828
University of Hawaii at Manoa	1,807
Howard University	1,786
University of Kansas	1,762
University of Florida	1,752
California State University at Long Beach	1,749

⑯

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1987-88

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctoral degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	9,744	4,478	14,222	2,427	1,052	3,479	926	216	1,142
Allied health and health sciences	8,787	51,308	60,095	4,028	14,495	18,523	540	707	1,247
Architecture and environmental design	5,277	3,329	8,606	2,042	1,117	3,159	66	32	98
Area and ethnic studies	1,393	2,070	3,463	495	410	905	71	71	142
Business and management	129,764	113,580	243,344	46,282	23,348	69,630	853	256	1,109
Communications and communications technologies	18,588	28,117	46,705	1,574	2,358	3,932	128	108	236
Computer and information sciences	23,347	11,201	34,548	6,702	2,464	9,166	380	48	428
Education	21,005	70,008	91,013	19,383	58,321	77,704	2,944	3,600	6,544
Engineering and engineering technologies	76,607	12,184	88,791	20,503	2,923	23,426	3,898	293	4,191
Foreign languages	2,727	7,301	10,028	589	1,258	1,847	180	231	411
Home economics and vocational home economics	1,225	13,600	14,825	246	1,813	2,059	82	227	309
Law	413	890	1,303	1,386	494	1,880	66	23	89
Letters	13,152	26,351	39,503	2,110	4,061	6,171	532	648	1,180
Liberal / general studies	9,498	12,298	21,796	511	831	1,342	16	15	31
Library and archival sciences	17	106	123	790	2,923	3,713	22	24	46
Life sciences	18,261	18,500	36,761	2,417	2,352	4,769	2,330	1,268	3,598
Mathematics	8,513	7,375	15,888	2,052	1,371	3,423	626	126	752
Military sciences and military technologies	331	18	349	48	1	49	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	8,193	9,173	17,366	1,799	1,298	3,097	167	94	261
Parks and recreation	1,680	2,401	4,081	205	256	461	19	10	29
Philosophy and religion	3,858	2,101	5,959	675	423	1,098	306	99	405
Physical sciences and science technologies	12,375	5,401	17,776	4,315	1,412	5,727	3,119	685	3,805
Protective services	8,349	5,020	13,369	727	297	1,024	23	9	32
Psychology	13,484	31,477	44,961	2,589	5,273	7,862	1,366	1,622	2,988
Public affairs and social work	4,533	9,699	14,232	6,324	10,826	17,150	238	232	470
Social sciences	56,297	43,973	100,270	6,235	4,058	10,293	1,851	932	2,783
Theology	4,187	1,397	5,584	3,159	1,616	4,775	1,080	127	1,207
Visual and performing arts	14,106	22,494	36,600	3,437	4,488	7,925	427	301	728
Not classified by field of study	1,131	670	1,801	1,873	2,271	4,144	336	243	579
All fields	476,842	516,520	993,362	144,923	153,810	298,733	22,592	12,247	34,839

⑰

	Professional degrees		
	Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	1,963	669	2,632
Dentistry	3,216	1,135	4,351
Law	21,124	14,345	35,469
Medicine	10,107	4,984	15,091
Optometry	672	351	1,023
Osteopathic medicine	1,123	421	1,544

	Professional degrees		
	Men	Women	Total
Pharmacy	383	568	951
Podiatry and podiatric medicine	495	150	645
Theological professions	5,088	1,386	6,474
Veterinary medicine	1,117	1,118	2,235
All fields	45,288	25,127	70,415

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Colleges with most freshman National Merit Scholars
- Financial aid to undergraduates
- Campuses with largest enrollments

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1989

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	314	0
University of Texas at Austin	217	163
Stanford University	203	0
Rice University	198	130
Yale University	169	0
Princeton University	141	0
Carleton College	123	102
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	113	0
University of Chicago	111	83
Georgia Institute of Technology	109	78
Texas A&M University	109	84
University of Florida	96	85
Northwestern University	94	55
University of Michigan	87	0
Duke University	83	9
Brigham Young University	82	60
Michigan State University	80	67
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	75	58
University of California at Los Angeles	74	60
University of Houston	69	58
University of New Orleans	69	62
Brown University	61	0
Cornell University	60	0
Bowling Green State University	58	44
University of California at Berkeley	55	4
Washington University (Mo.)	54	31
Williams College	53	0
University of California at San Diego	51	39
University of Oklahoma	50	40
University of Kansas	49	40
Harvey Mudd College	48	43
Trinity University	47	36
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	47	37
Florida State University	46	40
Baylor University	44	35
University of Arizona	43	30
Macalester College	42	34

Note: The table shows the total number of National Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing in the corporation's annual report.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Financial Aid to Undergraduates, Fall 1986

	Proportion of students receiving financial assistance, by source			Type of assistance		
By type of institution	Total	Federal	Other	Grants	Loans	Work-study
Public						
Doctoral	46.8%	35.5%	28.5%	36.4%	27.6%	5.8%
Other 4-year	47.3	38.4	30.0	38.1	24.9	8.1
2-year	28.5	19.9	18.1	25.4	7.8	2.4
Less-than-2-year	51.8	41.9	22.9	46.1	19.6	3.4
All	38.0	28.5	23.7	31.5	17.3	4.6
Private, not-for-profit						
Doctoral	61.8	45.7	50.8	52.2	39.5	13.0
Other 4-year	67.9	50.1	57.7	60.1	42.1	16.4
2-year	63.9	47.9	44.7	53.6	35.7	5.7
Less-than-2-year	66.2	59.4	35.5	55.5	40.4	5.0
All	65.3	48.4	54.1	56.7	40.7	14.3
Private, for-profit						
2-year and above	82.7	79.2	24.2	54.9	69.3	1.2
Less-than-2-year	84.8	81.4	13.0	63.5	71.5	0.5
All	84.0	80.6	17.2	60.3	70.7	0.8
By student characteristics						
Sex						
Men	44.5%	34.1%	27.8%	36.5%	23.9%	5.6%
Women	46.3	35.6	29.7	38.6	24.9	6.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	48.9	40.3	28.7	41.2	19.7	6.8
Asian	40.5	33.3	28.5	36.2	18.4	7.6
Black, non-Hispanic	63.8	55.7	33.2	56.6	35.0	9.8
Hispanic	47.8	40.9	27.2	41.1	24.0	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	43.3	32.0	28.4	35.1	23.6	5.6
Age						
23 or younger	50.0	39.0	33.5	41.2	28.7	8.4
24 to 29	42.8	34.2	21.9	34.4	22.5	3.6
30 and older	35.4	24.8	21.7	30.6	14.4	2.0
Attendance status						
Full-time	58.3	47.4	37.3	48.2	34.2	9.2
Part-time	24.4	14.4	15.0	20.3	8.4	1.1
All	45.5%	34.9%	28.8%	37.6%	24.4%	6.1%

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in the fall of 1986. Details may add up to more than the total because some students received multiple types and sources of aid.
The total includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1988

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	61,556
Ohio State University main campus	53,661
University of Texas at Austin	50,106
Michigan State University	44,480
Miami-Dade Community College	43,880
Arizona State University	43,426
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,364
Texas A&M University	39,163
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,337
Pennsylvania State University main campus	37,269
University of Maryland at College Park	36,681
Purdue University main campus	36,517
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	36,001
University of Arizona	34,725
University of California at Los Angeles	34,371
San Diego State University	34,155
Indiana University at Bloomington	33,776
University of Washington	33,460
University of Florida	33,282
California State University at Long Beach	33,179
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	32,901
Northeastern University	32,385
Temple University	32,139
Northern Virginia Community College	31,896
Macomb Community College	31,462
University of Cincinnati main campus	31,432
University of Southern California	30,831
Wayne State University	30,751
New York University	30,750
University of Houston–University Park	30,372
St. Louis Community College	30,291
Houston Community College	30,236
Brigham Young University main campus	30,226
University of California at Berkeley	30,102
University of Iowa	30,001
University of South Florida	29,912
California State University at Northridge	29,401
Boston University	28,555
University of Pittsburgh main campus	28,524
State University of New York at Buffalo	28,005
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	27,918
University of Akron main campus	27,818
Louisiana State University	27,348
University of Georgia	27,176
Oakland Community College	26,854
Pima Community College	26,810
College of Du Page	26,489
Iowa State University	26,475
San Jose State University	26,456
University of South Carolina at Columbia	26,435
Community College of the Air Force	26,354
University of Kansas main campus	26,020
Tarrant County Junior College District	25,946
Florida State University	25,907
El Camino College	25,789
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	25,725
University of Connecticut	25,374
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	25,212
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	24,985
Western Michigan University	24,861
Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis	24,808
Texas Tech University	24,605
University of North Texas	24,498
University of New Mexico main campus	24,433
City College of San Francisco	24,408
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	24,280
Northern Illinois University	24,255
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,217
Harvard University	24,194
San Francisco State University	24,138
University of Colorado at Boulder	24,065
University of Illinois at Chicago	23,986
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	23,985
University of Utah	23,756
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,626
University of Missouri at Columbia	23,568
California State University at Sacramento	23,478
San Diego Mesa College	23,410
University of Texas at Arlington	23,383
California State University at Fullerton	23,376
Cleveland Institute of Electronics	23,373
Eastern Michigan University	23,060
University of Toledo	22,806
Kent State University main campus	22,753
Orange Coast College	22,365
Illinois State University	22,322
University of Kentucky	22,230
University of Oklahoma at Norman	22,224
Georgia State University	22,176
University of Pennsylvania	22,169
Syracuse University main campus	22,086
Cuyahoga Community College District	22,010

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Employees in colleges and universities
- Median salaries of college and university administrators
- Distribution of full-time faculty members by age and discipline at four-year institutions

Employees in Colleges and Universities, Fall 1987

	Full-Time			Part-Time			
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Total
Professional							
Executive, administrative, managerial	80,524	48,285	128,809	2,358	2,552	4,910	133,719
Faculty	373,546	149,874	523,420	155,867	113,783	269,650	793,070
Part-time research assistants	0	0	0	98,608	62,856	161,464	161,464
Non-faculty professionals	121,958	173,546	295,504	17,590	36,628	54,218	349,722
Non-professional							
Technical, paraprofessional	57,152	78,882	136,034	11,238	20,105	31,343	167,377
Clerical, secretarial	28,597	321,532	350,129	15,673	69,632	85,305	435,434
Skilled crafts	55,363	2,521	57,884	1,841	786	2,627	60,511
Service, maintenance	123,097	74,192	197,289	20,655	18,293	38,948	236,237
Total	840,237	848,832	1,689,069	323,830	324,635	648,465	2,337,534

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Age and Discipline at Four-Year Institutions, 1987

	Under 30	30 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Average age
Agriculture and home economics	2%	47%	32%	19%	1%	45
Business	2	50	28	17	2	45
Education	2	30	35	30	3	49
Engineering	1	35	31	31	3	48
Fine arts	4	40	35	17	4	46
Health sciences	1	46	28	20	5	46
Humanities	1	32	35	27	5	49
Natural sciences	1	41	39	17	2	47
Social sciences	1	43	34	17	5	47
Other	2	38	31	23	5	48
All	1	40	33	21	4	47

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 76 per cent. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1989-90

	All institutions
Executive	
Chief executive of a system	$91,400
Assistant to chief executive of a system	57,553
Chief executive of a single institution	87,000
Assistant to chief executive of single institution	45,600
Executive vice-president	73,978
Academic	
Chief academic officer	$67,000
Chief health-professions officer	83,208
Director, library services	43,903
Circulation librarian	26,623
Acquisitions librarian	30,603
Technical-services librarian	31,308
Public-services librarian	32,818
Reference librarian	28,900
Director, institutional research	46,066
Associate director, institutional research	37,692
Director, educational-media services	34,001
Director, learning-resources center	37,500
Director, international studies	46,188
Director, academic computer center	46,013
Associate director, academic computer center	39,520
Administrator, grants and contracts	44,612
Dean, agriculture	81,750
Dean, architecture	81,622
Dean, arts and letters	58,000
Dean, arts and sciences	66,000
Dean, business	66,000
Dean, communications	53,318
Dean, continuing education	50,000
Dean, dentistry	110,000
Dean, education	64,000
Dean, engineering	81,200
Dean, extension	59,014
Dean, fine arts	57,928
Dean, graduate programs	65,199
Dean, health-related professions	60,000
Dean, home economics	72,200
Dean, humanities	50,400
Dean, instruction	55,533
Dean, law	109,472
Dean, library and information sciences	62,000
Dean, mathematics	48,270
Dean, medicine	151,410
Dean, music	55,456
Dean, nursing	56,200
Dean, pharmacy	86,964
Dean, public health	94,000
Dean, sciences	53,577
Dean, social sciences	49,789
Dean, social work	75,042
Dean, special programs	45,030
Dean, undergraduate programs	58,027
Dean, veterinary medicine	100,428
Dean, vocational education	52,146
Administrative	
Chief business officer	$63,307
Chief administrative officer	64,403
Administrative, continued	
Chief financial officer	$58,463
Director, health and safety	42,000
Director, telecommunications	41,000
Chief planning officer	57,780
Chief budget officer	50,900
Associate budget director	40,000
Chief planning and budget officer	64,316
General counsel	66,700
Staff attorney	50,117
Chief personnel and human-resources officer	46,875
Associate director, personnel and human-resources	37,450
Manager, benefits	30,577
Manager, training and development	35,692
Manager, employee relations	39,000
Manager, labor relations	50,562
Manager, employment	31,000
Manager, wage and salary	34,297
Manager, personnel information systems	34,152
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	46,482
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	35,000
Director, personnel and affirmative action	37,979
Director, computer center	49,896
Associate director, computer center	42,000
Data-base administrator	40,200
Systems analyst, highest level	37,449
Systems analyst, lowest level	30,160
Programmer analyst, highest level	30,770
Programmer analyst, lowest level	24,638
Director, administrative computer center	45,360
Associate director, administrative computer center	38,135
Director, information systems	52,860
Director, physical plant	45,000
Associate director, physical plant	37,596
Manager, landscape and grounds	29,000
Manager, building maintenance trades	32,498
Manager, technical trades	34,225
Manager, custodial services	28,090
Manager, power plant	35,877
Comptroller	46,783
Manager, payroll	28,991
Director, accounting	38,798
Staff accountant, highest level	28,434
Staff accountant, lowest level	23,000
Bursar	34,400
Associate bursar	28,896
Director, purchasing	36,968
Associate director, purchasing	32,566
Director, bookstore	27,500
Associate director, bookstore	24,268
Director, internal audit	44,647
Director, auxiliary services	45,601
Manager, mail services	21,446
Director, campus security	33,722
Director, risk management and insurance	46,900
Administrator, hospital medical center	122,715
External affairs	
Director, medical-center public relations	$51,230
Director, medical-center personnel	50,280
Chief development officer	58,000
Director, annual giving	34,200
Director, corporate and foundation relations	40,000
Coordinator, resource development	27,910
Director, estate planning	42,390
Chief public-relations officer	40,700
Director, governmental relations	62,000
Chief development and public-relations officer	64,700
Director, alumni affairs	33,600
Director, development and alumni affairs	43,741
Director, special and deferred gifts	41,077
Director, church relations	33,150
Director, community services	40,598
Director, publications	33,809
Associate director, publications	26,363
Manager, printing services	29,640
Director, information office	33,638
Director, news bureau	30,030
Student services	
Chief student-affairs officer	$54,463
Director, admissions	41,974
Associate director, admissions	30,000
Admissions counselor	20,911
Academic adviser	24,278
Director, admissions and registrar	47,393
Registrar	37,899
Associate registrar	31,409
Assistant registrar	25,493
Director, admissions and financial aid	47,079
Director, student financial aid	36,897
Associate director, student financial aid	27,294
Director, food services	37,240
Associate director, food services	32,020
Director, student housing	33,900
Associate director, student housing	28,080
Housing officer, administrative operations	29,800
Housing officer, residential life	24,913
Director, foreign students	31,333
Director, student union	37,792
Associate director, student union	30,800
Student-union business manager	30,579
Director, student activities	30,000
Director, student placement	33,845
Director, student counseling	39,908
Associate director, student counseling	34,725
Director, student health services, physician	70,008
Director, student health services, nurse	26,466
Director, campus ministries	30,269
Director, athletics	47,175
Men's	49,700
Women's	36,228
Director, sports information	26,204
Director, campus recreation	30,626
Director, enrollment management	47,580
Director, minority affairs	35,000
Director, conferences	35,508

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,390 colleges and universities and are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

- College experiences in recruiting full-time faculty members
- Median salaries of chief executive and academic officers
- Average faculty salaries
- Employment of faculty members
- Distribution of full-time faculty members by rank

College Experiences in Recruiting Full-Time Faculty Members, 1989-90

	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Total
The quality of applicants has declined					
Yes, generally	11%	2%	4%	3%	6%
Yes, in a few fields	29	40	24	16	31
No	60	57	72	80	63
It has taken longer to find qualified people					
Yes, generally	20	26	14	13	20
Yes, in a few fields	44	36	61	55	45
No	36	39	24	32	34
Institution has had greater difficulty in getting top applicants to accept positions					
Yes, generally	22	24	20	15	22
Yes, in a few fields	44	28	51	57	41
No	34	48	28	28	37
A lower percentage of offers is being accepted					
Yes, generally	11	19	10	10	13
Yes, in a few fields	24	18	32	38	25
No	64	63	58	52	62
Institution has hired some faculty members in advance of an expected vacancy					
Yes, generally	1	7	6	6	4
Yes, in a few fields	4	10	17	34	10
No	95	83	77	60	86
Institution has hired some faculty members at salaries above the salary scale					
Yes, generally	8	10	16	12	10
Yes, in a few fields	24	47	65	75	41
No	67	43	19	13	48
Institution has hired new junior faculty members at a salary above that of some senior faculty members in the same department					
Yes, generally	2	5	7	5	4
Yes, in a few fields	13	27	40	56	25
No	85	68	53	39	71
Institution has moved part-time faculty members into full-time positions					
Yes, generally	14	4	2	2	8
Yes, in a few fields	51	58	44	31	50
No	36	38	53	67	42
Institution has had situations in which recruitment involved dual-career couples					
Yes, generally	4	13	8	9	8
Yes, in a few fields	22	37	63	78	38
No	75	50	28	14	55
Institution has assisted the spouse's job search for a dual-career couple					
Yes, generally	4	14	14	18	10
Yes, in a few fields	19	26	48	61	29
No	76	60	39	21	61

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1989-90

Type of institution by size of budget	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Doctoral		
Up to $104-million	$112,000	$91,200
$104-million to $202-million	127,745	95,000
$202-million to $318-million	124,420	111,300
$318-million or more	140,000	122,375
All	126,027	101,000
Comprehensive		
Up to $25-million	$90,200	$69,000
$25-million to $37-million	95,000	78,123
$37-million to $59-million	96,000	82,412
$59-million or more	114,088	92,881
All	97,268	79,144
Baccalaureate		
Up to $7.7-million	$69,360	$49,236
$7.7-million to $13-million	80,000	57,500
$13-million to $19-million	90,000	64,574
$19-million or more	104,545	75,000
All	85,675	60,674
2-year		
Up to $6-million	$66,092	$49,800
$6-million to $9.7-million	71,100	54,641
$9.7-million to $18-million	79,380	59,153
$18-million or more	85,005	68,332
All	73,708	56,844

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,390 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Average Faculty Salaries, 1989-90

	Public		Private, independent		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$57,520	5.9%	$68,360	6.8%	$61,210	7.0%	$59,920	6.2%
Associate professor	42,010	6.0	46,440	7.1	43,810	6.4	42,830	6.2
Assistant professor	35,380	5.8	39,110	7.5	36,330	7.6	36,110	6.2
Instructor	24,570	4.7	30,610	8.2	31,190	4.8	25,710	5.4
Lecturer	27,420	—	34,510	—	27,400	—	29,110	—
All ranks	45,490	5.9	53,690	7.0	46,380	6.9	47,080	6.2
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	49,610	6.4	51,000	7.0	48,020	7.7	49,710	6.5
Associate professor	39,690	6.5	39,740	6.7	38,090	6.9	39,250	6.5
Assistant professor	32,730	6.8	32,780	7.1	31,900	5.9	32,640	6.7
Instructor	25,110	7.3	26,470	7.2	25,160	7.3	25,250	5.6
Lecturer	25,630	—	29,510	—	33,960	—	26,290	—
All ranks	40,140	6.4	40,370	6.9	38,510	6.9	40,010	6.5
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	43,270	5.4	46,830	6.1	37,620	6.6	42,180	6.1
Associate professor	35,850	4.8	35,940	6.2	31,410	6.1	34,030	5.8
Assistant professor	29,650	4.7	29,520	6.5	26,390	5.9	28,210	5.8
Instructor	24,220	4.3	24,100	5.6	22,030	5.6	23,210	5.1
Lecturer	25,400	—	29,170	—	21,240	—	25,860	—
All ranks	34,420	4.9	36,320	6.2	30,480	6.2	33,400	5.8
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	43,000	5.7	31,560	6.9	26,040	4.2	42,430	5.7
Associate professor	35,990	6.3	27,830	9.1	25,130	5.5	35,540	6.4
Assistant professor	30,560	5.8	24,620	9.6	22,490	5.3	30,080	5.9
Instructor	25,850	5.7	18,840	4.5	18,570	4.3	25,240	5.7
Lecturer	22,040	—	—	—	—	—	22,040	—
All ranks	34,560	5.9	25,210	8.1	23,000	6.1	33,950	6.0
Institutions without academic ranks								
All	34,510	5.6	27,320	5.6	22,400	3.8	34,390	5.6
All institutions except institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	53,210	6.0	59,600	6.7	44,320	7.0	53,540	6.3
Associate professor	40,250	6.1	41,210	6.8	35,320	6.4	39,590	6.3
Assistant professor	33,530	6.1	34,030	7.1	29,080	6.2	32,970	6.3
Instructor	25,040	5.1	26,030	7.0	23,110	5.9	24,890	5.4
Lecturer	26,500	—	33,050	—	27,110	—	27,780	—
All ranks	41,920	6.0	45,080	6.8	34,910	6.6	41,650	6.1

Note: Salary figures are based on 2,127 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,717 institutions.
— No data reported.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Employment of Faculty Members, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Number of faculty members	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000	825,000
Regular full-time	72%	58%	41%	63%	60%
Regular part-time	14	21	35	20	22
Temporary full-time	4	3	1	1	3
Temporary part-time	9	19	23	16	16

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The figures are adjusted to represent the distribution of all professors whose regular assignment includes instruction. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. "Temporary" faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty Members by Rank, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Full professor	38%	31%	12%	23%	30%
Associate professor	27	27	11	22	24
Assistant professor	24	29	11	31	24
Instructor	5	7	33	13	11
Other	5	6	34	10	11

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

■ Faculty attitudes and activities

29

Faculty Attitudes and Activities, 1988-89

	All institutions, by sex			By type of institution				
	Men	Women	All	Research	Doctoral	Compre-hensive	Liberal arts	Two-year
POLITICAL CHARACTERIZATION								
Liberal	23%	29%	25%	34%	24%	26%	24%	19%
Moderately liberal	31	33	32	33	33	33	35	29
Middle of the road	17	14	16	16	15	14	14	18
Moderately conservative	21	20	21	14	21	20	21	26
Conservative	7	4	6	3	7	7	6	9
SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES								
Major interests:								
Primarily research	7%	4%	6%	18%	8%	3%	2%	1%
Primarily teaching	41	50	44	10	21	39	49	77
In both, but leaning toward research	26	18	23	48	37	20	14	6
In both, but leaning toward teaching	26	28	27	25	34	38	35	16
WORKING CONDITIONS								
Rate as excellent or good at own institution:								
Own salary	48%	45%	48%	45%	38%	40%	29%	62%
Own teaching load	49	45	47	58	49	37	39	50
Academic reputation of department outside the institution	64	70	66	67	53	55	62	79
Intellectual environment	45	43	45	52	39	31	52	49
Administration	36	38	36	28	30	32	47	45
Quality of life	53	46	51	48	45	43	56	57
Sense of community	35	38	37	25	30	32	56	45
VIEWS ON TENURE								
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
In my department tenure is now more difficult to achieve than it was five years ago	54%	54%	54%	61%	70%	65%	51%	37%
Many young faculty members at this institution will leave because it is "tenured in"	19	21	20	21	22	23	26	14
The abolition of faculty tenure would, on the whole, improve the quality of American higher education	27	32	29	25	27	28	32	32
In my department it is difficult for a person to achieve tenure if he or she does not publish	57	45	54	94	89	65	39	6
At my institution publications used for tenure and promotion are just "counted," not qualitatively measured	38	38	38	42	52	54	33	19
At my institution we need better ways, besides publications, to evaluate the scholarly performance of the faculty	68	68	68	69	77	79	69	55
The pressure to publish reduces the quality of teaching at my university	36	34	35	52	53	41	22	14
Teaching effectiveness should be the primary criterion for promotion of faculty	58	73	62	22	41	68	76	92
At my campus academic freedom would be protected whether faculty members could get tenure or not	43	45	44	35	37	38	52	55
VIEWS ON UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION								
Rate own institution excellent or somewhat better than adequate in:								
Providing undergraduates with a general education	74%	77%	75%	62%	69%	73%	84%	85%
Preparing undergraduates for a vocation or career	73	79	75	62	69	71	71	89
Strengthening the values of undergraduates	36	41	37	24	32	34	70	43
Creating opportunities for undergraduates to engage in public service	29	31	30	23	28	29	53	31
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Undergraduates at my institution are not getting as good an education today as they did five years ago	18	19	18	17	18	19	14	20
State-mandated assessment requirements threaten the quality of undergraduate education and intrude on institutional autonomy	45	43	44	45	42	43	51	44
The number of general-education courses required of all undergraduates should be increased	37	38	37	40	33	34	33	41
I enjoy interacting informally with undergraduates outside the classroom	84	81	83	77	83	85	92	84
Undergraduates should seek out faculty only during posted office hours	13	19	15	15	15	13	12	16
Grade inflation is a problem at my institution	63	62	62	64	64	62	65	60
I find myself not grading as "hard" as I should	49	49	49	48	49	50	54	48
The undergraduates with whom I have close contact are seriously underprepared in basic skills such as those required for written and oral communication	74	77	75	68	70	73	64	85
VIEWS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES								
Agree strongly or with reservations that at own institution:								
The administration supports academic freedom	68%	65%	67%	63%	61%	62%	75%	74%
The institution is managed effectively	49	53	50	37	44	46	61	61
Faculty members who become administrators soon lose sight of what it means to be a teacher or to do research	52	53	52	47	50	55	39	58
The institution spends too much time and money teaching students what they should have learned in high school	69	66	68	60	64	73	56	73
The institution has serious financial problems	42	39	41	51	47	48	38	28
There are more part-time and adjunct faculty members who work at the institution than there were five years ago	56	63	58	38	50	57	55	75
The institution is as interested now in increasing the numbers of women and minority members on the faculty as it was five years ago	72	61	69	69	69	65	66	72
I am satisfied with the results of affirmative action	50	48	49	44	47	48	46	55
Issues raised by affirmative action are causing serious strains among the faculty in the department	15	16	16	14	16	13	8	20
The normal academic requirements should be relaxed in appointing members of minority groups to the faculty at this institution	9	6	8	11	8	9	9	5
Agree strongly or with reservations that:								
Performing sponsored research for a private company is not a proper university activity	25	27	25	24	21	25	28	27
Too many students ill-suited to academic life are now enrolling in colleges and universities	64	63	64	54	59	66	61	70
There has been a widespread lowering of standards in American higher education	65	72	67	60	63	67	68	73
My job is the source of considerable personal strain	40	51	44	48	46	45	48	38
I tend to subordinate all aspects of my life to my work	39	43	40	46	42	44	47	32
This is a poor time for any young person to begin an academic career	20	19	20	22	22	20	17	18
If I had it to do over again, I would not become a college teacher	15	14	15	14	16	17	14	13
I may leave this profession within the next five years	31	32	31	26	32	33	33	34
I often wish I had entered another profession	17	19	17	14	19	20	15	19
I feel trapped in a profession with limited opportunities for advancement	19	21	20	14	20	22	18	22

Note: The figures are based on a national survey conducted in February 1989 of 9,996 faculty members at 306 colleges and universities. The response rate was 54.5 per cent. The figures cover the 1988-89 academic year, and are weighted by type of institution. The responses to the attitude and activity questions cover full-time faculty members only, while the responses to the question on characteristics cover both full- and part-time faculty members. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding, multiple responses, or the omission of "neutral" or other response categories.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Major gifts to higher education
- Trends in college revenues and expenditures
- Defense Department contracts
- College costs
- Range of college tuition
- Revenues and expenditures of colleges and universities

Major Gifts to Higher Education Since 1967

Emory University: Robert W. Woodruff, $105-million, 1979.
Stanford University: David Packard, $70-million, 1986.
University of Miami: James L. Knight, $56-million, 1986.
California Institute of Technology: Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, $50-million, 1986.
Cornell University Medical Center: anonymous, $50-million, 1983.

Stanford University: William R. Hewlett, $50-million, 1986.
United Negro College Fund: Walter Annenberg, $50-million, 1990.
University of Richmond: E. Claiborne Robins, $50-million, 1969.
Yale University: Paul Mellon, $47-million, 1967.
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center: Harold C. Simmons, $41-million, 1988.

Vanderbilt University: Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, $41-million, 1970.
California Institute of Technology: Liliore Green Rains, $40-million, 1986.
Loyola Marymount University: Liliore Green Rains, $40-million, 1986.
Pomona College: Liliore Green Rains, $40-million, 1986.
Stanford University: Liliore Green Rains, $40-million, 1986.

University of Illinois: Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, $40-million, 1985.
Georgia Institute of Technology: George Woodruff, $37.5-million, 1987.
Carnegie Mellon University: anonymous, $35-million, 1976.
National College of Education: Michael W. Louis, $33-million, 1989.
University of Notre Dame: Edward J. DeBartolo, $33-million, 1989.

University of Miami: Harcourt M. & Virginia W. Sylvester Foundation, $32.5-million, 1986.
New York University: Leonard N. Stern, $30-million, 1988.
New York University: Lawrence A. and Robert P. Tisch, $30-million, 1989.
University of Oklahoma: Bill D. Saxon, $30-million, 1981.
Trinity University: Norine Randle Murchison, $27.1-million, 1986.

Baylor College of Medicine: Albert B. Alkek, $25-million, 1988.
Columbia University: John M. Kluge, $25-million, 1987.
Ohio State University: Leslie H. Wexner, $25-million, 1987.
Southern Methodist University: Robert H. and Nancy Dedman, $25-million, 1981.
University of Minnesota: Curtis L. Carlson, $25-million, 1985.

University of Pennsylvania: Saul P. Steinberg, $25-million, 1989.
University of Rochester: Charles F. Hutchison, $25-million, 1976.
University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center: $24-million, Col. C. P. Simpson and Anna Crouchet Simpson, 1989.
Princeton University: Laurance S. Rockefeller, $21-million, 1990.

Cornell University: Samuel C. Johnson, $20-million, 1984.
New York University: Paulette Goddard, $20-million, 1990.
Northwestern University: Walter Annenberg, $20-million, 1989.
Spelman College: Bill Cosby, $20-million, 1988.
University of Richmond: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jepson, Jr., $20-million, 1987.
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center: H. Ross Perot, $20-million, 1987.
Yale University: the Bass Family, $20-million, 1990.

Note: Includes gifts by individual donors to colleges and universities from 1967 to date.

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Trends in College Revenues and Expenditures, 1980-87

	Revenues		Expenditures	
	Public institutions	Private institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
1980-81	$43,195,617,000	$22,389,172,000	$42,279,806,000	$21,773,132,000
1981-82	47,270,822,000	24,920,034,000	46,219,134,000	24,120,314,000
1982-83	50,412,086,000	27,183,640,000	49,572,918,000	26,362,831,000
1983-84	54,545,275,000	29,872,012,000	53,086,644,000	28,906,716,000
1984-85	59,794,159,000	32,678,536,000	58,314,550,000	31,636,713,000
1985-86	65,004,632,000	35,432,985,000	63,193,853,000	34,341,889,000
1986-87	69,613,289,000	39,196,539,000	67,653,838,000	38,109,719,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Non-Profit Institutions Receiving the Largest Contracts From the Defense Department, Fiscal Year 1989

	Amount
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$410,578,000
Aerospace Corporation	301,430,000
Mitre Corporation	384,216,000
Johns Hopkins University	327,647,000
IIT Research Institute	78,151,000
University of California	56,507,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	54,986,000
Pennsylvania State University	53,950,000
Rand Corporation	50,953,000
Carnegie Mellon University	49,023,000
SRI International	45,624,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	42,811,000
University of Texas	33,362,000
Stanford University	32,192,000
Analytic Services Inc.	32,078,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	31,945,000
Utah State University	31,705,000
University of Minnesota	30,255,000
University of Southern California	29,363,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	29,003,000

Note: The table includes colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received more than $29-million in Department of Defense contracts. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Costs at Public and Private Institutions, 1989-90

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,694	$1,694	$8,737	$8,737
Books and supplies	454	454	459	459
Room and board*	3,039	1,371	3,898	1,501
Transportation	442	733	414	714
Other	1,042	1,065	818	910
Total	$6,671	$5,317	$14,326	$12,321
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$842	$842	$4,713	$4,713
Books and supplies	438	438	424	424
Room and board*	—	1,465	3,258	1,324
Transportation	—	846	423	651
Other	—	950	832	750
Total	—	$4,541	$9,650	$7,862

* Room not included for commuter students.
— Insufficient data.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
$14,000 or more	30	$14,387	7.6%
$13,000 — $13,999	42	13,497	10.3
$12,000 — $12,999	20	12,494	3.3
$11,000 — $11,999	31	11,540	5.5
$10,000 — $10,999	49	10,490	6.3
$9,000 — $9,999	79	9,424	10.0
$8,000 — $8,999	106	8,487	12.4
$7,000 — $7,999	136	7,482	14.2
$6,000 — $6,999	142	6,469	10.2
$5,000 — $5,999	102	5,504	8.1
$4,000 — $4,999	75	4,507	5.1
$3,000 — $3,999	58	3,516	2.8
$2,000 — $2,999	41	2,539	1.6
$1,000 — $1,999	7	1,535	2.2
Less than $1,000	5	259	0.4
Total	923	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
$3,000 or more	11	$3,284	1.8%
$2,000 — $2,999	65	2,383	24.4
$1,500 — $1,999	114	1,722	30.9
$1,000 — $1,499	119	1,295	28.4
$500 — $999	38	868	14.0
Less than $500	5	393	0.5
Total	352	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1989-90 tuition and fee charges by June 21, 1989.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1986-87

	Public institutions		Private institutions	
	1986-87	Per cent of total	1986-87	Per cent of total
Revenues				
Tuition and fees	$10,198,633,000	14.7%	$15,507,194,000	39.6%
Appropriations				
Federal	1,434,295,000	2.1	221,950,000	0.6
State	28,974,665,000	41.6	362,454,000	0.9
Local	2,289,420,000	3.3	4,713,000	—
Government grants and contracts				
Federal	5,793,699,000	8.3	6,454,104,000	16.5
State	1,465,213,000	2.1	506,970,000	1.3
Local	245,594,000	0.4	259,594,000	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	2,292,985,000	3.3	3,659,697,000	9.3
Endowment income	349,779,000	0.5	2,028,179,000	5.2
Sales and services				
Educational activities	1,771,760,000	2.5	870,145,000	2.2
Auxiliary enterprises	7,092,985,000	10.2	4,271,203,000	10.9
Hospitals	5,910,785,000	8.5	3,367,048,000	8.6
Other	1,793,474,000	2.6	1,683,287,000	4.3
Total current-fund revenues	69,613,289,000	100.0	39,196,539,000	100.0
Expenditures				
Instruction	$23,359,057,000	34.5%	$10,352,089,000	27.2%
Research	6,258,625,000	9.3	3,093,684,000	8.1
Public service	2,727,593,000	4.0	720,860,000	1.9
Academic support	5,048,232,000	7.5	2,527,219,000	6.6
Student services	3,158,991,000	4.7	1,816,922,000	4.8
Institutional support	6,042,593,000	8.9	4,042,069,000	10.6
Plant operation and maintenance	5,308,631,000	7.8	2,510,400,000	6.6
Scholarships and fellowships	1,751,671,000	2.6	3,024,430,000	7.9
Mandatory transfers	704,040,000	1.0	508,448,000	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	7,135,393,000	10.5	3,901,940,000	10.2
Hospitals	5,904,212,000	8.7	3,268,802,000	8.6
Other	254,799,000	0.4	2,342,856,000	6.1
Total current-fund expenditures	67,653,838,000	100.0	38,109,719,000	100.0

Note: A dash indicates less than 0.5 per cent. Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Sources of voluntary support for higher education
- Return on college endowments
- Endowments over $100-million
- Top 10 institutions in voluntary support
- Largest endowments per student

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1988-89

	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change 1-year	Percentage change 5-year
Sources				
Alumni	$2,292,000,000	25.7%	+12.2%	+75.6%
Other individuals	2,077,000,000	23.3	+7.8	+57.8
Corporations	1,947,000,000	21.8	+5.1	+53.2
Foundations	1,742,000,000	19.5	+8.4	+61.1
Religious organizations	237,000,000	2.7	+20.0	+44.5
Other	632,000,000	7.1	+10.0	+44.5
Total	$8,925,000,000	100%	+8.8%	+59.4%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Total Return on College Endowments

	Periods ending June 30, 1989: 1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+14.1%	+9.4%	+15.7%	+13.7%
By size				
$25-million and under	+13.1%	+8.4%	+14.4%	+12.7%
$25-million to $100-million	+14.0	+9.6	+15.7	+13.3
$100-million to $400-million	+15.3	+9.8	+16.6	+14.4
$400-million or more	+14.3	+10.1	+16.6	+15.0
By type of institution				
Public	+14.2%	+9.3%	+15.6%	+13.2%
Private	+14.1	+9.4	+15.8	+13.9
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+20.6%	+11.9%	+20.0%	+16.9%
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government / Corporate Bond Index	+12.3	+8.1	+14.4	+11.3
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government Bond Index	+12.1	+7.8	+13.8	+11.5
Consumer Price Index	+5.3	+4.2	+3.6	+5.4

Note: Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1989, based on data for investment pools at 330 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support, 1988-89

Stanford University	$188,635,513
Harvard University	185,353,003
Cornell University	157,072,064
Yale University	122,755,800
University of Pennsylvania	121,945,814
Columbia University	110,422,711
University of Southern California	102,628,589
University of Wisconsin at Madison	102,232,856
Duke University	102,016,708
University of Minnesota	100,170,258

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Largest Endowments per Student, 1989

Private institutions	Students	Amount
Academy of the New Church	315	$444,495
Princeton University	6,235	398,369
California Institute of Technology	1,741	274,485
Harvard University	16,961	264,075
Rice University	4,002	242,583
Agnes Scott College	488	235,293
Swarthmore College	1,332	228,912
Grinnell College	1,294	227,456
Yale University	10,538	221,721
Pomona College	1,384	195,848
Public institutions		
Virginia Military Institute Foundation	1,318	65,785
Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	1,281	34,411
Texas A&M University System	50,000	26,091
University of Virginia	17,546	25,446
University of Texas System	123,482	24,469
University of Delaware	16,844	19,549
Georgia Institute of Technology	12,053	13,123
University of Cincinnati	22,570	12,102
College of William and Mary	7,023	10,487
University of Michigan	44,169	9,573

Note: Based on market value of endowments on June 30, 1989, and full-time-equivalent enrollment for fall 1988.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

College and University Endowments Over $100-Million, 1989

	Market value June 30, 1989
Harvard University	$4,478,976,000
University of Texas System	3,021,474,000
Princeton University	2,483,829,000
Yale University	2,336,495,000
Stanford University	1,775,000,000
Columbia University	1,460,356,000
Texas A&M University System	1,304,536,000
Washington University	1,294,209,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,256,165,000
University of Chicago	973,697,000
Rice University	970,817,000
Emory University	923,612,000
Northwestern University	893,680,000
Cornell University	823,000,000
University of Pennsylvania	761,408,000
Dartmouth College	632,027,000
Vanderbilt University	556,567,000
University of Notre Dame	542,501,000
New York University	540,315,000
University of Rochester	538,078,000
Johns Hopkins University	527,209,000
Rockefeller University	522,663,000
California Institute of Technology	477,879,000
University of Southern California	459,828,000
University of Virginia	446,476,000
Duke University	426,183,000
University of Michigan	422,809,000
Brown University	398,100,000
Case Western Reserve University	381,075,000
Wellesley College	341,746,000
Southern Methodist University	334,643,000
University of Delaware	329,280,000
Smith College	325,759,000
Swarthmore College	304,911,000
Grinnell College	294,328,000
Carnegie Mellon University	291,271,000
Williams College	$290,637,000
Ohio State University	287,298,000
Wake Forest University	284,670,000
Wesleyan University	275,138,000
University of Cincinnati	273,133,000
University of Tulsa [1]	272,720,000
Pomona College	271,053,000
Trinity University [1]	266,670,000
Amherst College	266,506,000
George Washington University	265,772,000
University of Richmond	265,310,000
University of Pittsburgh	259,144,000
Berea College	252,052,000
Boston College [1]	250,005,000
University of Minnesota	247,438,000
Loyola University of Chicago	246,236,000
Georgetown University	240,674,000
Baylor University [1]	235,316,000
Vassar College	226,953,000
Lehigh University	225,628,000
Tulane University	221,424,000
Oberlin College	220,870,000
Middlebury College	216,920,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	209,406,000
Kansas University Endowment Association	203,595,000
University of Florida Foundation	198,207,000
Lafayette College	187,117,000
Thomas Jefferson University	185,229,000
Pennsylvania State University	166,850,000
Mount Holyoke College	163,664,000
Saint Louis University	160,779,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	158,174,000
Carleton College	157,632,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	155,630,000
University of Nebraska	155,284,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	151,562,000
Boston University	$150,547,000
University of Washington	147,978,000
Occidental College	145,211,000
Washington State University	144,697,000
Brandeis University	144,618,000
Bowdoin College	144,156,000
Syracuse University	144,015,000
University of Minnesota Foundation	142,453,000
University of Miami [1]	142,363,000
Academy of the New Church	140,016,000
Rush-Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center	135,353,000
University of Alabama System [2]	135,000,000
Bryn Mawr College	133,917,000
Purdue University	133,431,000
University of Missouri	131,968,000
Tufts University	130,666,000
Colgate University	123,309,000
Colorado College	123,047,000
Earlham College	122,247,000
State University of New York at Buffalo	119,044,000
American University of Beirut	117,544,000
University of Illinois Foundation	117,478,000
Agnes Scott College	114,823,000
Southwestern University	114,554,000
Hamilton College	113,945,000
Trinity College (Conn.)	113,160,000
University of Wisconsin Foundation	112,126,000
Rutgers University	112,097,000
Virginia Tech Foundation	105,800,000
Cranbrook Educational Community	104,863,000
Washington and Lee University	101,169,000
Cooper Union	100,375,000

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

[1] As of May 31

[2] As of September 30

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

- Holdings of university libraries in U.S. and Canada
- Top institutions in research-and-development spending

Holdings of University Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1988-89

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard University	1	11,781,270	336,649	102,000	1,065	$40,905,537
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,366,672	195,076	103,944	773	29,480,699
University of California at Los Angeles	3	5,976,588	188,733	93,549	728	29,349,137
Stanford University[3]	4	5,753,147	320,601	56,343	610	28,674,297
Yale University[3]	5	8,718,619	188,616	52,496	680	26,896,746
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,561,615	188,468	92,445	540	17,194,948
Columbia University	7	5,894,135	166,476	63,841	656	22,852,784
University of Texas	8	6,066,136	181,571	78,446	589	17,925,133
University of Toronto	9	5,821,745	181,590	34,053	716	24,574,320
University of Michigan	10	6,237,521	119,296	68,299	592	21,111,158
Cornell University[3]	11	5,144,830	126,812	61,369	527	19,487,745
University of Washington	12	4,815,209	152,461	49,282	493	18,936,832
University of Wisconsin	13	4,908,985	108,834	48,085	508	19,091,165
University of Minnesota	14	4,537,087	97,527	47,010	465	19.213,314
University of Chicago	15	5,063,051	96,350	50,663	367	14,852,685
Rutgers University[3]	16	3,129,861	113,110	28,433	525	21,860,812
University of North Carolina	17	3,635,509	127,838	41,758	413	15,245,467
Princeton University	18	4,175,904	110.908	31,414	383	15,966,013
Ohio State University	19	4,338,474	99,622	32,005	462	16,127,336
Pennsylvania State University	20	3,043,837	85,650	30,345	449	16,668,127
Indiana University	21	4,045,828	87,861	25,699	465	15,425,406
Arizona State University[3]	22	2,466,274	133,883	34,001	381	13,877,587
University of Georgia[3]	23	2,788,311	100,079	57,950	352	11,668,634
University of Pennsylvania	24	3,576,227	86,296	30,419	369	15,434,175
University of California at Davis	25	2,306,831	89,236	51,486	332	15,038,004
Duke University	26	3,757,814	96,563	30.018	319	13,758,604
University of British Columbia	27	2,817,779	109,572	21,499	415	14,144,640
University of Virginia	27	3,091,445	102,040	25,693	366	15,257,838
University of Arizona	27	3,424,698	99,861	28,808	386	13,232,559
New York University	30	3,031,621	74,628	29,499	382	16,424,012
University of Florida	30	2,782,279	100,629	29,542	389	14,385,607
Michigan State University	32	3,373,215	114,521	28,754	325	12,306,366
University of Alberta[3]	33	2,844,697	83,889	19,426	402	13,371,072
University of Southern California[3]	34	2,580,183	55,566	37,297	371	14,338,464
University of Pittsburgh	35	2,789,211	91,980	22,259	355	11,901,697
Johns Hopkins University	36	2,784,642	65,648	20,327	324	14,217,404
McGill University	36	2,477,288	98,201	17,447	318	12,759,722
University of Iowa	38	3,018,599	93,259	24,119	266	10,553,903
University of Kansas	38	2,793,134	71,272	27,857	316	11,446,035
University of California at San Diego	40	1,888,207	65,414	30,225	339	13,457,087
University of Maryland	41	1,993,077	68,531	22,526	342	12,115,457
Wayne State University	42	2,309,698	80,239	24,588	238	11,320,503
Howard University	43	1,729,875	60,884	27,931	224	11,427,835
University of Western Ontario	44	1,912,689	71,644	18,860	291	10,183,315
University of Hawaii	45	2,312,229	70,287	32,257	236	8,712,084
University of California at Santa Barbara	46	1,927,290	67,973	21,497	250	11,036,818
University of Connecticut[3]	47	2,210,528	70,032	19,499	233	12,122,828
Georgetown University	47	1,737,381	71,282	21,241	296	10,765,556
University of Laval	49	1,723,632	72,012	15,184	271	10,574,873
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50	2,141,174	52,288	21,019	258	9,916,248
Louisiana State University	51	2,408,565	83,661	19,917	276	8,002,404
Boston University	52	1,711,215	53,264	29,155	277	$9,406,578
Vanderbilt University	52	1,810,919	60,993	19,348	303	9,827,362
University of Illinois at Chicago	54	1,610,165	55,925	17,660	295	10,367,454
Washington University (Mo.)	54	2,221,176	53,549	18,841	235	10,069,892
University of South Carolina	56	2,367,144	74,903	19,009	194	8,531,967
University of Cincinnati	56	1,693,173	58,255	19,027	285	10,996,517
University of Delaware	56	1,898,511	61,888	23,490	234	8,964,237
Emory University	56	1,820,956	58,526	16,733	257	10,741,274
University of Massachusetts	60	2,345,974	72,624	16,655	204	9,192,395
Purdue University	61	1,867,691	60,029	21,042	271	8,696,953
Syracuse University	61	2,285,707	43,468	20,614	269	8,929,768
University of New Mexico	63	1,667,749	52,525	16,177	348	10,645,139
Texas A&M University	63	1,840,334	55,598	17,088	304	9,811,822
York University (Ontario)	65	1,746,261	58,687	19,582	245	9,286,452
Brigham Young University	66	1,997,272	73,741	18,715	330	9,213,729
Brown University	67	2,172,889	50,664	13,464	265	9,406,004
University of Rochester[3]	68	2,639,518	53,898	13,959	258	8,112,657
University of Colorado	68	2,227,963	53,930	15,084	221	9,558,177
University of Kentucky	70	2,118,822	43,917	19,123	278	7,892,099
University of Tennessee	70	1,833,491	42,320	20,761	255	8,093,394
University of Notre Dame	72	1,929,116	76,728	16,602	190	6,772,138
University of Miami	72	1,656,659	52,333	15,478	255	9,095,200
University of California at Irvine	74	1,395,955	54,085	16,467	228	10,481,056
University of Missouri	75	2,446,491	38,961	17,073	238	7,520,902
Southern Illinois University	76	2,039,345	46,037	21,275	250	7,851,734
Dartmouth College	77	1,774,175	53,544	20,533	173	7,982,175
University of Utah	78	1,757,847	53,739	14,338	229	7,367,725
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	79	1,673,005	46,367	18,412	221	8,051,309
Florida State University[3]	80	1,764,116	49,714	18,656	231	7,468,986
University of Nebraska	81	1,967,758	46,367	17,626	209	7,081,454
University of Waterloo	82	1,630,870	52,492	14,598	206	7,637,308
Temple University[3]	82	2,034,523	38,777	15,171	232	7,602,237
University of Oregon	84	1,844,650	41,937	21,024	217	7,736,764
Iowa State University	84	1,792,018	43,218	18,627	218	7,508,324
Queen's University at Kingston	84	1,748,868	36,848	15,747	218	7,999,497
State University of New York at Stony Brook	87	1,654,860	42,737	11,211	224	9,090,506
Washington State University	88	1,561,376	34,616	21,962	209	7,843,297
Tulane University[3]	89	1,759,026	44,575	16,767	180	6,950,382
University of Oklahoma	90	2,261,724	39,348	17,588	183	6,617,399
Kent State University[3]	91	2,010,760	35,110	10,561	251	8,893,468
University of Manitoba	91	1,491,876	35,260	12,368	232	8,197,539
Case Western Reserve University	93	1,559,365	33,112	12,345	181	6,708,322
McMaster University	94	1,338,532	44,879	11,607	200	8,506,271
University of Guelph	95	1,837,164	57,981	12,987	155	5,432,538
University of Saskatchewan	95	1,372,707	52,592	10,748	179	7,358,922
University of Alabama	97	1,772,934	42,959	17,441	176	6,137,694
North Carolina State University	98	1,263,969	34,343	13,349	220	8,341,223
University of Houston	99	1,598,010	38,222	16,490	205	6,355,605
Oklahoma State University[3]	100	1,524,543	47,767	11,976	186	6,806,752
University of California at Riverside	101	1,414,570	47,757	9,103	191	6,609,674
State University of New York at Albany[3]	102	1,253,476	37,432	14,756	167	6,544,051
Georgia Institute of Technology	103	1,611,773	35,753	23,580	122	4,525,114
Colorado State University	104	1,182,764	45,006	11,284	141	6,373,166
Rice University	n/a	1,403,820	36,127	12,153	148	5,744,939
State University of New York at Buffalo	n/a	2,534,391	60,888	23,264	293	11,008,544

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The list excludes Northwestern University; officials there would not submit survey data because of a U. S. Justice Department investigation concerning alleged collusion by some universities in the setting of tuition and student-aid levels.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total expenditures, and size of staff. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users. Two institutions chose not to have their index figure calculated; they appear at the end of the list.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U. S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

n/a Data not available.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal Year 1988

	Amount
Johns Hopkins University	$557,016,000
Stanford University	277,504,000
Cornell University	271,659,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	271,418,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	270,584,000
University of Minnesota	252,027,000
University of Michigan	250,169,000
Texas A&M University	231,161,000
University of California at Los Angeles	209,338,000
University of California at San Diego	200,472,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	197,393,000
University of California at San Francisco	193,289,000
University of Washington	190,735,000
Harvard University	$190,429,000
Pennsylvania State University	188,444,000
University of California at Berkeley	186,372,000
University of Texas at Austin	172,608,000
Yale University	162,188,000
Columbia University	160,976,000
University of Pennsylvania	159,218,000
University of Arizona	155,464,000
University of California at Davis	154,655,000
Ohio State University	154,652,000
University of Southern California	150,009,000
University of Georgia	137,692,000
University of Maryland at College Park	135,531,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$132,051,000
University of Colorado	128,015,000
Purdue University	118,797,000
Washington University	117,829,000
Michigan State University	116,320,000
North Carolina State University	115,440,000
Louisiana State University	114,698,000
University of Rochester	114,061,000
Duke University	113,968,000
University of Florida	107,177,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	107,039,000
Baylor College of Medicine	106,814,000
Rutgers University	105,150,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' views of challenges facing institutions
- Selective liberal-arts colleges
- Views on institutional status
- Administrators' views of enrollment changes
- Leading research universities

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years

43

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage of administrators citing each challenge:					
Adequate finances	62%	40%	47%	64%	52%
Fund raising	7	22	10	15	13
Maintain enrollment	19	31	34	34	27
Enrollment growth	11	15	8	12	12
Assessment	14	7	9	4	10
Maintain quality	19	21	25	18	21
Strengthen curriculum	15	16	21	15	16
Serve new needs and populations	7	11	9	6	9
Effective faculty	12	17	13	14	14
Recruitment and retention of faculty members	16	13	31	27	18
Other faculty issues	31	29	23	12	27
Diversity	21	24	32	30	24
Facilities and technology	45	30	28	28	36

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch University
Augustana College (Ill.)
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W.Va.)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis.)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw University
Denison University
Dickinson College
Drew University
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman University
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence University
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe University
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass.)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
St. John's College–Main Campus
St. John's College at Santa Fe
Saint John's University (Minn.)
St. Lawrence University
Saint Olaf College
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State University of New York College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Union College (N.Y.)
University of Dallas
University of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee University
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan University
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette University
Williams College

Note: These institutions were classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Administrators' Views on Institutional Status, 1990

44

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage rating own institution as "excellent" or "very good":					
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	62%	54%	56%	63%	59%
Adequacy of faculty compensation	38	19	35	41	32
Overall financial condition of the institution	43	49	50	46	47
Level of trust in senior administrators	46	46	45	35	45
Extent of collegiality among faculty members	50	49	45	37	48
Ability to attract good students	30	35	39	53	34
Ability to attract black students	20	18	16	25	19
Ability to attract Hispanic students	21	8	13	24	15
Ability to attract and retain adult students	70	60	46	23	60
Percentage rating own institution as "fair" or "poor":					
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	5%	12%	6%	3%	7%
Adequacy of faculty compensation	28	44	21	29	32
Overall financial condition of the institution	18	29	17	21	22
Level of trust in senior administrators	14	20	14	9	16
Extent of collegiality among faculty members	8	14	11	6	10
Ability to attract good students	24	18	15	6	19
Ability to attract black students	52	66	42	46	54
Ability to attract Hispanic students	62	75	51	55	64
Ability to attract and retain adult students	6	24	19	27	15

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent. Percentages reporting "good" are omitted.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Administrators' Views of Enrollment Changes in the Next Five Years

45

	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Percentage expecting these enrollment changes at own institution:					
Increase of 30% or more	4%	7%	2%	4%	5%
Increase of 21% to 29%	6	10	7	0	7
Increase of 11% to 20%	22	19	15	0	19
Increase of 1% to 10%	61	42	52	41	52
No change	3	17	18	34	12
Decrease of 1% to 10%	4	4	6	21	5

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 444 colleges and universities in the spring of 1990. The response rate was 82 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Leading Research Universities

Boston University
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard University
Howard University
Indiana University at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins University
Louisiana State University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State University
New Mexico State University
New York University
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rockefeller University
Rutgers University
Stanford University
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M University
University of Arizona
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Davis
University of California at Irvine
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at San Diego
University of California at San Francisco
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Connecticut
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland at College Park
University of Miami
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities
University of Missouri at Columbia
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rochester
University of Southern California
University of Tennessee at Knoxville
University of Texas at Austin
University of Utah
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
Vanderbilt University
Washington University
Yale University
Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions were classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each received at least $33.5-million in federal support in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and each awarded at least 50 Ph.D. degrees in 1983-84. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

TRYING TO LIMIT pork-barrel projects at Alabama colleges is next to impossible because in Alabama politics and higher education are inextricable.

Despite perennial complaints from some state officials and public-interest groups, that tradition is expected to continue. Legislators pride themselves on how well they take care of the colleges in their districts and think nothing of paying for a new building or blocking a policy to satisfy the folks back home.

In 1990, some college presidents even appeared in campaign commercials for their favorite state legislators. The Alabama Commission on Higher Education is struggling to restrain the colleges, many of which hope to expand their academic programs and missions. Gov. Guy Hunt also has tried to curb the legislators' interference with institutions' academic missions. But even though he is popular in the state, as a Republican he has been unable to sway the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature.

The Democrats, who are determined to recapture the Governor's job in 1990, selected one of the state's most powerful unionists as their candidate: Paul Hubbert, executive director of the Alabama Education Association. He is noted for having turned the organization into a strong political force, and he says one of his top priorities will be improving public schools and higher education.

Whoever wins the election will face strong pressure to limit state spending. Like many other states, Alabama has seen a decline in projected state revenues, and its agriculture-based economy is stagnant.

An unwelcome legacy of Alabama's past is visible in a continuing legal battle over desegregation. State leaders say they fully support the concept of racial integration in higher education. But civil-rights activists, the federal government, and Alabama officials still cannot agree—despite decades of court battles—on whether segregation still exists and, if so, what should be done about it. More court hearings are under way, and 1991 could see significant rulings in the case.

Black colleges have a long tradition in Alabama. Along with two public black senior universities and two black community colleges, the state is home to Tuskegee University, a private institution that also receives some state financial support.

The two universities with the most political clout are archrivals, Auburn University and the University of Alabama. Their athletic battles are major events in the state, and their rivalry extends to budgetary matters, as well.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education serves as the coordinating board for public higher education and has the authority to approve new programs and recommend budgets. Campus governing boards, however, tend to have more clout than the commission. Community colleges are governed by the Board of Education, an elected body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,118,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	25.6%
White	73.8%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: $13,679

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	40,690
2000-01 (estimate)	37,063

New GED diploma recipients: 6,907

High-school dropout rate: 25.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Anita Buckley, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 242-7130

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1991; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Ronnie G. Flippo (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 22 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery 36197
(205) 269-2700
Joseph T. Sutton, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Wayne Anderson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Alabama A&M University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,500
At private institutions	923

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.8%
At private institutions	32.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.0%
At private institutions	45.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,953
At public 2-year institutions	$28,248
At private 4-year institutions	$29,234
At private 2-year institutions	$23,355

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	115,700
At public 2-year institutions	60,643
At private 4-year institutions	18,777
At private 2-year institutions	4,693
Undergraduate	178,954
First-time freshmen	43,496
Graduate	17,699
Professional	3,160
American Indian	438
Asian	1,596
Black	38,978
Hispanic	1,121
White	153,884
Foreign	3,796
Total	199,813

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	67.8%
Minority	21.5%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.3%
At public 2-year institutions	19.8%
At private 4-year institutions	41.8%
At private 2-year institutions	42.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,974
Bachelor's	16,270
Master's	4,559
Doctorate	289
Professional	817

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama; 92% of all Alabama residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 53% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,522
At public 2-year institutions	$662
At private 4-year institutions	$5,484
At private 2-year institutions	$3,703

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	$186,596,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $776,641,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,245,000; 3,942 awards
Non–need-based: $4,771,000; 7,478 awards
Other: $4,891,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James E. Martin, Auburn University main campus: $115,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $181,737,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.2%
State and local governments	11.7%
Industry	6.8%
The institution itself	18.2%
Other	6.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$16,379,000
GI Bill	$18,913,000
Pell Grants	$97,118,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $106,502,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$65,518,000
National Science Foundation	$5,412,000
Department of Defense	$10,904,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,610,000
Department of Energy	$1,614,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	$135,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Auburn University	$17,659,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	$17,325,000
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	$16,482,000

MISCELLANY

★ The campus of the University of Alabama is the site of a museum devoted to Paul W. (Bear) Bryant, the legendary football coach, and the university's football team. The museum includes more than 1,000 films of games.

★ Tuskegee University is a national historic site because of its importance in black history. The site includes the George Washington Carver Museum, which has exhibits on some of the uses Carver devised for the peanut and sweet potato. The university also preserves the home of Booker T. Washington, which was built by Tuskegee students.

★ Each January, the Senior Bowl All-Star Football Classic is played in Mobile.

★ Three community colleges in Alabama are named for former Gov. George C. Wallace. Another is named for his late wife, Lurleen.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution, in 1819, required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors swung open in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA System is the dominant higher-education enterprise in the 49th state, and, like the state itself, it encompasses a lot of diverse territory.

Since 1987, when the university absorbed most of the state's community colleges in a money-saving move, it has had an expansive mission, offering everything from vocational courses for health-care technicians to doctoral programs in polar studies and geology.

While most students receive their education at one of the university's 11 main campuses, the university has also been aggressive in its use of technology to reach students in "bush" communities such as Nome, where many students commute to rural classrooms by snowmobile to hear lessons over speaker phones.

The university's far-reaching educational ventures now also extend to the Soviet Union. American university students and scientists have recently undertaken several exchanges with their Soviet counterparts to study ecological and climatic issues in Siberia and north Alaska.

Looking to attract more sponsored research, the university in 1990 persuaded the Legislature to approve an exemption to the state's public-records law that will allow its researchers to keep their findings private while the studies are under way. University officials had argued that the open-records requirements could have discour-

Continued on Following Page

Alaska
CONTINUED

aged some potential research sponsors.

The exemption is just one example of the university's good standing with the Legislature, a phenomenon that university officials trace to 1988, when voters rejected a challenge to the university's community-college merger. Legislators saw the vote in the university's favor as a public endorsement of the university's overall operations.

In recent years, lagging oil revenues have prevented the Legislature from showing the university favor where it really counts—in budgets. But university officials, mindful of Alaska's dependence on oil prices, say they are pleased with the level of state support the university has received relative to other state operations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 527,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	31.3%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	19.0%
35 and older	38.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	16.0%
Asian	2.1%
Black	3.4%
White	77.6%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	43.7%
At least 4 years of college	21.1%

Per-capita personal income: $21,173

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	6,040
2000-01 (estimate)	10,94

New GED diploma recipients: 1,199

High-school dropout rate: 34.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Steve Cowper (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike Irwin, State Capitol, P.O. Box A, Juneau 99811; (907) 465-3500

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representative:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 7 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	8

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue
Box FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Jane Byers Maynard,
executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	577
At private institutions	45

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.6%
At private institutions	37.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	44.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,617
At public 2-year institutions	$43,608
At private 4-year institutions	$33,311
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,115
At public 2-year institutions	5,030
At private 4-year institutions	1,216
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	27,346
First-time freshmen	1,618
Graduate	1,015
Professional	0
American Indian	2,233
Asian	784
Black	1,048
Hispanic	522
White	23,613
Foreign	161
Total	28,361

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.1%
Full-time	34.6%
Minority	16.3%
Foreign	0.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.2%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	25.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	661
Bachelor's	927
Master's	318
Doctorate	15
Professional	0

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,280
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,078
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$224,042,000
Private institutions	$10,171,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $176,023,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $228,000; 152 awards
Non–need-based: $1,984,000; number of awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald Behrend, University of Alaska at Anchorage: $108,600 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $37,856,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.7%
State and local governments	2.8%
Industry	2.7%
The institution itself	47.1%
Other	2.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,878,000
GI Bill	$1,908,000
Pell Grants	$5,853,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,928,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$674,000
National Science Foundation	$6,999,000
Department of Defense	$596,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,464,000
Department of Energy	$953,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alaska	$28,500,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Alaska at Fairbanks	$1,329,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Alaska's North Slope Higher Education Center, located in Barrow, is the northernmost campus in the country. The westernmost is Northwest Community College, in Nome.

★ The University of Alaska at Fairbanks is one of some three dozen universities belonging to the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States, a group that provides logistical support for researchers interested in working in the Arctic and serves as a forum for sharing information about frozen regions of the globe.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

HIGHER-EDUCATION OFFICIALS in Arizona are caught between rising enrollments and the state's inability to finance public services for its rapidly growing population. In five of the last six years, budget increases for the universities were followed by mid-year cutbacks.

Gov. Rose Mofford, a Democrat, has struggled for three years to find a solution to the state's perennial budget problems, but without success. She has decided not to seek re-election.

She leaves behind a recommendation from a joint legislative committee that the state broaden its tax base. Whoever replaces her in the Governor's office will play a pivotal role, as state lawmakers grapple with the politically sensitive issue of tax reform.

In the past, the Legislature has opted for politically expedient taxes that could be paid by tourists. But a series of deficits and a growing need for public services are putting new pressure on legislators to act decisively. In the meantime, the state's three public-university presidents can expect to receive what are basically standstill budgets in the face of major enrollment growth.

The state's universities are at or near capacity, and higher-education officials are becoming increasingly concerned about their ability to serve students at the crowded institutions. The Arizona Board of Regents has appointed a task force of legislators and community-college and university officials to review the financing formula for higher education and to develop an enrollment-management plan.

Arizona has large Hispanic and American Indian populations that are a growing proportion of the citizenry. Consequently, the state's institutions are developing a variety of programs to recruit and retain minority students.

Two boards, both with governing and coordinating responsibilities, oversee the state's public colleges and universities: the Board of Regents for the three universities, and the State Board of Directors for community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,556,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.8%
White	83.2%
Other and unknown	7.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	16.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.0%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,881

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	31,543
2000-01 (estimate)	44,295

New GED diploma recipients: 7,292

High-school dropout rate: 38.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rose Mofford (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mary Ann Karklin, State House, West Wing, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-1357

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon L. Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R), Morris K. Udall (D)

Legislature: Senate, 13 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 26 Democrats, 34 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	37

Vocational institutions: 176

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central Avenue, Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Arizona State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,206
At private institutions	243

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.0%
At private institutions	32.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.6%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,074
At public 2-year institutions	$33,975
At private 4-year institutions	$28,259
At private 2-year institutions	$18,035

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,146
At public 2-year institutions	148,382
At private 4-year institutions	14,269
At private 2-year institutions	1,989
Undergraduate	230,262
First-time freshmen	64,668
Graduate	26,048
Professional	1,476
American Indian	8,301
Asian	5,340
Black	7,263
Hispanic	26,082
White	203,748
Foreign	7,052
Total	257,786

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	42.1%
Minority	18.7%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 46.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	22.0%
At private 4-year institutions	18.9%
At private 2-year institutions	28.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,466
Bachelor's	12,348
Master's	4,970
Doctorate	495
Professional	404

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona; 96% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 36% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,362
At public 2-year institutions	$519
At private 4-year institutions	$4,127
At private 2-year institutions	$11,007

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	$52,887,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $569,982,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $3,400,000; 5,000 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University: $151,002 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $199,178,000

Sources:

Federal government	45.5%
State and local governments	5.2%
Industry	7.8%
The institution itself	33.7%
Other	7.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$10,996,000
GI Bill	$14,480,000
Pell Grants	$81,047,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $83,490,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$34,002,000
National Science Foundation	$15,027,000
Department of Defense	$9,759,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,512,000
Department of Energy	$3,567,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$55,300,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$40,332,000
Arizona State University	$25,704,000
Northern Arizona University	$3,918,000

MISCELLANY

★ Engineering students at Northern Arizona University have helped bring solar-generated electricity to 150 homes and a community center on a Navajo Reservation 150 miles north of the campus. Fifty students installed solar panels on the roofs of the houses and of an abandoned schoolhouse that is serving as a community center.

★ The University of Arizona has added a brief and controversial passage to its faculty-promotion guidelines: Tenured professors who are no longer professionally active in their disciplines and who would not meet their institutions' current tenure standards are not allowed to evaluate their colleagues for promotion and tenure.

★ In the desert 20 miles north of Tucson, scientists and architects are assembling a 2½-acre structure that they hope will take the first realistic stab at answering the question: Could settlers on another planet set up a self-sustaining environment? Known as Biosphere II, the building will be stocked with 3,800 species of plants, insects, and animals (including eight *Homo sapiens* who will live there for two years).

★ Scholars at the University of Arizona and Northern Arizona University are assembling a Hopi-English dictionary, the first of any of the Pueblo languages of the American Southwest.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arizona is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

IN 1988 the "A + Arkansas" coalition of business and political leaders used the slogan "Because Arkansas Can't Afford to Fail" to promote a push for both higher-education reforms and new taxes to pay for them.

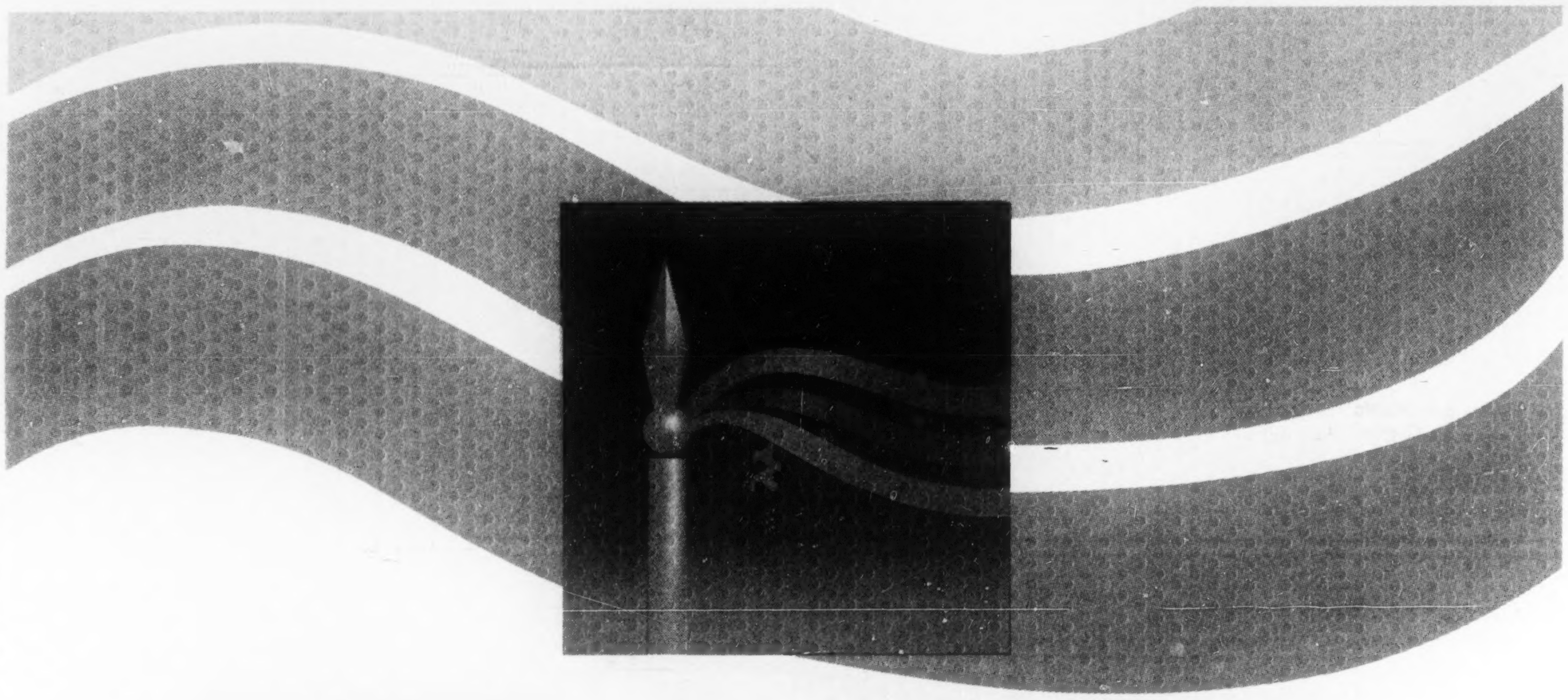
So far, the campaign may merit only an "Incomplete."

At first the coalition's effort did lead to several reforms in higher education. But the effort has stalled because the state has failed to find new money to sustain the push.

The lack of funds has also hindered the state's efforts to improve its overall college-going rate, which ranks among the lowest in the nation.

Political pundits blame Gov. Bill Clinton, a Democrat, for the stalemate. While Mr. Clinton has championed new laws to eliminate dupli-

Continued on Following Page



BANNER™...The Standard for Administrative Software

Only the BANNER Series from SCT delivers the flexibility and features that meet *your* standards

The BANNER Series from Systems & Computer Technology Corp. (SCT) sets the standard for administrative software in higher education today. No other system matches BANNER's powerful combination of rule-based architecture, fourth-generation language, SQL and ORACLE®—the leading relational database management system.

With these advanced features, the five BANNER systems—**Student, Finance, Financial Aid, Alumni/Development** and **Human Resources**—give you the flexibility to meet the specific requirements of your institution, without expensive modifications. And the executive tools give managers and administrators easy access to strategic information to support crucial decisions.

BANNER's flexibility benefits every administrative area. Users can enter or change rules and policies on-line, without technical support. Multiple rules can be maintained within a university system, so the undergraduate and graduate programs can establish their own schedules and policies.

The comprehensive menus, multilevel help and on-line documentation make the systems easy to use. Relational technology provides a simple query language for quick access to vital data. And BANNER's modular design allows each institution to structure an implementation process that meets its individual requirements.

The result is an integrated administrative environment that helps you enhance services for students and staff, control administrative costs, maximize financial resources and improve productivity.

Technology, Flexibility and Functionality

BANNER gives you hardware flexibility as well. It's available on a variety of computer systems, including AT&T, Data General, DEC, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, NCR and Sequent.

And the five BANNER systems deliver a full range of functions to meet the information needs of your managers and departmental users.

Only BANNER combines this advanced technology and flexibility with full functionality and ease of use. That's why more than 140 BANNER systems have been selected by institutions nationwide since its introduction just three years ago—from small, private universities to state-wide higher education systems.

To unite your institution under the BANNER colors, contact SCT—a leader in applications software for colleges and universities since 1968. Call our toll-free number, or write to:

SCT
Systems & Computer
Technology Corp.
4 Country View Road
Malvern, PA 19355
Call toll-free:
800/223-7036
In Pa., call: 215/647-5930

BANNER is a trademark of Systems & Computer Technology Corp. ORACLE is a registered trademark of Oracle Corp. IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corp. DEC is a registered trademark of Digital Equipment Corp. NCR is a registered trademark of NCR Corp.

© 1990, Systems & Computer Technology Corp.

banner™

Arkansas

CONTINUED

cate programs, improve graduation rates, and evaluate faculty members more stringently, his critics say his national political ambitions have alienated potential allies in the General Assembly who could have helped him win a tax increase.

Other political analysts note, however, that powerful business and agricultural interests have resisted new taxes, creating formidable obstacles.

Meanwhile, low salaries have led to sagging morale, which has prompted many faculty members to flee to better-paying states.

Mr. Clinton, who has been Governor for 10 years, is fighting Republican Sheffield Nelson for re-election this year. Mr. Nelson is a former executive in a statewide utility company.

Arkansas has one public historically black college and three private ones. Public colleges and universities are governed by their own institutional boards, but the Arkansas Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating agency, has recently been given greater authority to create new academic programs and supervise athletic budgets.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,406,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.0%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	15.6%
35 and older	46.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	16.3%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: $12,984

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	26,715
2000-01 (estimate)	26,416

New GED diploma recipients: 6,341

High-school dropout rate: 22.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Emily Barrier, State Capitol, Room 207, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Tommy F. Robinson (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 32 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	7
Total	37

Vocational institutions: 109

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock 72201
(501) 371-1441
Diane Gilleland, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University, University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,210
At private institutions	378

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	27.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.2%
At private institutions	69.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,572
At public 2-year institutions	$23,165
At private 4-year institutions	$25,411
At private 2-year institutions	$14,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	55,352
At public 2-year institutions	16,601
At private 4-year institutions	9,812
At private 2-year institutions	2,785
Undergraduate	77,275
First-time freshmen	18,579
Graduate	5,864
Professional	1,411
American Indian	380
Asian	668
Black	11,361
Hispanic	366
White	70,180
Foreign	1,595
Total	84,550

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	71.1%
Minority	15.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.9%
At private 4-year institutions	12.9%
At private 2-year institutions	34.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,412
Bachelor's	7,017
Master's	1,746
Doctorate	101
Professional	369

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas; 86% of all Arkansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 59% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,376
At public 2-year institutions	$644
At private 4-year institutions	$3,715
At private 2-year institutions	$6,102

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$528,831,000
Private institutions	$72,321,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $301,200,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,905,000; 11,906 awards
Non–need-based: $749,000; 375 awards
Other: $173,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus: $89,872 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $37,955,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.0%
State and local governments	25.6%
Industry	10.2%
The institution itself	19.2%
Other	8.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,482,000
GI Bill	$6,706,000
Pell Grants	$57,616,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,599,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,538,000
National Science Foundation	$1,030,000
Department of Defense	$365,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,702,000
Department of Energy	$783,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	$49,950,000

Top fund raisers:

Harding University	$6,048,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$4,394,000
Arkansas College	$3,645,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the program of international scholarly and student exchanges that bears his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ The University of Arkansas has decided to leave the Southwest Athletic Conference and compete in the Southeastern Conference, a move that many college sports officials expected to set off a flurry of conference switching by big-time sports programs.

★ Henderson State University and Ouachita Baptist University—separated by only a street and a ravine in their hometown of Arkadelphia—are serious rivals. Every year the two compete in a football classic called "the Battle of the Ravine."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

California

WHEN CALIFORNIANS voted to raise the state's spending ceiling in 1990, they also raised the hopes of higher-education officials who had feared their institutions would be unable to accommodate a projected enrollment increase of 700,000 within 15 years.

For a decade, the restrictive state budget formula had created headaches for higher-education officials facing a series of ever-increasing projections for college enrollment. The latest projections indicate that the number of students will climb to 2.5 million by 2005.

In recent years, the state's voter-imposed spending limits forced its public colleges to make do with small increases and little or no hope of adequate ones in the future. College officials said the limits threatened the state's "master plan" for higher education, which guarantees admission to one of California's four-year institutions to every qualified resident of the state. The plan places a high priority on serving minority students.

But passage of the measure—known as Proposition 111—does not mean that the universities will be rolling in money. To reduce a $3.6-billion deficit, legislators have already done almost everything but beg or steal, so the next few years are expected to be financially tight.

The decision to lift the spending limit, however, is important. Higher-education officials say the next governor will be less reluctant to support tax increases—whether the new chief executive is Sen. Pete Wilson, the Republican candidate, or Dianne Feinstein, the Democratic former Mayor of San Francisco.

The measure also is important because it enables the state's universities to continue planning for the future. The University of California, for example, says it needs three new campuses. The search for the first—in California's Central Valley near Fresno—is under way.

If enrollment projections are accurate, the California Community College system, which already has 107 campuses, may need at least 23 more. In addition, the California State University System will have to expand its 20 existing campuses.

But the California State expansion may be threatened by controversies over the system's management. The chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds, resigned in April 1990 amid criticism from lawmakers and faculty members over a plan adopted by her Board of Trustees to increase the salaries of some administrative employees. Ms. Reynolds's salary soared from $136,000 to $195,000 under the plan. The credibility of the system may depend on whoever is chosen to succeed Ms. Reynolds.

In 1963, higher education in California was divided into three separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University, and the community colleges.

U.C. is the only doctorate-granting system and offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. California State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of their high-school classes. The community colleges have an open admissions policy.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the U.C. system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states. But some say the emphasis on research and graduate programs at U.C. has hurt the quality of undergraduate education. The community colleges, in theory, provide an inexpensive way for students to prepare for the four-year institutions, but relatively few students actually transfer.

Despite the criticisms, California is committed to the system and is trying to make it work. The California Postsecondary Education Commission—the state's coordinating board—and the Legislature have rebuffed California State University officials who regularly seek authority to grant doctorates. A transfer program that would guarantee community-college students admission to the university systems is expected to win legislative approval.

However, California's growing minority populations are presenting new challenges to the systems. Few black and Hispanic students qualify for enrollment in the selective institutions, and those who do enroll complain about hostile campus environments. Asian Americans claim that elite universities have imposed informal quotas to limit Asian Americans' enrollment and that the community colleges do not offer programs that recent immigrants need.

California residents are strong proponents of the state's low-tuition policies. Community-college tuition, for example, is $100 a year.

The tuition gap between the state's public and private institutions, however, has widened substantially. Private colleges have lobbied for increased state support of student-aid programs. In particular, the officials of those colleges want the maximum state grant to students attending their institutions to equal the subsidy for each student at public institutions (about $7,000). The current grant maximum is about $5,200.

While public institutions dwarf the private institutions, the private colleges and universities play an important role in the state. They include prestigious research universities, such as Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and the California Institute of Technology; liberal-arts colleges, such as Claremont McKenna, Mills, and Pomona; and such specialized institutions as the California Institute of the Arts and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 29,063,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	18.9%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.0%
Asian	5.5%
Black	7.7%
White	77.0%
Other and unknown	8.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	19.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	42.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.6%

Per-capita personal income: $19,740

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	245,259
2000-01 (estimate)	362,558

New GED diploma recipients: 9,468

High-school dropout rate: 34.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George Deukmejian (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peter G. Mehas, State Capitol, Room 1145, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
27 Democrats, 18 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Jim Bates (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Douglas H. Bosco (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), Gary Condit (D), C. Christopher Cox (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Charles Pashayan, Jr. (R), Nancy Pelosi (D), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney Pete Stark (D), Norman D. Shumway (R), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 1 Independent, 1 vacancy; House, 46 Democrats, 33 Republicans, 1 vacancy

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	31
Public 2-year institutions	107
Private 4-year institutions	140
Private 2-year institutions	32
Total	310

Vocational institutions: 916

Statewide coordinating board:
California Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Kenneth B. O'Brien,
executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 315
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
William J. Moore, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Sonoma State University,
University of Judaism

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	31,296
At private institutions	6,056

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.9%
At private institutions	25.5%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.1%
At private institutions	60.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$47,696
At public 2-year institutions	$37,266
At private 4-year institutions	$42,760
At private 2-year institutions	$24,375

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	484,181
At public 2-year institutions	1,057,124
At private 4-year institutions	201,539
At private 2-year institutions	10,720
Undergraduate	1,560,106
First-time freshmen	280,052
Graduate	163,350
Professional	30,108
American Indian	20,600
Asian	205,929
Black	114,388
Hispanic	215,397
White	1,131,731
Foreign	65,519
Total	1,753,564

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	44.0%
Minority	33.0%
Foreign	3.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 6.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	33.0%
At public 2-year institutions	34.7%
At private 4-year institutions	22.8%
At private 2-year institutions	37.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	47,503
Bachelor's	88,518
Master's	31,506
Doctorate	4,116
Professional	7,893

Continued on Following Page

NEW RESOURCES FROM HIGHER EDUCATION'S LEADING PUBLISHER

Stephen D. Brookfield
THE SKILLFUL TEACHER
On Technique, Trust, and Responsiveness in the Classroom
October 1990 .... $22.95 (tentative)

Peter Seldin and Associates
HOW ADMINISTRATORS CAN IMPROVE TEACHING
Moving from Talk to Action in Higher Education
September 1990 .... $23.95

Margaret J. Barr, M. Lee Upcraft, and Associates
NEW FUTURES FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS
Building a Vision for Professional Leadership and Practice
November 1990 .... $26.95 (tentative)

Walter L. Bateman
OPEN TO QUESTION
The Art of Teaching and Learning by Inquiry
October 1990 .... $21.95

Robert M. Smith and Associates
LEARNING TO LEARN ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN
September 1990 .... $32.95

Roger Hiemstra, Burton Sisco
INDIVIDUALIZING INSTRUCTION
Making Learning Personal, Empowering, and Successful
September 1990 .... $27.95

New From The Education Series

John I. Goodlad, Roger Soder, Kenneth A. Sirotnik, Editors
PLACES WHERE TEACHERS ARE TAUGHT
October 1990 .... $31.95

Lewis B. Mayhew, Patrick J. Ford, Dean L. Hubbard
THE QUEST FOR QUALITY
The Challenge for Undergraduate Education in the 1990s
September 1990 .... $28.95

John I. Goodlad
TEACHERS FOR OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS
October 1990 .... $21.95

Don Hossler, John P. Bean, and Associates
THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS
November 1990 .... $28.95 (tentative)

NOW IN PAPERBACK!
Warren Bennis
WHY LEADERS CAN'T LEAD
The Unconscious Conspiracy Continues
Paper, June 1990 .... $10.95
Cloth, 1989 .... $20.95

Seymour B. Sarason
THE PREDICTABLE FAILURE OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM
Can We Change Course Before It's Too Late?
October 1990 .... $21.95

ORDER ANY OF THESE SELECTIONS FROM THE ADDRESS OR NUMBER BELOW

JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS • 350 SANSOME STREET • SAN FRANCISCO • CALIFORNIA 94104 • (415) 433-1767

California
CONTINUED

Residence of new students: State residents made up 90% of all freshmen enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 903 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 45% of California's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,123
At public 2-year institutions	$112
At private 4-year institutions	$9,489
At private 2-year institutions	$7,664

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$8,515,440,000
Private institutions	$3,641,630,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $5,740,737,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $162,003,000; 79,886 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles E. Young, University of California at Los Angeles: $165,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,719,653,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.3%
State and local governments	2.4%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	17.9%
Other	6.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$70,847,000
GI Bill	$72,280,000
Pell Grants	$413,206,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $1,109,954,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$609,383,000
National Science Foundation	$164,689,000
Department of Defense	$148,010,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,401,000
Department of Energy	$68,081,000

Largest endowment:

Stanford University	$1,775,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$188,636,000
University of Southern California	$102,629,000
University of California at Los Angeles	$72,825,000

MISCELLANY

★ For a half hour every Wednesday, employees of Santa Monica College—including switchboard operators and the president—stop everything and read whatever they like. The experiment is aimed at encouraging more people to read.

★ A California jury in March 1990 awarded a former professor at the Claremont Graduate School more than $1-million in what was thought to be one of the largest awards ever in a discrimination case. The professor, who is black, had sued the college, claiming he had been denied tenure because of his race.

★ A chemical with the odor of skunk oil is being sold in the student store at the University of California at Los Angeles as a defense against sexual assault.

★ The University of California at Davis hopes to entice more law-school students into public-interest jobs after graduation by helping them repay their college loans.

The Loan Repayment Assistance Program was created in response to the dwindling number of graduates who go on to work for non-profit organizations.

★ Stanford University has adopted a new anti-harassment policy that penalizes students who bother or intimidate others because of their race, sex, handicap, religion, sexual orientation, or national or ethnic origin.

★ The Board of Trustees of Mills College in 1990 reversed its decision to admit male undergraduates by 1991, thus bowing to protests by students, faculty members, and alumnae.

★ Stanford University is currently waging the largest fund-raising drive ever attempted by a college or university.

It hopes to raise $1.1-billion by October 1991.

★ Chang-Lin Tien became the first Asian American to head one of the University of California's nine campuses when he took over as chancellor at Berkeley in July 1990. An expert in the field of heat-transfer technology, Mr. Tien was executive vice-chancellor of the university's Irvine campus at the time of his appointment to the Berkeley post.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Colorado

IN COLORADO, the strong interest that state political leaders take in overseeing higher-education policy is matched by the aggressive posture of the state's colleges and universities themselves.

The public universities are among the most active in the country in pursuing federal and private research dollars and in recruiting high-technology industries. The University of Colorado, in particular, has been rewarded for its efforts: U S West Advanced Technologies selected the university's new research park in Boulder as the site for the company's sought-after research center.

The Boulder campus also has a

PRODUCT ANALYSIS
OS/2: THE RIGHT STUFF?
PC WEEK
BYTE
THE 13 TOP GUIs
PC WORLD
GEE, WHIZ!
Dr. Dobb's
WINDOWING SYSTEMS
PC MAGAZINE
GRAPHICAL: The Better Interface

Now that everyone agrees how a computer should work,

Judging by what you see on magazine covers these days, the world now wants what the Macintosh® computer has always had. And, suddenly, the idea that a personal computer should work the way people do has been embraced by virtually every major player.

Well, since "Mac-like" is the promise on every lip, this might be a good time to point out just what a Mac® is like.

What makes a Macintosh a Macintosh is not just cheerful icons, a mouse, pull-down menus and other surface manifestations. A Macintosh is a Macintosh from the inside out. Conceived from the chip up to work intuitively and visually.

Because it's truly consistent, the entire family of Macintosh personal computers all run the same software with identical point-and-click simplicity.

Because it's a true system, Macintosh printers and other peripherals all connect together quickly and logically. Just plug them in and turn them on.

Because we engineer both the hardware and its operating software, Macintosh runs with the smooth speed and precision you'd expect from any perfectly integrated design.

And because Macintosh isn't a "graphical" shell grafted on top of a character-based system, it doesn't expend lots of expensive computing power trying to do something it wasn't designed for.

Which is why, for less than it usually costs to buy the software and the high-end hardware needed for a Mac look-alike, you can have the true article.

Instead of making do with a handful of graphicized programs, you can choose from the thousands of highly innovative business applications developed specifically for

**The figures don't come from us. They're from a 1990 study conducted by Diagnostic Research, Inc., among* Fortune 1000 *MIS managers and business computer users. Call and we'll send you a copy.* © *1990 Apple Computer, Inc. Apple, the Apple logo, Mac, and Macintosh are registered trademarks, and SuperDrive and "The power to be your best"*

long tradition of attracting many of its students from out of state, a circumstance that sometimes bothers residents, who want their tax dollars spent on Coloradans.

Prodded by the General Assembly and the Commission on Higher Education—the statewide coordinating board—the public institutions have also undertaken programs to measure how well students are being taught and to improve the graduation rates of minority students.

The state's 15 community colleges have seen a dramatic enrollment growth in the past three years. The colleges are highly regarded for their innovative worker-training programs, developed in cooperation with businesses.

Concern over the growing "tuition gap" between Colorado's public institutions and the state's private, non-profit colleges has also been a political issue in recent years. Private-college leaders were able to persuade lawmakers in 1988 to enact a program to provide direct payments to the institutions based on their enrollment, but so far the colleges have been unable to get legislators to follow through with money for the assistance program. The General Assembly has, however, agreed to change the formula for state financial aid to provide needy private-college students with additional money for their tuition and other college costs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,317,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	19.8%
35 and older	43.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.2%
Black	3.5%
White	89.7%
Other and unknown	4.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	11.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: $17,494

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	33,255
2000-01 (estimate)	42,699

New GED diploma recipients: 5,978

High-school dropout rate: 25.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joy Fitzgerald, State Capitol, Room 124, Denver 80203; (303) 866-4585

U.S. Senators: William L. Armstrong (R), term ends 1991; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Hank Brown (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 11 Democrats, 24 Republicans; House, 26 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	17
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	54

Vocational institutions: 119

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-4034
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Higher Education
of Colorado
387 Denver Club Building
518 17th Street
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,347
At private institutions	610

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.8%
At private institutions	29.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.8%
At private institutions	68.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,397
At public 2-year institutions	$26,174
At private 4-year institutions	$33,813
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	105,270
At public 2-year institutions	57,632
At private 4-year institutions	18,347
At private 2-year institutions	5,039
Undergraduate	164,747
First-time freshmen	30,634
Graduate	18,553
Professional	2,988
American Indian	1,654
Asian	4,050
Black	5,078
Hispanic	13,452
White	157,982
Foreign	4,072
Total	186,288

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	60.4%
Minority	13.3%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%
At private 4-year institutions	13.6%
At private 2-year institutions	24.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,825
Bachelor's	15,144
Master's	4,397

Continued on Following Page

try the only one that actually works that way.

Macintosh over the last seven years. And instead of patiently following the long path from yesterday's MS-DOS to Windows in the interim and to OS/2 in the someday, you can make one simple step to Macintosh.

The benefits of that step, according to a new independent study* by Diagnostic Research, Inc., are considerable. It seems people prefer a machine that works like people do.

And they get more done with it.

Users rated Macintosh 14% higher for overall satisfaction and 13% higher for performance than for PCs running Windows. Which, according to information managers in the same study, translated into productivity ratings which were 32% higher.

Meanwhile, what would you sacrifice by making the change to Macintosh?

Not your PC files. Every Macintosh equipped with an Apple® SuperDrive™ disk drive moves information between a Macintosh and an MS-DOS or OS/2 PC on standard 3½-inch floppy disks.

And not your PC programs, either. With products like Mac286 a Macintosh can run virtually any DOS application. We invite you to call 800-538-9696, ext. 875, for the names of your nearest Apple education dealers.

Then come in and see what inspired the monumental changes you've been reading about.

After all, now that everybody else is trying to sell you a Macintosh, maybe you should buy one.

The power to be your best.™

are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. MS-DOS and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation. OS/2 is a registered trademark of International Business Machines, Inc. Mac286 is a trademark of Orange Micro, Inc. Fortune 1000 *includes* Fortune 500 *and* Fortune Service 500, *which are registered trademarks of Time, Inc.*

Colorado
CONTINUED

Doctorate	667
Professional	872

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado; 80% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,830
At public 2-year institutions	$792
At private 4-year institutions	$9,188
At private 2-year institutions	$8,036

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,057,558,000
Private institutions	$160,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $504,757,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,548,000; 15,020 awards
Non–need-based: $9,894,000; 11,933 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $120,800 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $206,286,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.7%
State and local governments	4.5%
Industry	5.4%
The institution itself	8.7%
Other	7.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,159,000
GI Bill	$15,596,000
Pell Grants	$75,890,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $145,900,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$65,582,000
National Science Foundation	$22,252,000
Department of Defense	$12,527,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,665,000
Department of Energy	$5,918,000

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$123,047,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$40,150,000
University of Denver	$11,783,000
Colorado College	$7,455,000

MISCELLANY

★ The U.S. Air Force Academy is located in Colorado Springs.

★ Colorado State University is the only land-grant institution in the country to offer a baccalaureate program in equine sciences. Students in the program at the Fort Collins campus take courses ranging from anatomy to rider-instructor training at the Colorado State Equine Teaching Center, which includes a 300-foot-by-200-foot indoor arena.

★ The Colorado School of Mines campus houses a geology museum with mineral collections from around the world. The Golden campus is also home to an Interior Department National Earthquake Center, which records temblors from as far away as the South China Sea.

★ The Naropa Institute in Boulder is the country's only college based on Buddhism.

★ Denver is the home of two national higher-education associations dealing with state governments. The Education Commission of the States is a group of governors, educators, and legislators, and the State Higher Education Executive Officers represents the directors of state coordinating boards.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

THE ECONOMIC BOOM that Connecticut and other New England states enjoyed in the mid-1980's is over. In recent years, the state has been racked by successive budget crises.

The revenue shortages and the ensuing problems drove Gov. William A. O'Neill's approval ratings to the lowest level ever in early 1990. Consequently, Mr. O'Neill, a Democrat, did not seek election to a third term. Several of the candidates who are vying to succeed him, including former Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., who is running as an independent, are calling for major tax reform. Connecticut has an 8-per-cent sales tax, but no income tax. And that tax structure is no longer providing adequate financing for state services, the candidates agree.

For many years, the state relied on private colleges and universities to educate its citizens. Yale University, for example—founded in 1701—is 180 years older than the University of Connecticut. Yale is not the state's only prominent higher-education institution; Connecticut College and Wesleyan University also have national reputations.

But in the 1980's, public higher education assumed a new role. Students in Connecticut are now older, more likely to want to study part time, and more likely to be members of minority groups. Many programs have been developed in the last 10 years to serve the growing population of non-traditional students. Those programs, however, are now being threatened by the state's revenue woes.

While lawmakers have paid more attention to public institutions in recent years, private colleges continue to be influential. Connecticut offers generous grants for private-college students and provides financial subsidies to cities and towns whose tax bases are reduced by the presence of colleges.

In New Haven, particularly, town-gown relations have taken center stage. Although other universities have made voluntary contributions to their cities for years, Yale refused to make such payments until 1990. Yale officials agreed to pay New Haven more than $1.16-million to cover the costs of campus fire protection in 1990-91.

Yale also agreed to place its golf course on the city's tax rolls, bringing New Haven $304,000 a year. In exchange, the city has agreed to waive its right to try to remove the tax-exempt status of other Yale properties, such as a computer center that also serves commercial customers.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board, with powers to set wide-ranging policies. It has used its authority to push colleges to recruit more minority students and to assess what college students learn.

The two-year institutions are now supervised by a single governing board called the Board of Trustees of Technical and Community Colleges. The University of Connecticut and the Connecticut state-college system are governed by separate boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,239,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.4%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	49.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.0%
White	90.5%
Other and unknown	1.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.7%

Per-capita personal income: $24,604

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	30,330
2000-01 (estimate)	33,576

New GED diploma recipients: 3,636

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William A. O'Neill (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: David J. McQuade, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Joe Lieberman (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A. Morrison (D), John G. Rowland (R), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 63 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	48

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Governors for
Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of
Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Michael A. Gerber, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,025
At private institutions	2,537

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	25.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.7%
At private institutions	58.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$44,374
At public 2-year institutions	$35,428
At private 4-year institutions	$40,836
At private 2-year institutions	$23,855

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	64,501
At public 2-year institutions	41,918
At private 4-year institutions	57,467
At private 2-year institutions	1,791
Undergraduate	130,931
First-time freshmen	29,551
Graduate	31,480
Professional	3,266
American Indian	398
Asian	3,528
Black	8,930
Hispanic	4,824
White	143,934
Foreign	4,063
Total	165,677

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	50.6%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.2%
At public 2-year institutions	15.7%
At private 4-year institutions	10.3%
At private 2-year institutions	16.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,781
Bachelor's	13,680
Master's	5,892
Doctorate	496
Professional	918

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut; 62% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 901 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 74% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,017
At public 2-year institutions	$915
At private 4-year institutions	$11,268
At private 2-year institutions	$7,906

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$562,696,000
Private institutions	$836,949,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $463,796,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $20,929,000; 17,500 awards
Non–need-based: $200,000; 20 awards
Other: $11,677,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Harry J. Hartley (interim), University of Connecticut: $137,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $254,958,000

Sources:	
Federal government	68.2%
State and local governments	1.6%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	17.1%
Other	9.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$1,541,000
GI Bill	$3,810,000
Pell Grants	$29,773,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $175,972,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$135,088,000
National Science Foundation	$13,967,000
Department of Defense	$10,865,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,563,000
Department of Energy	$9,064,000

Largest endowment:

Yale University	$2,336,495,000

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	$122,756,000
Wesleyan University	$12,330,000
University of Hartford	$10,197,000

MISCELLANY

★ Winnie the Pooh, the bear in A. A. Milne's collection of children's stories, was honored with a scholarship named for him at Yale University. The $6,000 prize will go each year to an English major with financial need. The character was a favorite of an alumnus, Barry Campbell Good. Mr. Good's wife, Stormy Good, decided a Pooh scholarship would be a fitting memorial to her husband, who died in 1988.

★ Maya Ying Lin, the architect who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, is drafting plans for a new monument to honor women at Yale University. Yale, which is Ms. Lin's alma mater, first admitted women 20 years ago.

★ David F. Machell, a psychologist at Western Connecticut State University, has identified what he thinks is an emotional disorder unique to the professoriate—"professorial melancholia." Afflicted professors suffer from low self-esteem, resent their students, and feel misunderstood, depressed, and isolated.

★ The U.S. Coast Guard Academy is located in New London.

★ Yale University is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. It was founded in 1701. In 1831, it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised $107,000.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Delaware

SINCE the stock-market crash in October 1987, the watchword among Delaware legislators considering spending issues has been "caution." Gov. Michael N. Castle has tried to keep a lid on spending increases, but he also has been trying to increase state revenues by trying to persuade more international corporations to call Delaware home.

Delaware's political spotlight has not focused on higher education in recent years. Governor Castle, a Republican, tends instead to concentrate on education in the public schools.

If their political fate is to be ignored, the economic fate of Delaware's public colleges and universities is linked closely to the state's economy. That, in turn, is linked to the national economy, since many major companies are incorporated in Delaware.

Throughout much of the state's history the dominant corporation has been E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, the chemical manufacturer and a significant financial contributor to the state's higher-education system. The company's role has sometimes been a source of controversy, with critics contending that the company and members of the du Pont family have had too much influence on state policy.

Delaware has a well-articulated system of higher education, with two public four-year institutions—the University of Delaware and Delaware State College—and a three-campus community-college system.

Delaware State is a black college that historically did not receive much state money. But in recent years, under prodding from the federal government, the state has changed that. State officials have also tried to attract more black students and faculty members to the University of Delaware. But local civil-rights advocates say the university needs to do more to make black students feel welcome, and say that the state college needs additional financing. Separate governing boards control the university, the state college, and the community colleges. The statewide coordinating board, the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, has limited powers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 673,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	16.1%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Continued on Following Page

TSA DEFINES RETIREMENT

American Heritage Dictionary
CRUISE SOUTH
SOUTH AMERICAN
USAA

ri-'ti(ə)r-mənt a period of financial security and unhurried ease for employees of public institutions or non-profit organizations when planned with a Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA) from USAA Life.*

You deserve a financially secure retirement. You can have it with a TSA from USAA Life.

Enjoy the financial benefits of a tax-deferred way to save for retirement. Federal taxes are not deducted from your paycheck until after your TSA deduction. And if a sudden need arises, your TSA can be used as loan collateral!

A TSA from USAA Life—a definitive way to secure your retirement.

▶No Sales Charges
▶No Annual Maintenance Fees
▶No Hidden Costs
▶Flexible Pay-Out Options
▶Low Surrender Fee

Or you might be interested in a Tax-Sheltered Custodial Account from USAA Investment Management Company (IMCO).

For your personalized retirement plan, call **1-800-531-8054 (498-8000 in San Antonio)** and ask for our TSA department. USAA membership is not required.

USAA

USAA Life Insurance Company
USAA Annuity and Life Insurance Company, USAA Building, San Antonio, Texas 78288

*Offered in most states by USAA Annuity and Life Insurance Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of USAA Life. Identical product offered in IA, ME, NH, NJ, NY and VT by USAA Life Insurance Co.

Delaware
CONTINUED

Per-capita personal income: $19,116

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	7,056
2000-01 (estimate)	7,364

New GED diploma recipients: 795

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Foss, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 571-3210

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 13 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 19 Democrats, 22 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
820 French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 571-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,056
At private institutions	154

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	44.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	60.2%
At private institutions	34.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,624
At public 2-year institutions	$29,661
At private 4-year institutions	$29,951
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,328
At public 2-year institutions	9,317
At private 4-year institutions	6,615
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	34,065
First-time freshmen	7,905
Graduate	3,015
Professional	1,180
American Indian	68
Asian	545
Black	4,313
Hispanic	356
White	32,315
Foreign	663
Total	38,260

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.3%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	14.0%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	17.8%
At private 4-year institutions	12.3%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,134
Bachelor's	3,485
Master's	649
Doctorate	107
Professional	284

Residence of new students: State residents made up 57% of all freshmen enrolled in Delaware; 74% of all Delaware residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 903 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 58% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,768
At public 2-year institutions	$882
At private 4-year institutions	$5,388
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$229,377,000
Private institutions	$15,855,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $115,541,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,196,000; 1,422 awards
Non–need-based: $203,000; 194 awards
Other: $183,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Delaware: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $32,023,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.8%
State and local governments	7.7%
Industry	11.1%
The institution itself	30.9%
Other	7.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,065,000
GI Bill	$1,126,000
Pell Grants	$28,218,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $15,261,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,290,000
National Science Foundation	$4,137,000
Department of Defense	$3,594,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,712,000
Department of Energy	$660,000

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$329,280,000

WILL SOCIAL SECURITY BE AVAILABLE WHEN YOU RETIRE?

A common concern voiced by Americans today — regardless of their age, profession, political affiliation, or educational background — is the reliability of Social Security benefits: "Will Social Security be around when *I* retire? If so, at what age will I begin receiving payments? 65? 67? 70?"

None of us can predict the fate of the Social Security system in the next fifty, twenty, or even ten years (although, in my opinion, some form of Social Security will be available to supplement our grandchildren's retirement income). Of one thing we can be certain, however: Social Security will *not* provide us with *all* of the income needed to maintain a comfortable life style during retirement, whether our retirement begins next week, or well into the next century. Social Security was designed to pay only a basic portion of our retirement expenses; personal savings and a retirement plan will be needed to provide the rest.

Thus, you may be responsible for the majority of your retirement income, and woe be to you if you fail to realize this fact. Experts estimate that, on average, you will require 60% - 80% of present income to sustain the life style you enjoyed in pre-retirement years. If you plan to travel extensively or to purchase a retirement home, you will no doubt require even more money. Remember, few people have ever complained that they've saved "too much" for retirement.

Setting a Goal

And how much will you need to save? The chart below offers some guidelines. Say, for instance, that you retired with $200,000 in retirement savings. You could expect to make annual withdrawals of principal and interest of about $15,100 for 30 years before the account would be depleted, assuming a 7% growth rate on the undistributed balance. That's an annual payment of $15,100 in addition to Social Security benefits and personal savings.

Withdrawals Over 30 Years

Retirement Savings	Annual Payments
$100,000	$ 7,500
$200,000	$15,100
$300,000	$22,600
$500,000	$30,100

Benefiting From A Defined Contribution Plan

Saving for retirement is not as difficult as you may imagine; the important thing is to begin saving *now*. There are many opportunities for personal retirement planning today. All working Americans, regardless of age, job, or financial situation, can establish some sort of retirement program, either on their own or through their place of employment; many are able to take advantage of more than one.

As a faculty or staff member of an academic institution, you have a valuable opportunity to accumulate funds for your retirement. Many colleges and universities have instituted retirement savings programs, in the form of defined contribution plans. Under these plans, you may establish your own disciplined savings program by contributing a percentage of your salary to your retirement account through convenient payroll deductions.

Like many retirement savings programs, your defined contribution plan offers a *double* tax advantage. Not only are your current Federal income taxes reduced through contributions made to the plan (unlike an IRA, which may not provide a tax deduction), but all earnings on your contributions compound tax free until they are withdrawn. Over time, this tax-deferred accumulation has a dramatic effect, permitting an account's assets to grow at a rapid rate.

Perhaps equally important is the fact that "time" may be a significant contributor to your retirement account. That is, if you have a great deal of time until retirement (say, 20 - 35 years), you can contribute a smaller amount of money — at a time, perhaps, when your salary is needed for more immediate concerns — and let compounding and time act in your favor. If you are nearing retirement, however, you may need to contribute more on a regular basis to achieve your goals.

Matching And Investment Variety, Too

Your institution's plan may offer features other than tax advantages and the power of compounding. Frequently, a college or university will match your contributions to your retirement savings account, often up to a specific percentage, effectively increasing your contribution even before it is invested.

You can also benefit from the variety of investments available under your school's plan. When your institution uses the services of a reputable, established investment company like The Vanguard Group, you have the opportunity to invest your contributions in a broad selection of investments. You also enjoy the flexibility to restructure your portfolio as your goals or market conditions change. Thus, you are able to create a *balanced* retirement portfolio consisting of stocks, bonds, and cash reserves — a strategy that reduces some of the risks inherent in investing.

Don't Procrastinate — Start Saving Now

Space limitations prevent me from expanding on the other benefits of a sensible savings program, but I hope that my words have induced you to take a "second look" at your own retirement planning. If you're already contributing to a retirement plan, consider whether you could contribute more; the tax benefits alone — both today's and tomorrow's — make this strategy worthwhile. Regardless of the amount you have been contributing to your plan, you should periodically reexamine your portfolio to ensure that you are investing in a manner that suits your retirement goals and needs.

If you are without a retirement program at present, we at The Vanguard Group would be happy to provide you with information about 403(b) plans or to help you establish your own retirement account immediately. Simply call our toll-free number (1-800-662-7447) to speak with one of our skilled Retirement Representatives.

John C Bogle

John C. Bogle
Chairman of the Board
The Vanguard Group of Investment Companies

Top fund raiser:

University of Delaware	$11,244,000

MISCELLANY

★ Goldey Beacom College is the result of a merger arranged by two Wilmington proprietary-school owners: H. S. Goldey and W. H. Beacom. The two men ran separate and competing secretarial schools until 1951, when they merged. The college became a four-year institution in 1974.

★ Widener University is in Chester, Pa., but the university has two campuses in Wilmington, Del.: Brandywine College of Widener University and the Widener University School of Law.

★ The General Assembly, Delaware's legislature, granted a charter for the University of Delaware, then known as Newark College, in 1833, but the institution traces its origins to 1743, when Francis Alison, a Presbyterian minister, opened a "free school" about eight miles from the site of the present campus.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

TRANSITION is the key word for higher education in the District of Columbia. Many campuses are either welcoming or searching for new presidents, and in some cases the changes have been difficult.

The American University was stunned early in 1990 by the resignation of President Richard Berendzen and then by revelations that he had made obscene phone calls from his office. Mr. Berendzen had been credited with increasing the university's visibility, and his departure prompted some to wonder whether the campus's gains would be reversed.

At the University of the District of Columbia, the only public university in Washington, the Board of Trustees ousted President Rafael L. Cortada. Mr. Cortada had been feuding with the trustees and faculty members for several years. He continued a tradition of short tenures for presidents at the troubled university.

Other new university presidents are I. King Jordan at Gallaudet, Stephen Joel Trachtenberg at George Washington, the Rev. Leo J. O'Donnovan at Georgetown, and Franklyn G. Jenifer at Howard. Because Gallaudet and Howard depend on federal funds for a large part of their operating budgets, supporters of the two universities have been pleased by the rave reviews their new presidents have been receiving from Congress. Gallaudet educates deaf students and is a focal point for pride among deaf people. Howard historically has been one of the country's leading black institutions.

The universities in the district are as diverse as those of many larger states. U.D.C. serves city residents, many of whom are not well prepared for college. The private colleges are much wealthier and tend to serve students from elsewhere.

The only public higher-education board is the Board of Trustees of U.D.C. The Mayor's office acts as a coordinating board. In addition, many of the college leaders have informal relationships with public and private institutions in Washington's Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 604,000 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.0%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	19.5%
35 and older	47.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.1%
Black	70.3%
White	27.4%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: $23,436

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	4,153
2000-01 (estimate)	4,164

New GED diploma recipients: 575

High-school dropout rate: 41.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Marion S. Barry, Jr.

Mayor's higher-education adviser:
Rolin Sidwell, District Building, Room 212, Washington 20004; (202) 727-0248

U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representative:
Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 31

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
2100 Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E.
Suite 401
Washington 20020
(202) 727-3685
Eloise C. Turner, chief

Private-college association:
Consortium of Universities of the
Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Catholic University of America

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	553
At private institutions	2,616

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	36.5%
At private institutions	30.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	n/a
At private institutions	63.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,743
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$39,490
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,108
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	66,981
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	48,469
First-time freshmen	9,750
Graduate	22,183
Professional	8,437
American Indian	134
Asian	2,494
Black	23,926
Hispanic	2,114
White	41,348
Foreign	9,073
Total	79,089

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	62.1%
Minority	40.9%
Foreign	11.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 3.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	94.6%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	30.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	391
Bachelor's	6,933
Master's	5,126
Doctorate	542
Professional	2,437

Residence of new students: Residents made up 18% of all freshmen enrolled in the District of Columbia; 50% of all District of Columbia residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

Test scores: Students averaged 850 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 68% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$664
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$9,489
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$88,462,000
Private institutions	$1,307,377,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,069,000; 790 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Miles Mark Fisher, IV (interim), University of the District of Columbia: $89,816 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $96,282,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.8%
Local government	0.3%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	14.3%
Other	5.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,112,000
GI Bill	$807,000
Pell Grants	$13,008,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $72,668,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$43,850,000
National Science Foundation	$4,612,000
Department of Defense	$12,928,000
Department of Agriculture	$921,000
Department of Energy	$1,112,000

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	$265,772,000

Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	$30,115,000
George Washington University	$17,834,000
Howard University	$8,860,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

MISCELLANY

★ Howard University houses the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, widely recognized as the largest repository of materials documenting the history of people of African descent.

★ American University enrolled foreign students from more nations than any other institution in the country in 1988-89, with its 1,369 international students coming from 125 different countries. George Washington University ranked a close second, with 2,230 foreign students from 123 nations.

★ George Washington University plans to give $7-million in scholarships to District of Columbia public-school students whom it admits between 1990 and 2000. The institution expects to award 50 such scholarships in the 10-year period. It estimates that total costs will average about $35,000 per student per year over the decade.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the unification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

FLORIDA faces some daunting challenges in the 1990's.

Because of its staggering growth, the state's 28 community colleges are jammed and many of its nine public universities have raised admissions standards to control enrollment.

The growth in student population has not been matched by a growth in financial support from the state. Higher-education officials expect, however, that the pressing demands for more money will soon force the state to raise taxes, no matter who is Governor after November.

The incumbent, Republican Bob Martinez, has opposed most tax increases throughout his term. Governor Martinez will be opposed by one of two well-known Democrats, Rep. Bill Nelson or former Sen. Lawton Chiles.

If the state had more money, higher-education officials say, their institutions would fare well. The Legislature has generally supported increases for college and university operations and has created several programs through which state funds are provided to match private donations for endowed chairs or new facilities.

Private colleges, many of which are less well established than their public counterparts, have complained that such programs hurt their own fund-raising efforts. But several of the private institutions—particularly the University of Miami, with its prestigious medical school—have also benefited from contracts with the state to provide

Continued on Following Page

Florida
CONTINUED

programs that public institutions do not offer.

The Legislature is known for taking a more-than-casual interest in higher-education issues, at times using its budget authority to focus on such concerns as undergraduate education. At other times, lawmakers have been known to use a budget bill to provide a university job for a departing colleague. Several legislators work for private and public colleges, prompting increased concern about the potential for conflicts of interest.

As might be expected in such a large and diverse state, ethnic and regional issues are important in politics. Although Florida has recently begun pumping more money into academic programs in the Miami and Fort Lauderdale areas, politicians and higher-education leaders in fast-growing south and central Florida complain that state financing still favors the older institutions, the University of Florida and Florida State University, both of which are in the north.

Florida's basic-skills test, a prerequisite for graduating from community college or enrolling in junior- or senior-level college classes, has also been controversial, particularly after state education officials predicted that a disproportionate number of black and Hispanic students would fail the test once the passing score was raised. In response, the state postponed raising the score on part of the test and provided institutions with more money to establish remedial classes for students unprepared to pass the exam.

The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission is the statewide coordinating board, but most of the power lies with the Legislature, the Board of Regents for the nine universities, and the elected Cabinet, which includes an Education Commissioner. There is also a Board of Community Colleges, but the boards at the individual institutions enjoy much control over their institutions' operations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,671,000 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.7%
18 to 24	9.4%
25 to 34	15.5%
35 and older	52.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	13.8%
White	84.0%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	8.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.6%
At least 4 years of college	14.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,694

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	96,266
2000-01 (estimate)	133,351

New GED diploma recipients: 25,279

High-school dropout rate: 42.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Martinez (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Myrtle Bailey, State Capitol, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 488-4512

U.S. Senators: Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993; Connie Mack (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 8 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam Gibbons (D), Porter J. Goss (R), Bill Grant (R), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), Craig T. James (R), Harry Johnston (D), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Bill McCollum (R), Bill Nelson (D), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R), Lawrence J. Smith (D), Cliff Stearns (R), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 47 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	43
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 320

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education
Planning Commission
Florida Education Center
Collins Building, Room 210
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities
of Florida
5013 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 33710
(813) 321-2258
George P. Russell, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Saint Leo College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Florida A&M University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	7,223
At private institutions	2,363

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.5%
At private institutions	25.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.7%
At private institutions	53.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,552
At public 2-year institutions	$31,066
At private 4-year institutions	$31,544
At private 2-year institutions	$21,980

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	157,549
At public 2-year institutions	262,829
At private 4-year institutions	90,055
At private 2-year institutions	5,157
Undergraduate	460,804
First-time freshmen	77,570

MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS

• MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS •

When a distinguished Atlanta college needed to finance a new dorm, we gave it more than the old college try.

As its scholastic reputation grew, so did the student population at Spelman College, a private, historically black women's college in Atlanta. It wasn't long before the student body had outgrown its dorm space.

The college decided a bond issue was the best financial solution to building another dormitory. And, to make the financing as affordable as possible, Spelman decided to insure it. That's when they called MBIA.

We studied Spelman's situation closely. Still, we had covered similar material before. Because college bonds have unique requirements, MBIA created a special group in 1984 dedicated to college and university financings. Within two years we had become the market leader in both public and private college and university bonds. Our Special Revenue Department has insured bonds for Brandeis University, Skidmore College, the University of Miami, Xavier University, and others in 30 states.

After talking with Spelman's administration, we felt the school was a strong candidate for insurance. Its academic record was impressive, its board of directors was active, its investment portfolio was sound and innovative

Today, Spelman students find campus living a lot roomier. They have a beautiful new dormitory that houses 200 and has plenty of room for growth.

If you think a college bond issue is a course worth taking, let's study the matter together. Call Elaine S. Lopez at (914) 765-3470. Or write to her at: Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation, 113 King Street, Armonk, NY 10504.

MBIA

MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS

Graduate	47,589
Professional	7,197
American Indian	1,509
Asian	9,331
Black	48,396
Hispanic	54,513
White	386,687
Foreign	15,154
Total	515,590

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	49.0%
Minority	22.7%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.2%
At public 2-year institutions	23.3%
At private 4-year institutions	24.6%
At private 2-year institutions	40.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	30,661
Bachelor's	32,345
Master's	9,828
Doctorate	1,200
Professional	2,046

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 884 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 44% of Florida's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	n/a
At public 2-year institutions	$729
At private 4-year institutions	$7,153
At private 2-year institutions	$5,519

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,782,180,000
Private institutions	$723,270,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,567,712,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $21,700,000; 21,563 awards

Non–need-based: $34,613,000; 23,060 awards

Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

John V. Lombardi, University of Florida: $185,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $273,105,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.3%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	24.7%
Other	6.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$34,453,000
GI Bill	$34,227,000
Pell Grants	$214,107,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $185,626,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$81,003,000
National Science Foundation	$19,671,000
Department of Defense	$44,823,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,062,000
Department of Energy	$19,236,000

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	$198,207,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	$62,816,000
University of Florida	$58,677,000
University of South Florida	$14,863,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every year Rollins College declares a surprise campus holiday—called Fox Day—on which classes are canceled and a cement fox statue is planted on the campus quadrangle.

★ A handful of students at the University of Florida have formed a White Student Union to voice their opposition to affirmative action. The students say they are tired of being excluded from internship and scholarship programs because they are white.

★ Students at Miami-Dade Community College who enroll in fall 1990 in programs in health sciences, graphic arts, funeral services, or police training will get their tuition and fee payments back if they can't find jobs in their fields after graduation. Employers in the four fields are having difficulty finding qualified employees in Dade County.

★ Florida Atlantic University is providing every black freshman with a scholarship that amounts to free tuition for the next four years.

★ Students at Eckerd College don't have to leave Fido at home. The college has set aside two residence halls where students can live with their pets.

★ Miami-Dade Community College is believed to be the first community college to establish endowed chairs for its faculty members.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

Georgia

JOE FRANK HARRIS, a Democrat, has made public-school reform the cornerstone of his eight years as Georgia's Governor. Higher-education officials are counting on his successor to make improving the state's university system a top priority.

State Rep. Johnny Isakson, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, is proposing to create 20 college scholarships to give to students who, in return, agree to teach in Georgia public schools for five years. But a more comprehensive higher-education platform is being discussed by his Democratic opponent, Lieut. Gov. Zell Miller.

Mr. Miller wants to establish a higher-education capital-and-equipment trust fund; increase the

Continued on Following Page

MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS
• MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS •
MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS • MBIA INSURES MUNICIPAL BONDS

Georgia
CONTINUED

number of scholarship programs; formalize Atlanta's research quadrangle, which is anchored by Emory University and the three public universities in the Atlanta area; and raise faculty salaries.

In the meantime, higher-education officials are looking at other ways to make their salary-and-benefits packages more attractive to prospective faculty members. The University System of Georgia won legislative authorization to offer new faculty members the option of either joining a national pension plan or participating in the state teachers' retirement system, which requires an employee to serve 10 years before qualifying for benefits.

Led by the Board of Regents, the governing and coordinating body for all public colleges, many of Georgia's institutions have raised admission standards, attracted top faculty members, and started new research programs in the last few years. State financial support has been good, and reforms at the state's public schools have produced students who are better prepared for college than many of their predecessors.

Racial issues, however, continue to plague the university system. Although the U.S. Department of Education has declared that Georgia's public colleges are no longer segregated, black students still do not enroll or graduate in numbers proportionate to their share of the population as a whole. The public black colleges have complained that state policies limit their enrollments and missions.

On the other hand, Georgia is home to some of the nation's finest private black colleges, and they have been thriving in recent years. Helped by major gifts and a rising applicant pool, institutions such as Morehouse and Spelman Colleges have been gaining in national stature.

Private higher education is by no means limited to black colleges. Georgia has many small, church-related colleges. In addition, Emory University offers nationally respected research programs and attracts much notice for the programs sponsored by the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,436,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.9%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	43.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	26.8%
White	72.3%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.9%
At least 4 years of college	14.6%

Per-capita personal income: $16,188

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	65,017
2000-01 (estimate)	74,370

New GED diploma recipients: 12,686

High-school dropout rate: 39.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joe Frank Harris (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nellie P. Hoenes, State Capitol, Room 111, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1713

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 1 Republican
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 44 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 144 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	19
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	32
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 137

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges
and Universities in Georgia
First Atlanta Tower, Suite 2129
Atlanta 30383
(404) 525-9831
Cheatham E. Hodges, Jr.,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,136
At private institutions	1,772

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.3%
At private institutions	32.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.8%
At private institutions	49.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,342
At public 2-year institutions	$28,176
At private 4-year institutions	$30,538
At private 2-year institutions	$21,346

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	129,692
At public 2-year institutions	48,159
At private 4-year institutions	42,560
At private 2-year institutions	10,351
Undergraduate	196,276
First-time freshmen	50,668
Graduate	27,041
Professional	7,445
American Indian	428
Asian	3,237
Black	43,029
Hispanic	2,336
White	176,235
Foreign	5,497
Total	230,762

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	66.4%
Minority	21.8%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.2%
At public 2-year institutions	20.7%
At private 4-year institutions	33.5%
At private 2-year institutions	36.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,653
Bachelor's	19,481
Master's	5,883
Doctorate	737
Professional	1,875

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 57% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,631
At public 2-year institutions	$852
At private 4-year institutions	$7,076
At private 2-year institutions	$3,194

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,255,964,000
Private institutions	$696,734,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $884,669,000
Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,005,000; 14,099 awards
Non–need-based: $15,810,000; 16,042 awards
Other: $1,458,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $132,000 from state plus $16,000 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $354,578,000

Sources:

Federal government	50.5%
State and local governments	11.3%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	26.2%
Other	2.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$22,892,000
GI Bill	$19,786,000
Pell Grants	$72,304,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $165,293,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$73,544,000
National Science Foundation	$12,922,000
Department of Defense	$48,483,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,444,000
Department of Energy	$11,184,000

Largest endowment:

Emory University	$923,612,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	$31,703,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$25,513,000
University of Georgia	$20,629,000

MISCELLANY

★ Emory University decided not to press charges against a black freshman who claimed in 1990 to be the victim of racial threats on the campus but whose allegations were found by state and local police agencies to be a hoax.

★ Merian Randall, a 31-year-old mother of three children, in 1990 became the first non-traditional student to be crowned homecoming queen at Georgia State University.

★ Both the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about the author of *Gone With the Wind,* Margaret Mitchell.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Hawaii

WITH A FLOURISHING, tourism-based economy to feed them, Hawaii's colleges and universities have been adept at putting their locale to good use in their academic and research programs.

But the geography of the 1,500-mile archipelago also can be a burden: The University of Hawaii System is called upon to satisfy a wide variety of educational demands for the many students who cannot travel outside the state for higher education.

Occasionally strains develop as college leaders attempt to balance community demands for a full range of educational services at each of the three main campuses against the Legislature's calls for savings through reductions in duplicative programs. (The university system is governed by a single Board of Regents and also includes six community colleges.)

The university is known for its programs in marine biology, geology, and tropical environments. Its astronomy programs have won international acclaim, due in large part to the university's owning land at the summit on Mauna Kea, considered one of the best sites in the world for ground-based telescopes.

The university has also been a leader in Pacific Rim studies, which examine the cultures, economies, and histories of the nations that border the Pacific Ocean. The university's proximity to those nations has helped it attract students and scholars from many Asian countries, adding to the islands' already-rich ethnic mix.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,112,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	45.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	61.2%
Black	1.8%
White	34.4%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.3%

Per-capita personal income: $18,306

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	11,781
2000-01 (estimate)	13,133

New GED diploma recipients: 1,271

High-school dropout rate: 30.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Patricia Brandt, State Capitol, Room 410, Honolulu 96813; (808) 548-3031

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Akaka (D), term ends 1990; Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican, 1 vacancy
Patricia F. Saiki (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 35

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii Board of Regents
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 956-8213
Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,494
At private institutions	95

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.5%
At private institutions	42.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.6%
At private institutions	34.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,449
At public 2-year institutions	$31,526
At private 4-year institutions	$22,900
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,550
At public 2-year institutions	19,979
At private 4-year institutions	9,768
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	46,080
First-time freshmen	8,405
Graduate	5,785
Professional	432
American Indian	194
Asian	31,008
Black	957
Hispanic	844
White	15,700
Foreign	3,594
Total	52,297

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.1%
Full-time	57.8%
Minority	67.8%
Foreign	6.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	70.9%
At public 2-year institutions	74.3%
At private 4-year institutions	42.7%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,309
Bachelor's	3,724
Master's	969
Doctorate	116
Professional	126

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii; 77% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 885 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 52% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,293
At public 2-year institutions	$410
At private 4-year institutions	$4,008
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$312,248,000
Private institutions	$20,964,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $292,456,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $755,000; 900 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $5,198,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: $95,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $64,278,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.0%
State and local governments	33.4%
Industry	0.6%
The institution itself	4.6%
Other	1.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,148,000
GI Bill	$4,212,000
Pell Grants	$7,454,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $39,651,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,572,000
National Science Foundation	$9,881,000
Department of Defense	$2,140,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,666,000
Department of Energy	$1,712,000

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	$49,941,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	$8,200,000
Chaminade University of Honolulu	$590,000

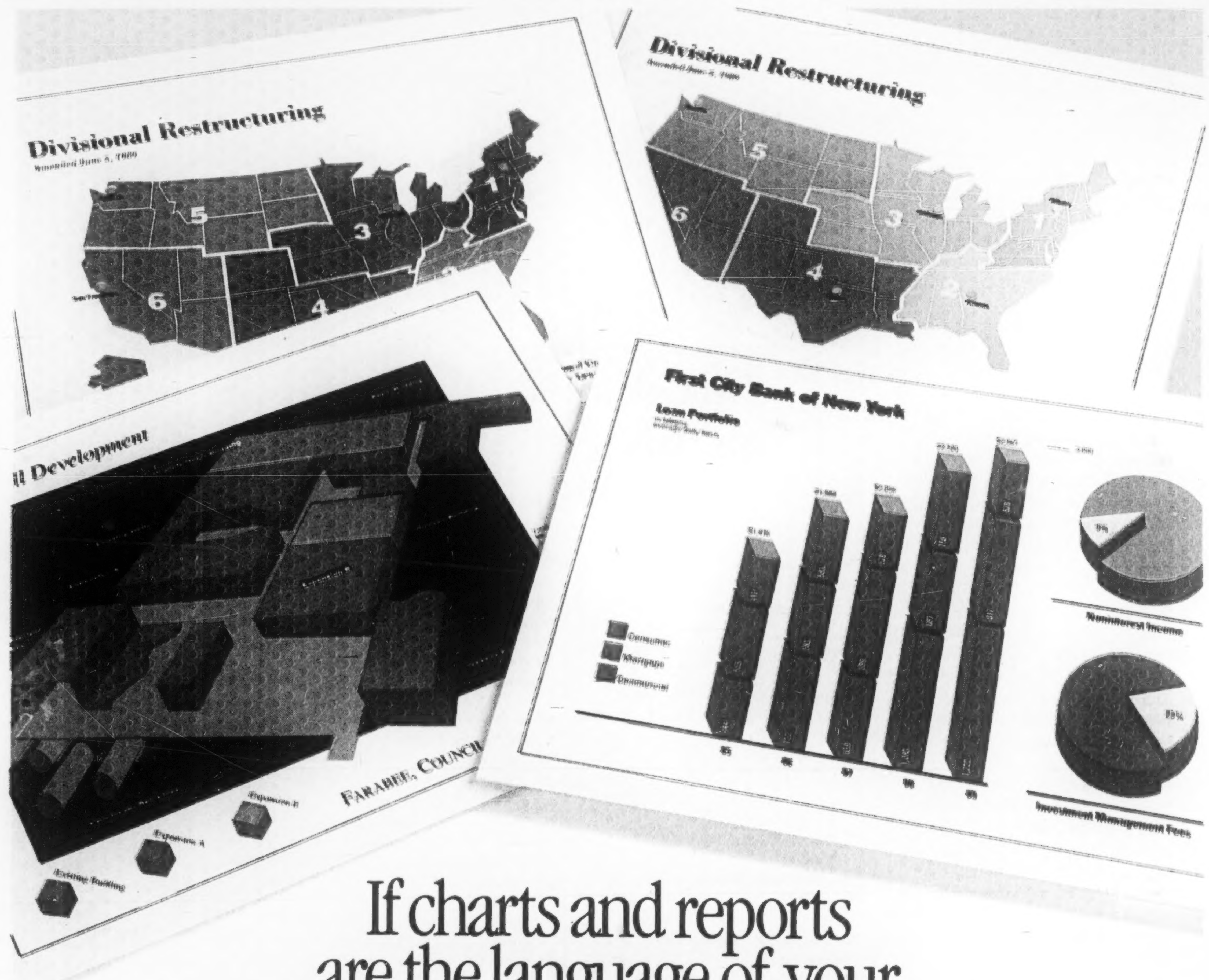
MISCELLANY

★ One of the University of Hawaii's public two-year colleges is named Leeward Community College; another is named Windward Community College.

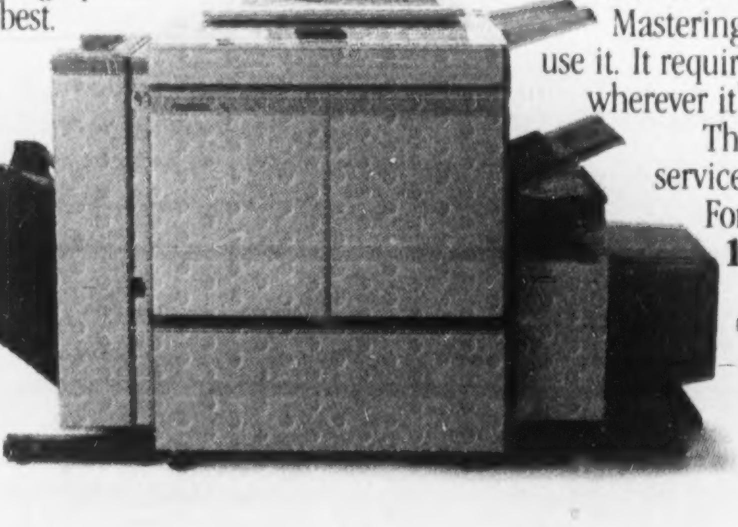
★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Continued on Following Page



If charts and reports are the language of your field, how about a color copier that speaks it fluently?



Mastering the nuances of presentation graphics is what the FP-C1 digital color copier does best.

It brings color, in all its persuasiveness, to your presentations, proposals, be they documents or overheads.

With the optional digital editing board, the FP-C1 becomes a creative assistant. Helping you re-size, re-proportion, even re-color graphs and charts. At 5 full-color copies per minute.

And, because there are times when color simply isn't an issue, the FP-C1 is quite comfortable running off black and whites at a steady 30 copies per minute.

Mastering the FP-C1 is so simple, everyone can use it. It requires no dedicated operator. So it goes wherever it's needed.

The Panasonic FP-C1. Color...at your service in the office.

For more information, call toll-free **1-800-447-4700.**

Copiers, Computers, Printers, Peripherals, Typewriters and Facsimiles.

Panasonic
Office Automation OA

CIV-CHE

Idaho

MOST IDAHO RESIDENTS are in favor of spending more money on education, according to a survey by Boise State University. The big question is whether the legislators and Governor who take office in January will be able to reach agreement on that or any other issue.

This Rocky Mountain state was in the national spotlight in 1990 because the Legislature passed what would have been the nation's most restrictive state abortion law. But half an hour after the Republican-dominated Legislature adjourned, Democratic Gov. Cecil D. Andrus vetoed the bill. As activists on both sides of the issue marshaled their forces, the controversy led to 20 contested primary races and a heated gubernatorial campaign. Some observers worry that differences over abortion will make it difficult for politicians to cooperate on other issues, such as higher education.

If Idaho's politicians and residents are ready to focus on higher-education financing after the election, the state's recent economic upswing may make it possible to put dollars behind campaign promises of more support. Higher-education officials say more money is essential.

In the 1980's the three mainstays of Idaho's economy—mining, timber, and agriculture—experienced sharp downturns. As a result, the colleges have been trying to maintain quality programs under financial conditions so uncertain that institutions have feared for their accreditation.

Both Governor Andrus and key legislators have been pushing for more funds for Idaho's colleges. Higher-education officials have welcomed the attention but have sometimes been caught in the middle of debates between Mr. Andrus and the Legislature about which branch of government was doing more for education.

Idaho has one board for coordinating and governing all levels of education. It is called the State Board of Education when it is dealing with elementary and secondary schools and the Board of Regents when dealing with colleges and universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,014,000 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.0%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	16.6%
35 and older	43.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.7%
Black	0.3%
White	95.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,762

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	11,707
2000-01 (estimate)	10,885

New GED diploma recipients: 813

High-school dropout rate: 24.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Jeff Shinn, 122 State House, Boise 83720; (208) 334-3138

U.S. Senators: James A. McClure (R), term ends 1991; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Larry E. Craig (R), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	11

Vocational institutions: 39

Statewide coordinating board:
State Board of Education
650 West State Street, Room 307
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, executive director for higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,195
At private institutions	117

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.4%
At private institutions	21.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.1%
At private institutions	51.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,846
At public 2-year institutions	$27,348
At private 4-year institutions	$25,966
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	29,779
At public 2-year institutions	5,340
At private 4-year institutions	2,460
At private 2-year institutions	8,138
Undergraduate	40,161
First-time freshmen	10,282
Graduate	5,123
Professional	433
American Indian	373
Asian	541
Black	280
Hispanic	653
White	42,695
Foreign	1,175
Total	45,717

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	68.8%
Minority	4.1%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.7%
At public 2-year institutions	3.5%
At private 4-year institutions	3.6%
At private 2-year institutions	2.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,600
Bachelor's	3,043
Master's	703
Doctorate	63
Professional	71

Residence of new students: State residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho; 78% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,119
At public 2-year institutions	$779
At private 4-year institutions	$6,669
At private 2-year institutions	$1,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$238,438,000
Private institutions	$49,768,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $158,247,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $491,000; 900 awards
Non–need-based: $147,000; 98 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John H. Keiser, Boise State University: $96,900 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $30,789,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.4%
State and local governments	34.1%
Industry	11.9%
The institution itself	17.6%
Other	0.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,147,000
GI Bill	$3,397,000
Pell Grants	$27,660,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $8,647,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$943,000
National Science Foundation	$748,000
Department of Defense	$239,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,693,000
Department of Energy	$735,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$35,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Boise State University	$2,489,000
Northwest Nazarene College	$2,167,000
College of Idaho	$1,498,000

MISCELLANY

★ The College of Southern Idaho is the only two-year college in the state that runs a museum—the Herrett Museum. It houses about 5,000 prehistoric artifacts from North, Central, and South America. The collection includes items from the Maya and Inca civilizations, as well as some 12,000-year-old tools from the Clovis culture.

★ Idaho State University attracts thousands of rodeo fans every spring when it holds the Dodge National Circuit Finals Rodeo in its Minidome. The event—sponsored by the Professional Rodeo Circuit Association—brings cowboys and cowgirls from across the country to compete for the championship.

★ Boise State University claims to be the only institution in the country that uses a synthetic football field that isn't green. It's blue.

★ North Idaho College will offer scholarships to 30 needy undergraduates, using money that a court ruled had been collected improperly from students.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

HIGHER EDUCATION in Illinois is rarely removed from politics, a situation that both helps and hinders colleges and universities.

Today, for example, the public institutions are tasting the fruits of their political labors: generous budget increases thanks to a special, three-year income-tax surcharge. The tax had been sought for several years, but passed only after Chicago city officials and legislators pressured legislative leaders to enact it so they too could receive some money.

Traditionally, however, higher-education policy making has been affected by regional and institutional political rivalries—the result of the decentralized nature of public-college governance. Although there is a Board of Higher Education, which serves as a coordinating board, five separate governing boards manage colleges across the state, and the systems frequently compete against each other for money and students.

Historically, the leader in that competition is the University of Illinois's flagship campus at Urbana-Champaign, one of the nation's leading public research universities. But institutions elsewhere in the state have become more aggressive in their pursuit of financing, often recruiting their local legislators to help them.

Illinois is also home to the City Colleges of Chicago, a money-starved system of eight community colleges that serve some of the neediest students in the nation. Plagued for years by high dropout rates and low public support, the system is beginning to gain credibility with politicians by reducing its budget and increasing the number of students taking college-level courses.

The infusion of new money from the tax surcharge has tamed college rivalries of late. But the tax is due to expire in 1991, and the outcome of the race to succeed Republican Gov. James R. Thompson could determine its future. The Republican candidate, Secretary of State Jim Edgar, has said it will probably be necessary to retain the tax, while his Democratic rival, Attorney General Neil Hartigan, has been less definite. The new governor will also have an opportunity to influence higher-education policy through appointments to the many governing boards.

Another higher-education issue is how best to serve the graduate and professional needs of the Chicago suburbs, which are home to many high-technology companies and the Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories. The area has historically been served by private institutions, such as the Illinois Institute of Technology, but now regional public universities, among them Northern Illinois University and the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois, are eager to extend their presence there. The state is considering building a new facility in the area for use by public and private institutions, but private colleges have opposed it, saying it would be a needless expenditure of public funds.

Private institutions in Illinois are

diverse. The state is home to national research institutions like the University of Chicago and Northwestern University as well as such small liberal-arts colleges as North Central and Rockford Colleges. Chicago is also a center for Catholic higher education, with De Paul and Loyola Universities, the Catholic Theological Union, and Montay and Saint Xavier Colleges.

In general, the private colleges have enjoyed good relations with the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,658,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	46.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	14.7%
White	81.1%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.4%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $18,858

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	116,539
2000-01 (estimate)	113,383

New GED diploma recipients: 16,281

High-school dropout rate: 24.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James R. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: James Osberg, State Capitol, Floor 2½, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-4921

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
14 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Edward R. Madigan (R), Lynn Martin (R), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 67 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47
Private 4-year institutions	91
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	166

Vocational institutions: 359

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner, executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities
Myers Building, Suite 506
One West Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield 62701
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,788
At private institutions	5,938

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.3%
At private institutions	27.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.8%
At private institutions	61.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,258
At public 2-year institutions	$34,067
At private 4-year institutions	$37,154
At private 2-year institutions	$21,983

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	193,388
At public 2-year institutions	328,236
At private 4-year institutions	157,965
At private 2-year institutions	9,385
Undergraduate	590,929
First-time freshmen	125,551
Graduate	80,767
Professional	17,278
American Indian	1,972
Asian	27,798
Black	83,090
Hispanic	40,784
White	521,510
Foreign	13,820
Total	688,974

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	50.3%
Minority	22.8%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.9%
At public 2-year institutions	27.0%
At private 4-year institutions	17.6%
At private 2-year institutions	53.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	24,720
Bachelor's	47,958
Master's	17,783
Doctorate	2,152
Professional	4,353

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,370
At public 2-year institutions	$871
At private 4-year institutions	$8,281
At private 2-year institutions	$5,505

Continued on Following Page

Are you getting the whole picture?

Every week meet the candidates on C-SPAN's "Election '90." People like Senators Jesse Helms and Paul Simon, and their challengers Harvey Gantt and Lynn Martin. Follow these and other key Senate, House and gubernatorial contenders as our cameras travel from state to state to bring you the whole picture of the 1990 campaigns.

"Election '90"

A 90-minute visit to the campaign trail of a new set of candidates every week.
Sundays at 12:30 pm ET/ 9:30 am PT,
9:30 pm ET/ 6:30 pm PT, 12:30 am ET/ 9:30 pm PT

Election Call-ins

Talk to political consultants, journalists and the candidates themselves during this 90 minute call-in program.
Mondays at 6:30 pm ET/ 3:30 pm PT

Election Debates

Watch candidates tackle local issues one-on-one in a local setting.
Mondays at 8:00 pm ET/ 5:00 pm PT

Watch C-SPAN
Election '90

C-SPAN is a public service of the cable television industry.

Illinois
CONTINUED

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,571,409,000
Private institutions	$2,722,294,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,675,322,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $180,800,000; 111,100 awards
Non–need-based: $19,385,000; 23,533 awards
Other: $4,125,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $130,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $546,300,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.8%
State and local governments	5.4%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	24.5%
Other	7.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$34,971,000
GI Bill	$18,168,000
Pell Grants	$193,859,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $301,297,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$151,226,000
National Science Foundation	$68,752,000
Department of Defense	$30,112,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,523,000
Department of Energy	$21,827,000

Largest endowment:

University of Chicago	$973,697,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Illinois	$73,096,000
Northwestern University	$68,523,000
University of Chicago	$66,604,000

MISCELLANY

★ A cooperative program between Bradley University and Illinois Central College allows substance abusers to complete their formal education. The program, "Learning to Live Again," identifies people who have the ability to earn either an associate or a four-year degree.

★ The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is now the proud owner of the original, uncensored manuscript of James Jones's 1951 novel *From Here to Eternity,* which is considered pretty strong stuff even in its published version.

★ The School of the Art Institute of Chicago is selling for $6-million the former Playboy Mansion, which it received as a gift. The 72-room building, which was once the home of *Playboy* magazine's founder, Hugh Hefner, features an indoor swimming pool and a bowling alley. The institute has used it as a dormitory since 1984.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

ALTHOUGH INDIANA has many respected public universities, it has historically lagged behind other states in the proportion of high-school graduates who attend college.

In northern Indiana, in particular, where the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, residents traditionally have not needed a college degree to find well-paying jobs. But declines in the auto industry have changed that picture in recent years, and state officials have been trying to encourage more people to attend college.

Institutions are designing recruitment programs for ninth-graders and working with secondary-school systems to help students get any remedial help they may need. Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh, meanwhile, has called for greater efforts to attract minority and non-traditional students.

Like the governors of other "Rust Belt" states, Governor Bayh says Indiana's economic health is linked to higher education. He has called for increased financing for public colleges and universities.

In the 1990 legislative session, Indiana University officials worked hard to avoid getting caught up in a bitter abortion debate that was raging in the General Assembly. One bill would have prohibited abortions at public facilities, including the Indiana University teaching hospital. The bill was approved by the state's House of Representatives but was killed in the Senate.

The Commission for Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, is responsible for planning and reviewing budgets and academic programs. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

Indiana is home to many private colleges, including a number of small liberal-arts institutions affiliated with religious groups. Among them are Bethel, Earlham, Franklin, Goshen, and Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Colleges.

Indiana also boasts one of the nation's premier Roman Catholic institutions, the University of Notre Dame, which is influential around the state and the nation.

The "Win One for the Gipper" legend in college athletics was born in Indiana under the great Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. The state's enthusiasm for sports endures today, centering on the Indiana University basketball team coached by Bob Knight. While Mr. Knight is extremely popular in Indiana, some higher-education officials worry that his tremendous influence in the state distorts the university's academic priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,593,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	7.6%
White	91.2%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,005

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	63,746
2000-01 (estimate)	58,855

New GED diploma recipients: 9,035

High-school dropout rate: 23.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marci Reddick, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 232-6109

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1990; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
7 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), John Hiler (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 50 Democrats, 50 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	41
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 135

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225
(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,901
At private institutions	2,581

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.5%
At private institutions	25.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.1%
At private institutions	64.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,748
At public 2-year institutions	$22,753
At private 4-year institutions	$33,343
At private 2-year institutions	$22,964

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	173,499
At public 2-year institutions	35,734
At private 4-year institutions	55,431
At private 2-year institutions	3,238
Undergraduate	231,918
First-time freshmen	54,847
Graduate	30,724
Professional	5,260
American Indian	604
Asian	3,329
Black	14,723
Hispanic	3,686
White	239,057
Foreign	6,503
Total	267,902

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.2%
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	8.5%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.1%
At public 2-year institutions	10.4%
At private 4-year institutions	7.9%
At private 2-year institutions	21.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,949
Bachelor's	26,408
Master's	7,079
Doctorate	941
Professional	1,422

Residence of new students: State residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana; 88% of all Indiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 867 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 54% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,975
At public 2-year institutions	$1,374
At private 4-year institutions	$8,267
At private 2-year institutions	$7,412

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,602,203,000
Private institutions	$530,163,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $814,021,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $58,395,000; 45,500 awards
Non–need-based: $920,000; 816 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $160,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $211,813,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.7%
State and local governments	7.9%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	18.9%
Other	3.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$19,936,000
GI Bill	$9,899,000
Pell Grants	$106,653,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $111,776,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$52,305,000
National Science Foundation	$24,699,000
Department of Defense	$11,657,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,749,000
Department of Energy	$10,925,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$542,501,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Notre Dame	$44,928,000
Indiana University	$40,354,000
Purdue University	$25,674,000

MISCELLANY

★ Despite a crackdown by university officials, the "Nude Olympics" continue at Purdue University. The annual event started 20 years ago when students dared each other to run naked across a dormitory quadrangle on one of the coldest nights of the year.

★ The University of Notre Dame earned $1-million in royalties from licensed merchandise in 1989, the largest amount received by any college or university.

★ One of Purdue University's original faculty members was Harvey Washington Wiley, who was a professor from 1874 to 1883. Founder of the institution's first chemical laboratory, a popular teacher, and the first baseball coach, he shocked the board of trustees by riding a high-wheeled bicycle around town. Later he went to work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and was regarded as the "father" of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

★ Nine students at the University of Notre Dame have unusual roommates—ex-convicts from Indiana's prison system.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

THE 1990 GUBERNATORIAL RACE is a good indication of the importance of higher education in Iowa. Two staunch supporters of education are pitted against one another, and they are devoting a considerable amount of time to discussing issues of importance to colleges and universities.

The incumbent, Republican Terry E. Branstad, has helped lead a National Governors' Association study of education and has been pushing Iowa's colleges to expand research programs and eliminate duplication.

He will face Don Avenson, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Avenson has proposed eliminating tuition for Iowa residents who attend any public institution in the state. He would phase in the program over four years. He has also proposed that each reduction in tuition for public institutions be matched by a proportionate increase in aid for students at private colleges.

Whatever the outcome on Election Day, how much the victor will be able to do for higher education depends on the strength of Iowa's agriculture-based economy. After a major economic slump in the mid-1980's, Iowa is on the rebound, and financial support for higher education is on the rise. But as states from coast to coast experience revenue shortfalls, Iowa legislators have become increasingly cautious about their revenue predictions.

Although research on agriculture is well financed and is watched closely by state agricultural organizations, higher education in Iowa belies many of the other stereotypes of farm states. The Iowa Writer's Workshop, for example, is a nationally known program at the University of Iowa that competes with New York City as a mecca for aspiring authors. High-technology research programs are also prominent at that university and at Iowa State University.

Public higher education in Iowa operates on two levels: The Board of Regents runs the three public universities, and the state Board of Education governs the community colleges, which in Iowa are called "area colleges."

Private higher education is important in Iowa. The state does not have public four-year liberal-arts colleges, so such programs are available only at private institutions. Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell Colleges are typical of the small private colleges throughout the state. Their students are eligible for state student-aid grants that are unusually high for the Midwest.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,840,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.9%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	47.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	1.4%
White	97.5%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,524

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	31,316
2000-01 (estimate)	31,478

New GED diploma recipients: 4,006

High-school dropout rate: 14.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Phillip Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Neal Smith (D), Thomas J. Tauke (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	58

Vocational institutions: 77

Statewide coordinating boards:
State Board of Regents
Old State Historical Building
East 12th and Grand
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Department of Education
Division of Community Colleges
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Joann Horton, administrator

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
307 Equitable Building
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Continued on Following Page

Identify prospects more accurately.

College Information Systems, Inc.
(708) 441-3393
Any age, any program, any purpose.

550 Frontage Road, Northfield, Illinois 60093

Iowa
CONTINUED

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,123
At private institutions	1,697

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	28.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	58.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,162
At public 2-year institutions	$25,698
At private 4-year institutions	$28,428
At private 2-year institutions	$22,440

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	68,872
At public 2-year institutions	44,391
At private 4-year institutions	45,017
At private 2-year institutions	2,894
Undergraduate	137,768
First-time freshmen	37,725
Graduate	17,484
Professional	5,922
American Indian	457
Asian	2,056
Black	3,511
Hispanic	1,402
White	147,933
Foreign	5,815
Total	161,174

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.8%
Full-time	72.0%
Minority	4.8%
Foreign	3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.0%
At public 2-year institutions	4.6%
At private 4-year institutions	4.6%
At private 2-year institutions	5.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,013
Bachelor's	16,747
Master's	3,001
Doctorate	658
Professional	1,518

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa; 88% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,823
At public 2-year institutions	$1,225
At private 4-year institutions	$7,945
At private 2-year institutions	$6,423

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,092,542,000
Private institutions	$353,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $502,293,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $32,101,000; 17,958 awards
Non–need-based: $1,196,000; 2,077 awards
Other: $25,635,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings, III, University of Iowa: $164,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $180,042,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.8%
State and local governments	11.4%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	30.3%
Other	4.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,668,000
GI Bill	$6,056,000
Pell Grants	$78,590,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $89,074,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$60,513,000
National Science Foundation	$6,579,000
Department of Defense	$3,460,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,828,000
Department of Energy	$1,202,000

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$294,328,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$31,227,000
Iowa State University	$19,344,000
Coe College	$8,488,000

MISCELLANY

★ Cornell College claims to be the only college or university in the country to have its entire campus—110 acres—listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The college was established in 1853.

★ All freshmen at Drake University will have computers in their dormitory rooms starting in the fall of 1990. Some 400 rooms will be outfitted with Apple Macintosh SE computers and Imagewriter printers at a cost of $1-million. The charge is included in the standard freshman room rate.

★ Cornell College requires all faculty members to be versed in at least the outlines of feminist scholarship in their discipline.

★ The Herbert Hoover Library, which contains most of the late President's papers, is located in West Branch.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

AN ISSUE that has created political problems for Gov. Mike Hayden also may pose financial problems for higher education in Kansas.

In his 1986 campaign, Mr. Hayden promised to return to taxpayers a revenue windfall caused by federal tax reform, and for most of the last four years the Governor, a Republican, has been criticized for failing to do so. Indeed, he nearly lost the Republican gubernatorial primary because of the issue.

Mr. Hayden's Democratic opponent in the fall election, State Treasurer Joan Finney, is expected to take full advantage of the issue.

The controversy may not topple Mr. Hayden, but if tax reform dominates the legislative budget talks in 1991, there will be tremendous pressure to cut property taxes and shift some of the financial responsibility for local programs to the state.

If that happens, higher-education officials say budget cuts for their institutions are inevitable.

Like other farm states, Kansas saw its economy hit hard in the 1980's, and spending on higher education suffered. Governor Hayden has been trying to restore those cuts through the "Margin of Excellence" program, an effort drafted by the Kansas Board of Regents.

In 1987, Kansas embarked on the three-year plan designed to raise the salaries of faculty members at the state's universities and improve research and library facilities. The Kansas Board of Regents received full financing for the first and second years of the plan.

But a weakened farm economy and budgetary restraints prompted legislators to defer completing the plan in 1990. Higher-education officials say they will try to get additional money for the last stages of the plan in the next budget session.

While the regents have raised many Kansans' hopes for a high-quality university system, the board has failed to meet its goal of setting admissions standards for the state's public institutions. Legislators cite the state's strong populist traditions each time they reject proposals to end its policy of admitting all high-school graduates.

The Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all higher education in the state and as the governing board for the six state universities and a two-year technical institute. The regents have approved a plan to merge the technical institute with Kansas State University; the plan will go to the Legislature in 1991.

Community colleges are governed by local boards under the supervision of the state Board of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,513,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.7%
Black	5.3%
White	91.8%
Other and unknown	1.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $16,182

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	25,793
2000-01 (estimate)	30,717

New GED diploma recipients: 5,268

High-school dropout rate: 19.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mike Hayden (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Denise C. Apt, State Capitol, 2nd Floor, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-3232

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D), Bob Whittaker (R)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 57 Democrats, 68 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	54

Vocational institutions: 76

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
Capitol Tower
400 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Kansas

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,793
At private institutions	682

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.9%
At private institutions	32.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.0%
At private institutions	42.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,885
At public 2-year institutions	$27,594
At private 4-year institutions	$22,135
At private 2-year institutions	$17,151

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	87,368
At public 2-year institutions	51,332
At private 4-year institutions	12,833
At private 2-year institutions	1,314
Undergraduate	131,581
First-time freshmen	27,068
Graduate	19,148
Professional	2,118
American Indian	1,826
Asian	2,089
Black	6,300
Hispanic	2,910
White	134,878
Foreign	4,844
Total	152,847

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	57.3%
Minority	8.9%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.4%
At public 2-year institutions	10.1%
At private 4-year institutions	11.6%
At private 2-year institutions	31.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,759
Bachelor's	11,890
Master's	2,983
Doctorate	376
Professional	628

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas; 90% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,467
At public 2-year institutions	$711
At private 4-year institutions	$5,460
At private 2-year institutions	$3,962

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$848,602,000
Private institutions	$105,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $444,788,000

Two-year change: Up 23%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,129,000; 4,802 awards
Non–need-based: $35,000; 100 awards
Other: $386,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas: $126,990 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $99,655,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.5%
State and local governments	21.2%
Industry	5.7%
The institution itself	27.7%
Other	3.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$7,605,000
GI Bill	$7,674,000
Pell Grants	$72,520,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $37,228,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,941,000
National Science Foundation	$4,617,000
Department of Defense	$1,450,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,385,000
Department of Energy	$1,888,000

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	$203,595,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$26,607,000
Kansas State University	$12,656,000
Washburn University	$6,624,000

MISCELLANY

★ Donald E. Mock, a professor of entomology at Kansas State University, received more than 2,700 tick specimens when newspapers and magazines across the state reprinted an article on the bugs that he had written for county extension agents. In the article, Mr. Mock asked readers to send him samples of ticks. Medicine vials containing ticks soon arrived in Mr. Mock's mail, sometimes at the rate of 30 packages a day.

★ Emporia State University and the town of Emporia are raising money to create a National Teachers Hall of Fame. The facility, which would be adjacent to a one-room rural schoolhouse on the university campus, would include a museum of American education and a conference and study center.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year university in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland did.

Kentucky

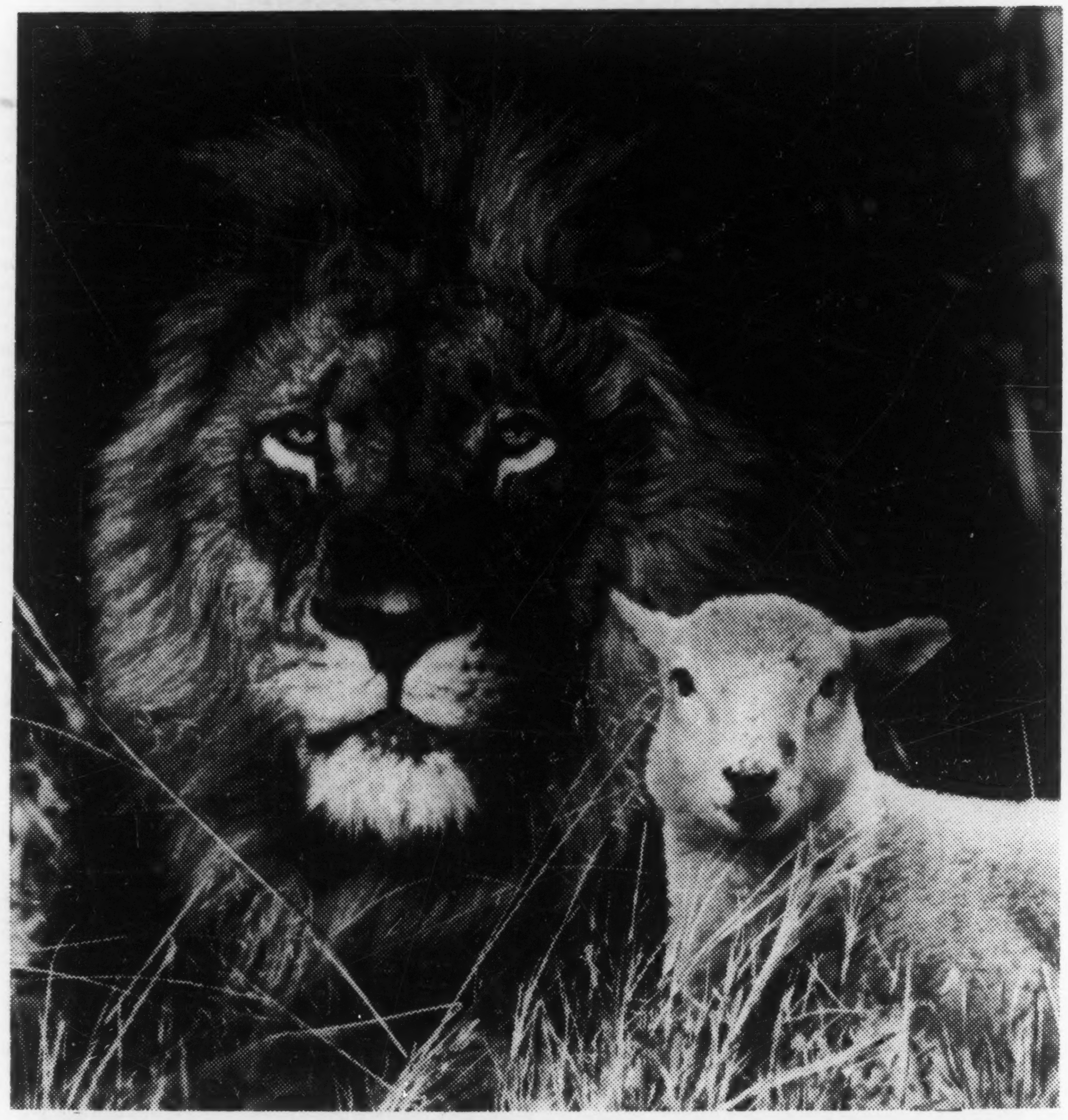
IN EARLY 1990 the University of Kentucky took its fight for more state financing to the public in a series of television, radio, and newspaper advertisements centered on the theme "U.K. is worth it."

Whether it swayed the taxpayers is unclear. But the campaign seems to have made little impact on one key player, Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson, a Democrat, continues to rail at public-college leaders for wasting money and to tweak the institutions for giving faculty members teaching loads that are so light, he says, that "they're almost not working anymore."

For years, college leaders have complained that the state does not finance their institutions adequately, a complaint that can be attributed partly to Kentucky's conservatism and resistance to taxes.

Continued on Following Page

Invest for Quality of Life.



Yours and America's.

When selecting investments for your retirement plan, consider how they affect not only your future but that of our country, too.

Choose The Dreyfus Third Century Fund for your institution's 403(b)(7) program and give yourself and your employees a retirement investment aimed at improving *both* your financial future and America's future.

An enhancement to your 403(b)(7) plan.
The Dreyfus Third Century Fund, Inc. is primarily a common stock fund with socially oriented goals. The Fund seeks capital growth through investments in companies that, in the opinion of the Fund's managers, not only meet traditional investment standards, but also contribute to the enhancement of the quality of life in America — companies whose products and policies contribute to such causes as environmental protection, occupational health and safety, consumer protection, equal employment opportunity, housing, health, education and transportation. The Fund does not invest in companies operating in South Africa.

For more complete information on The Dreyfus Third Century Fund, including management fee charges and expenses, obtain a Prospectus by calling a Dreyfus Retirement Specialist at 1-800-322-7880. You will also receive information on the Dreyfus 403 (b)(7) program, which features plan administration, employee education and the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Please read the Prospectus carefully before you invest or send money.

DREYFUS
BENEFITS

Everyone Recognizes the Power of the Lion.

©1990, Dreyfus Service Corporation
B125

Kentucky

CONTINUED

Under a state Supreme Court order to make its public-school financing more equitable, Kentucky raised taxes in 1990 and overhauled its elementary- and secondary-school systems. The actions had no direct higher-education component, but many colleges and universities won money for new buildings when the Governor agreed to add new projects in exchange for support from individual legislators for the new taxes.

The General Assembly did, however, approve the new College Access Program sought by Governor Wilkinson. He says the plan, which promises any needy resident free tuition for the first two years of college, is designed to make 14 years of public education available to every Kentuckian.

Higher-education policy making in the Bluegrass State is often polarized by racial and regional politics. Black students at predominantly white institutions have complained that the campuses are hostile environments. Meanwhile, supporters of Kentucky State University—the historically black institution—say the state does not provide it with adequate financing.

Regional politics have come into play in debates over financing for the University of Kentucky, the state's flagship, and the University of Louisville, which wants more resources and programs on its campus. Louisville is nearer the state's population center.

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board. Another board governs the University of Kentucky and all community colleges. Seven other public institutions are governed by their own boards.

Private higher education in Kentucky consists mostly of small, church-related colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,727,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.9%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	7.1%
White	92.3%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: $13,777

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	38,730
2000-01 (estimate)	39,156

New GED diploma recipients: 10,463

High-school dropout rate: 31.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace G. Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 105, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	59

Vocational institutions: 131

Statewide coordinating board:
Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
P.O. Box 668
Danville 40422
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Murray State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,749
At private institutions	1,058

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.4%
At private institutions	36.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.2%
At private institutions	51.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,950
At public 2-year institutions	$25,083
At private 4-year institutions	$25,925
At private 2-year institutions	$17,855

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	97,895
At public 2-year institutions	31,330
At private 4-year institutions	23,170
At private 2-year institutions	7,473
Undergraduate	137,798
First-time freshmen	30,115
Graduate	17,548
Professional	4,522
American Indian	427
Asian	1,078
Black	9,296
Hispanic	683
White	146,703
Foreign	1,681
Total	159,868

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.2%
Full-time	64.1%
Minority	7.3%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.5%
At public 2-year institutions	8.0%
At private 4-year institutions	4.0%
At private 2-year institutions	11.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,915
Bachelor's	12,074
Master's	3,333
Doctorate	313
Professional	1,161

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky; 90% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,316
At public 2-year institutions	$693
At private 4-year institutions	$4,689
At private 2-year institutions	$4,669

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$898,718,000
Private institutions	$194,873,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $550,182,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,858,000; 23,375 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles T. Wethington, Jr. (interim), University of Kentucky: $130,500 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $91,948,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.1%
State and local governments	14.3%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	38.2%
Other	6.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,160,000
GI Bill	$8,830,000
Pell Grants	$87,228,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $31,965,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,717,000
National Science Foundation	$2,871,000
Department of Defense	$970,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,131,000
Department of Energy	$1,946,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	$252,052,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kentucky	$17,270,000
University of Louisville	$12,006,000
Berea College	$11,751,000

MISCELLANY

★ Kentucky State University officials have threatened to expel students who are caught having sex in dormitory rooms.

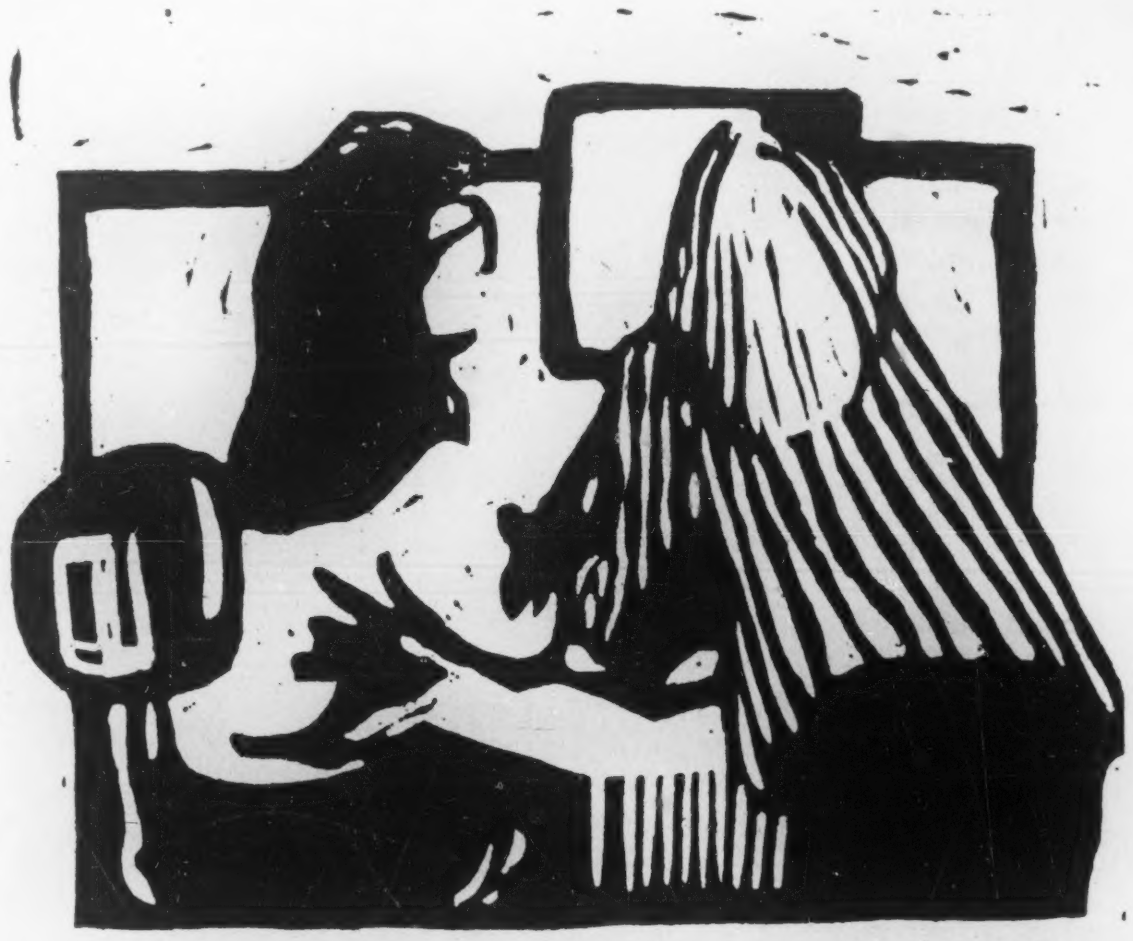
★ The University of Kentucky added a woman's touch to its men's basketball program, becoming the first university in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I to hire a female assistant coach.

★ The University of Kentucky plans to establish an Equine Research Hall of Fame to recognize some unsung heros of the horse industry—scientists who perform basic biomedical research on the animals. Each member of the hall of fame will receive a plaque and a statuette of a horse.

★ Former Democratic Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who pushed for more money and improved educational quality at Kentucky's public colleges and universities in the early 1980's, was named in June 1990 as president of St. Catharine College, a Roman Catholic institution.

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. Since then it has been a liberal-arts college.



Louisiana

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE repeatedly made headlines in 1990 by writing a series of bills that made civil libertarians cringe. One measure would have required that records and tapes carry labels if they contained offensive lyrics. Two others would have sent physicians to prison for 10 years for performing abortions.

The measures were vetoed by the Governor, Buddy Roemer, as some lawmakers fumed and threatened to come back with even stronger bills. But in the midst of the wrangling over morality, Louisiana lawmakers adopted a budget bill that gave faculty members at state colleges their first substantial raise in years and provided $180-million for maintenance and construction on public campuses.

State officials had been grappling with budget crises for the past 10 years because the oil and gas industries were in a slump and because Louisiana voters strongly opposed tax increases. But after years of scant budget growth, the 1990 Legislature approved raising $420-million in new revenue by extending some temporary taxes, and lawmakers decided to give a big portion of the increase to higher education.

In part, the increase can be credited to intense lobbying by the state's college and university presidents.

But a brain drain from the state also alarmed legislators. Faculty members, particularly those at Louisiana State University, were frustrated by shortages of money and equipment, and many were lured away by leading research institutions in other states.

In response, the Legislature voted to increase faculty members' salaries by an average of 12 per cent.

Two other long-standing problems have yet to be resolved—the segregation of Louisiana's public institutions and the debate about the structure of higher education.

Civil-rights groups and the federal government have been challenging the legality of Louisiana's higher-education system since 1970. In 1988 the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ruled that the system was still illegally segregated by race, and the court appointed Paul R. Verkuil, president of the College of William and Mary, to devise a plan to end the segregation.

In 1989 the court issued an order that incorporated most of Mr. Verkuil's recommendations. The plan, which mirrored a proposal supported by Governor Roemer, a Democrat, required the state to eliminate its coordinating board and its three boards for college and university systems. They would be replaced with a single governing body.

But officials at Southern University, the nation's only public black higher-education system, are vehemently opposed to both the court order and the Governor's plan. They say the new board would ignore the interests of black students.

Southern went to court to block the order, which is under review by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Another major higher-education issue in Louisiana is admission standards. The state's strong populist tradition has led most public institutions to operate on an open-admission basis, but the desegregation order would require that admission standards be introduced at the state's four-year campuses.

Although the vast majority of Louisiana students attend public colleges, the state also has private institutions, which exert considerable political influence. Tulane University has long been regarded as a leader, and Dillard and Xavier Universities are respected private black colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,382,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.4%
White	69.3%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $13,041

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	42,122
2000-01 (estimate)	48,723

New GED diploma recipients: 6,601

High-school dropout rate: 38.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Bill Conway, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-7015

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 6 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 196

Statewide coordinating board:
State of Louisiana Board
of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sammie W. Cosper, interim
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Grambling State University,
Southeastern Louisiana University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,774
At private institutions	980

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.6%
At private institutions	30.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	56.0%
At private institutions	53.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,963
At public 2-year institutions	$25,636
At private 4-year institutions	$34,227
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,830
At public 2-year institutions	15,519
At private 4-year institutions	24,170
At private 2-year institutions	2,512
Undergraduate	150,771
First-time freshmen	30,953
Graduate	19,544
Professional	5,716
American Indian	624
Asian	2,507
Black	41,213
Hispanic	3,283
White	123,362
Foreign	5,042
Total	176,031

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	73.0%
Minority	27.9%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.0%
At public 2-year institutions	31.7%
At private 4-year institutions	29.1%
At private 2-year institutions	38.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,532
Bachelor's	16,367
Master's	3,941
Doctorate	346
Professional	1,400

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana; 87% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 62% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,768
At public 2-year institutions	$837
At private 4-year institutions	$9,257
At private 2-year institutions	$5,648

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,039,177,000
Private institutions	$353,433,000

Continued on Following Page

THE data source on higher education—an up-to-date, expanded edition

THE ALMANAC OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1991

Now you can save the indispensable *Chronicle* statistics for year-round reference. Here in durable book form are all the facts and figures from this issue—easy access to data on:

- **faculty size, average pay, and proportion of tenured professors**
- **test-score averages and enrollment**
- **average tuition and fees**
- **federal and state funding**
- **spending on student financial aid**
- **and much more in state-by-state profiles.**

AND, the 1991 *Almanac* will include information *not* presented in this issue of the *Chronicle:*

- **the results of the November 1990 elections noting any changes in governors, U.S. senators or U.S. representatives, and changes of educational policy.**
- **1988 enrollment by race at 3100 institutions of higher learning**
- **a chronology of the 1980s with key educational events.**

Filled with easy-to-read maps, tables, and charts, the *Almanac* offers a unique professional resource—an overview of national indicators of the health and financing of U.S. higher education and state-by-state reports on demographics, political leadership, and key statistics on faculty, students, costs, and spending.

"One of the best and most current sources of U.S. higher education data may be found in this excellent compilation. Virtually any statistic one could need with respect to higher education is provided in the national and state-by-state profiles. . . . Anyone concerned with higher education in the United States will find this volume extremely informative and useful."—*American Reference Books Annual, 1990*

"The work is valuable as a compilation of often requested statistics. Data are clearly presented in a format that will make them easily accessible to all levels of higher education users."—*Choice*

"A well-designed *Almanac* that will save research time. . . . The *Almanac* will be especially useful for people who are preparing speeches or papers."—*Booklist*

Order now to reserve your copy
$18.95 paperback
AVAILABLE FEBRUARY

The University of Chicago Press
5801 South Ellis Avenue Chicago, IL 60637

_____ Copies THE ALMANAC OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1991 $18.95
_____ Total order
_____ Sales tax (IL addresses, 7%; Chicago addresses, 8%)
_____ Shipping & handling (Add $1.75 for first book; $.50 for each additional book)
_____ **TOTAL PAYMENT**

_____ Send me order form at publication
_____ Charge my ☐ Visa or ☐ MasterCard
Credit Card # _____
Exp. date _____
Phone no. _____

Signature _____
No checks or cash please.

(Please print)
Name _____
Institution _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____

MAIL TO: Dept. RPR/University of
Chicago Press
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
FAX 312/702-9756

[Coupon need not accompany order]

Louisiana
CONTINUED

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $522,912,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,006,000; 3,343 awards
Non–need-based: $723,000; 2,384 awards
Other: $7,000,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: $125,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $165,623,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.8%
State and local governments	23.3%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	27.5%
Other	7.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,625,000
GI Bill	$11,767,000
Pell Grants	$136,558,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $61,456,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$38,826,000
National Science Foundation	$4,750,000
Department of Defense	$5,672,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,482,000
Department of Energy	$2,580,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$221,424,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$24,013,000
Xavier University of Louisiana	$5,086,000
Loyola University of New Orleans	$4,493,000

MISCELLANY

★ Law students at Tulane University are working for the release of elderly prisoners at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. Under the university's Project for Older Prisoners, law students have volunteered to visit convicts over age 55 to determine their health needs and make recommendations for their release to the pardon and parole boards.

★ Xavier University of Louisiana is the only historically black Roman Catholic college in the country.

★ The Louisiana Ornithological Society was started by a group of biologists and ornithologists at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge in 1945. The group's 350 members—amateurs and professionals—still flock to Cameron, La., every April and October to watch the migration of birds crossing the Gulf of Mexico.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

HIGHER EDUCATION in Maine has always attracted strong support from politicians, but lawmakers don't always have the money to back up their enthusiasm.

The fall 1990 gubernatorial election is typical. The Republican Governor, John R. McKernan, Jr., is seeking re-election. The race pits him against his Democratic predecessor, Joseph E. Brennan, now a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Both men were good to higher education during their terms, college officials say. But regardless of who wins, the state's economy is in a recession. Because of an economic slowdown and revenue shortfall, the state had to trim its 1989-91 biennial budget. The University of Maine System lost $9.6-million of its $283.6-million biennial budget, and about $6.6-million of those cuts will have to be made in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

The economic slowdown comes in the middle of a campaign to increase the number of state residents who attend college. To attract more Maine students to higher education, state officials have been pumping money into the seven-campus university system and state scholarship programs. The university is also working to extend classes and educational resources to residents in outlying areas through an Instructional Television System. And it has instituted an automated reference system that links all library catalogs in a single, computerized network.

The cost of attending college continues to be an issue. The strength of the state's private institutions of higher education has led Maine to offer generous student-aid programs. State officials also continue to grapple with the competition between the University of Southern Maine, a fast-growing institution in Portland, and the university system's flagship campus in Orono. Orono faculty members fear the growth at Southern Maine will come at the expense of their own programs.

Maine is among the New England states in which private higher education is older and more prestigious than public higher education. The state is well known for its private, liberal-arts institutions. Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges all have national reputations and predate the University of Maine.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,222,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	99.0%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.4%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $16,310

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	13,923
2000-01 (estimate)	14,326

New GED diploma recipients: 3,307

High-school dropout rate: 25.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mark LeDuc, State House, Station No. 1, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-3531

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1991; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Joseph E. Brennan (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 98 Democrats, 53 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 22

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent College and University Association
College of the Atlantic
Eden Street
Bar Harbor 04609
(207) 288-5015
Louis Rabineau, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,304
At private institutions	557

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.0%
At private institutions	33.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	60.4%
At private institutions	51.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,900
At public 2-year institutions	$24,710
At private 4-year institutions	$32,637
At private 2-year institutions	$24,664

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	30,198
At public 2-year institutions	5,716
At private 4-year institutions	10,919
At private 2-year institutions	1,070
Undergraduate	43,756
First-time freshmen	9,758
Graduate	3,572
Professional	575
American Indian	235
Asian	260
Black	263
Hispanic	135
White	46,748
Foreign	262
Total	47,903

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.7%
Full-time	62.2%
Minority	1.9%
Foreign	0.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.5%
At public 2-year institutions	1.2%
At private 4-year institutions	3.5%
At private 2-year institutions	1.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,069
Bachelor's	5,168
Master's	548
Doctorate	25
Professional	157

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine; 70% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 60% of Maine's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,980
At public 2-year institutions	$1,134
At private 4-year institutions	$10,425
At private 2-year institutions	$3,787

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$216,737,000
Private institutions	$133,778,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $176,868,000

Two-year change: Up 25%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,008,000; 4,400 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale W. Lick, University of Maine at Orono: $118,085 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $17,341,000

Sources:

Federal government	40.6%
State and local governments	3.1%
Industry	16.3%
The institution itself	35.8%
Other	4.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,506,000
GI Bill	$2,811,000
Pell Grants	$15,497,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $6,618,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$872,000
National Science Foundation	$1,901,000
Department of Defense	$92,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,463,000
Department of Energy	0

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College	$144,156,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Maine	$10,351,000
Bowdoin College	$9,888,000
Colby College	$3,509,000

MISCELLANY

★ Salad-bar scraps mixed with manure are used by the Waste Utilization Research Group at the University of Maine to generate electricity. The anaerobic digestion, as the process is called, produces more than $8,000 worth of electricity a year.

★ The College of the Atlantic invited high-school seniors to a Sunday-afternoon yacht party on a 90-feet sailing craft that the institution had docked at New York's South Street Seaport.

★ In 1858 Bowdoin College bestowed an honorary degree upon Mississippi Sen. Jefferson Davis. When Davis assumed the Presidency of the Confederacy, the college was pressured to rescind the award. At the end of the Civil War, Davis lost his freedom and his citizenship, but not his Bowdoin degree.

★ The College of the Atlantic, a private institution in Bar Harbor that was established in 1969, offers a single degree program—in human ecology.

★ The University of Maine's two northernmost campuses, at Fort Kent and Presque Isle, enroll many students whose native language is French. The classes, with the exception of French, are taught in English, since the students are bilingual. They come from Quebec and parts of Maine with French-speaking populations.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Maryland

HIGHER EDUCATION in Maryland, like just about everything else, is dominated by Gov. William Donald Schaefer.

Mr. Schaefer, who is widely expected to win a second term, has made higher education one of his priorities. During his administration, financial support for colleges and universities has increased by half. He has also strengthened the coordinating board, more clearly defined the role of campus presidents, and fought to bring most of the state's public institutions into the University of Maryland System.

But it may not be easy to maintain that momentum.

The once-thriving economy has cooled a little. The 1990 budget was somewhat tighter than college officials would have liked. And some members of the General Assembly have complained that they have not seen any positive results from Governor Schaefer's reorganization of higher education, or from the budget increases that the campuses have received.

Maryland's large black population watches higher education almost as closely as the legislature does. Many black lawmakers say the state does not do enough to support its public black colleges or to attract black students to other institutions.

Another contentious issue in the state involves higher education in Baltimore. Residents there continue to push for more programs, but advocates of the University of Maryland's flagship campus at College Park fear any expansion by the system's five Baltimore-area campuses.

For example, city officials and a panel of trustees of the Community College of Baltimore persuaded legislators to have the state take over the city-run institution. The Higher Education Commission, the state coordinating board, supported the move because the commissioners believed that the college could offer inner-city residents better programs if it had more money and more interaction with the rest of public higher education.

But advocates of the University of Maryland in College Park resisted the move because they said it would increase the competition for state dollars.

Community colleges and two four-year institutions remain outside the University of Maryland system.

Private colleges have long been influential in Maryland politics. The state has many liberal-arts institutions, among them Goucher and St. John's.

Maryland is also home to the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally known research university. In the last two years, Johns Hopkins, like many similar institutions around the country, has been developing new strategies to deal with tight budgets.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,694,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	18.0%
35 and older	46.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	22.7%
White	75.1%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.4%

Per-capita personal income: $21,020

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	44,257
2000-01 (estimate)	51,039

New GED diploma recipients: 5,412

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judy Sachwald, State House, Annapolis 21401; (301) 974-3004

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 6 Democrats, 2 Republicans

Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Roy Dyson (D), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 125 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 180

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
Jeffrey Building
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery,
secretary of higher education

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Maryland Institute College of Art, Morgan State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Maryland at College Park

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,561
At private institutions	1,259

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	35.1%
At private institutions	28.9%

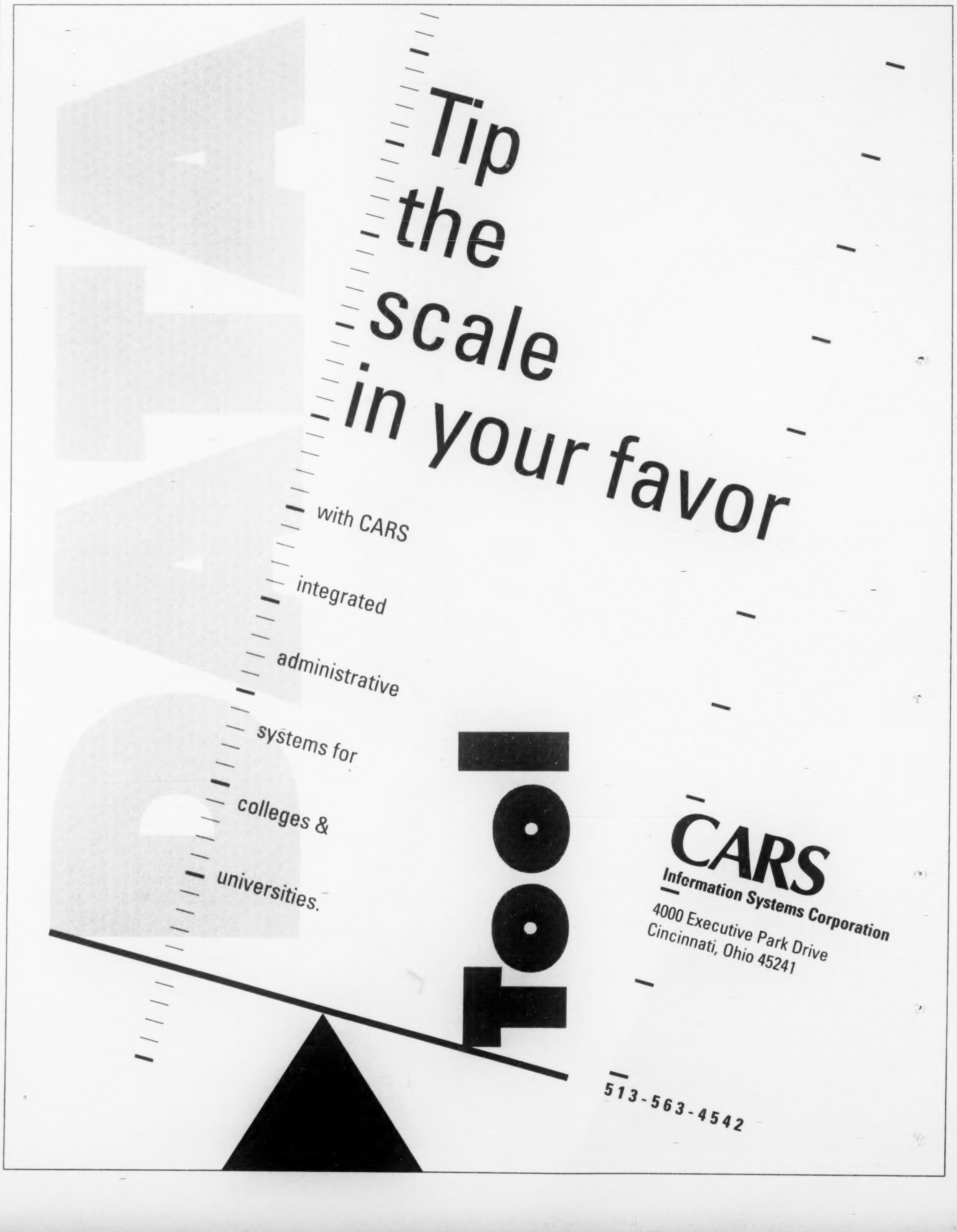
Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.1%
At private institutions	48.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,886
At public 2-year institutions	$34,109
At private 4-year institutions	$38,114
At private 2-year institutions	$22,421

Continued on Following Page


DATA
Tip the scale in your favor
with CARS integrated administrative systems for colleges & universities.
Tool
CARS
Information Systems Corporation
4000 Executive Park Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241
513-563-4542

Maryland
CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	109,281
At public 2-year institutions	103,041
At private 4-year institutions	35,882
At private 2-year institutions	875
Undergraduate	212,645
First-time freshmen	31,699
Graduate	32,494
Professional	3,940
American Indian	688
Asian	9,962
Black	39,530
Hispanic	4,327
White	188,900
Foreign	5,672
Total	249,079

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	46.1%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	22.8%
At private 4-year institutions	13.0%
At private 2-year institutions	12.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,061
Bachelor's	17,334
Master's	5,414
Doctorate	717
Professional	1,081

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland; 75% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 908 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 59% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,120
At public 2-year institutions	$1,172
At private 4-year institutions	$9,914
At private 2-year institutions	$8,393

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	$901,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $823,348,000

Two-year change: Up 34%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $15,468,000; 19,661 awards

Non–need-based: $5,899,000; 3,320 awards

Other: $55,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $143,377 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $783,844,000

Sources:

Federal government	78.6%
State and local governments	7.2%
Industry	3.7%
The institution itself	8.0%
Other	2.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,251,000
GI Bill	$9,193,000
Pell Grants	$51,527,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $522,341,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$184,220,000
National Science Foundation	$22,785,000
Department of Defense	$278,413,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,526,000
Department of Energy	$8,172,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$527,209,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$84,062,000
University of Maryland	$19,645,000
Loyola College	$6,433,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Maryland at College Park is home to the new National Public Broadcasting Archives, sponsored by the university and the Academy for Educational Development in Washington.

★ Goucher College has waived its $35 application fee for people who are recommended by its former students. The action is part of an effort by Goucher to boost its enrollment and involve the alumni and alumnae.

★ Students at Morgan State University met in 1990 with Gov. William Donald Schaefer to demand that the state provide more funds for their historically black university. The meeting came in the midst of a week-long sit-in at a campus administration building by students who were protesting, among other things, a tuition increase and poor dormitory conditions. State officials subsequently promised to correct the conditions that provoked the demonstrations.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782.

Massachusetts

EVEN IN UNEVENTFUL TIMES, higher education would be important in Massachusetts.

The Bay State is, after all, the birthplace of American higher education. It is also home to elite private colleges like Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams, and to many of the world's foremost research institutions, including Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many of the high-technology companies that have developed in the state also owe their start to the scientific resources of those institutions.

Recent developments, however, have made colleges and universities particularly big news.

Most devastating have been the state's declining economy and its deepening budget problems, which in the last two years have forced painful cuts in financing for the state's 27 public institutions. The reductions have led institutions to eliminate courses, limit enrollments, and drastically raise tuition, all of which have outraged students.

The economic problems have also had a big impact on university management. Because of the budget uncertainty, the Board of Regents of Higher Education, which governs the 27 institutions, suspended its search to replace its chancellor, Franklyn G. Jenifer, who left to become president of Howard University. And when the president of the University of Massachusetts resigned, its Board of Trustees decided to give the chancellor of the Amherst campus the additional title of president of the entire three-campus system.

Public-college leaders have long complained that the state's generous financial-aid programs for private-college students deprive their institutions of needed resources. The public-college officials say the recent cuts are a further reflection of the state's traditional indifference to public higher education.

The standing of the public institutions has also been damaged, however, by a series of financial scandals in the late 1980's that involved top college administrators on a few campuses.

The public institutions' frustration is especially bitter because the state's economic woes follow a period when the state was beginning to provide generous increases to public higher education.

Meanwhile, an outspoken private-college leader, Boston University President John R. Silber, hopes to become the Democratic nominee in the race to replace Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, who is not seeking another term.

If Mr. Silber wins, his institution would not be the only major private university in the state to see a change in leadership. At Harvard, President Derek C. Bok has announced that he will retire in 1991. That transition could delay the start of what is expected to be a $2-billion fund-raising campaign at the university.

M.I.T., which offered its presidency to several unwilling candidates, has picked Charles M. Vest, the provost of the University of Michigan, as its new president.

Massachusetts continues to win praise in education circles for its efforts to improve public-school teaching. The state has raised teacher-training requirements and authorized an experiment that allows Boston University to operate the public schools in the city of Chelsea.

The state is also home to many of the nation's leading women's colleges—including Wellesley College, whose seemingly innocent invitation to Barbara Bush to speak at its 1990 commencement sparked a national debate over the role of women in today's society.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,913,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.6%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	48.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.9%
Black	3.9%
White	93.7%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: $22,196

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	57,767
2000-01 (estimate)	59,491

New GED diploma recipients: 8,655

High-school dropout rate: 30.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael S. Dukakis (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy Richardson, State House, Room 173, Boston 02133; (617) 727-0770

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
10 Democrats, 1 Republican
Chester G. Atkins (D), Silvio O. Conte (R), Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Richard E. Neal (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), John Joseph Moakley (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 32 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 128 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	71
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	117

Vocational institutions: 177

Statewide coordinating board:
Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education
One Ashburton Place, Room 1401
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Randolph Bromery, acting chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College,
Bridgewater State College,
Nichols College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,805
At private institutions	9,195

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.7%
At private institutions	27.7%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	56.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$41,949
At public 2-year institutions	$30,327
At private 4-year institutions	$41,870
At private 2-year institutions	$24,007

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	112,800
At public 2-year institutions	75,971
At private 4-year institutions	223,640
At private 2-year institutions	14,209
Undergraduate	343,625
First-time freshmen	75,667
Graduate	70,062
Professional	12,933
American Indian	1,157
Asian	13,731
Black	17,777
Hispanic	11,628
White	362,797
Foreign	19,530
Total	426,620

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.3%
Full-time	62.9%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.3%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	11.6%
At private 2-year institutions	14.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,047
Bachelor's	41,801
Master's	15,692
Doctorate	1,937
Professional	3,721

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts; 79% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 900 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 72% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,052
At public 2-year institutions	$1,332
At private 4-year institutions	$11,450
At private 2-year institutions	$7,186

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$980,585,000
Private institutions	$3,544,867,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $815,998,000

Two-year change: Down 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $65,494,000; 47,055 awards
Non–need-based: $1,569,000; 1,549 awards
Other: $21,251,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joseph D. Duffey, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $109,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $790,832,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.4%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	5.2%
Other	9.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,280,000
GI Bill	$8,139,000
Pell Grants	$70,414,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $545,068,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$256,108,000
National Science Foundation	$98,547,000
Department of Defense	$86,439,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,604,000
Department of Energy	$53,232,000

Largest endowment:

Harvard University	$4,478,976,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$185,353,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$95,719,000
Brandeis University	$42,939,000

MISCELLANY

★ In a major policy shift, Harvard University agreed in 1989 to disregard the sexual orientation and marital status of faculty members and graduate students seeking to lease university housing.

★ Under a policy adopted in 1990 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, most parties, dances, and concerts must end no later than 12:30 a.m. M.I.T. officials established the policy to help reduce the number of people who try to attend campus events even though they are not affiliated with the institute.

★ Clark University is offering a money-back guarantee to students who eat in its dining halls. But those who are dissatisfied with the food are asked to raise the issue with the dining-hall manager and try to find reasonable alternatives before getting their money back.

★ A group of students at Harvard University has created the Society of Nerds and Geeks to promote the importance of learning for learning's sake.

★ Smith College is keeping its retired professors involved through a group called O.B.N.D. Members of the club, whose initials stand for "Old But Not Dead," meet each month, usually arranging for a current Smith professor to give a lecture. Twice a year, dinners or musical events are held.

★ Lasell Junior College, founded in 1851, is the oldest private junior college in the United States.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the country's oldest institution of higher education.

Michigan

MICHIGAN has been in the vanguard of efforts to curb college costs and improve the campus climate for minority students—two of higher education's most pressing goals.

But it is still unclear whether the state's many efforts will prove effective.

The best known of those is the state's prepaid-tuition program, created in 1986 by Gov. James J. Blanchard, a Democrat. The plan has been popular with citizens, but critics say the state has ignored the potential income-tax liability for participants. One of those critics is Senate Majority Leader John M. Engler, a Republican who hopes to unseat Governor Blanchard in November. Another study has questioned the financial soundness of the program in light of continually rising tuition rates.

Governor Blanchard has been especially critical of recent college tuition increases, and many institutions, particularly the University of Michigan, are taking the criticism to heart. The university, among the most prestigious public institutions in the country, recently announced an efficiency and cost-cutting program that could become a model for other public universities in the state and nation.

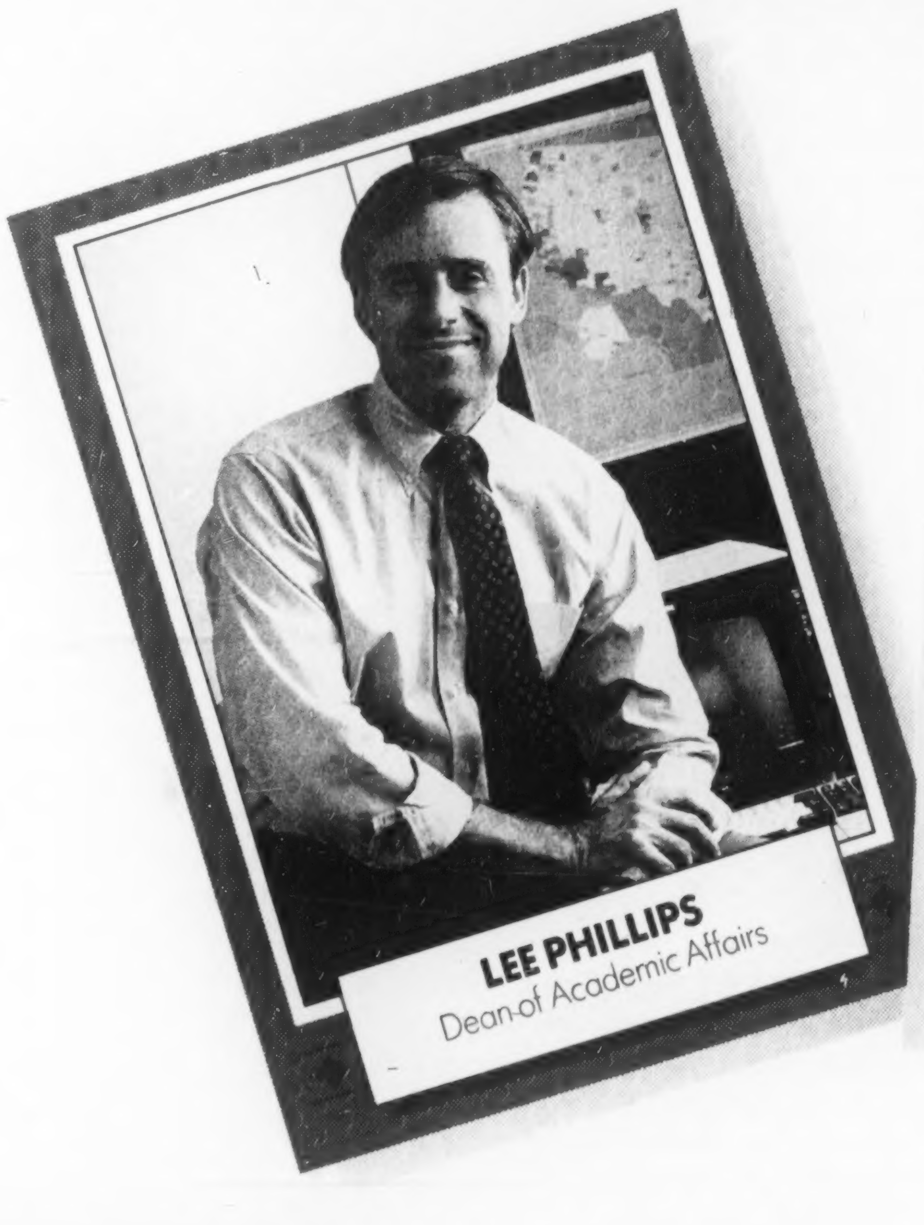
That chain of events also typifies how higher-education policy often develops in the state's unusually pluralistic governance system. There is no statewide governing or coordinating board. Public colleges and universities are run by their own independent boards, three of which—those at the University of Michigan and at Michigan State and Wayne State Universities—are selected in statewide partisan elections. The boards enjoy considerable autonomy, although their decisions are frequently influenced by the Governor and the money committees in the Legislature. Community colleges are run by local boards.

Competition among public institutions for funds is often intense, and lobbyists from the state's well-organized private-college sector also play an active role.

The private institutions and their students are eligible for state aid, and typically are treated generously by lawmakers who value the

Continued on Following Page

We'll take your stats and make you head of the class.



LEE PHILLIPS
Dean of Academic Affairs

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS:

1980 Dissertation on baby boomers' consumer trends won accolades from colleagues. Analyzed data with SPSS. Earned Ph.D. in Public Policy in three years.
1985 Taught statistics using SPSS on both PCs and mainframes. Voted professor of the year.
1987 Awarded $2.5 million grant to forecast economic impact of AIDS using SPSS and SPSS Trends.™ Became youngest department chair in university's history.
1989 Conducted resource needs study using SPSS which increased efficiency and saved the university $580,000 per year. Named Dean of Academic Affairs.

Another Story in the SPSS SUCCESS SERIES

Statistical data analysis software from SPSS® makes you #1 in your class.

The business of education is highly competitive—expectations are high and budgets are small. Whether you are used to the chalkboard or the board of regents, to win you must have the competitive edge.

SPSS puts you ahead in the numbers game on MS-DOS,® Macintosh,® OS/2,™ or most mainframe, minicomputer or workstation operating systems. With our software you can turn raw data into useful facts and take the uncertainty out of decision making.

SPSS products give you beginning-to-end control: data entry, basic and advanced statistical procedures, forecasting and time series analysis, presentation graphics and more. Plus, we provide seamless interfaces to popular data base, spreadsheet and application software. You get the information you need with our renowned speed, accuracy, flexibility and ease-of-use. For instruction, academic and institutional research, government reporting and more.

We also publish superior textbooks for teaching, reference and operations. In addition, our student product, SPSS/PC+ Studentware,™ gives you a complete introductory package which lets you teach the statistics, not the software.

You can always count on technical support, documentation and training from the entire SPSS team. The team that's come through for over 1 million users since 1968.

Find out how SPSS can make you first in your class, by calling

1-312-329-3327.

Ask us about academic pricing and site licenses too.

SPSS inc.
Best in the final analysis
444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

SPSS is a registered trademark and SPSS Trends and SPSS/PC+ Studentware are trademarks of SPSS Inc. MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp. Macintosh is a registered trademark of Apple Computer Inc. OS/2 is a trademark of International Business Machines Corp.

Michigan
CONTINUED

service that several of them provide to the inner-city residents of Detroit. Most of the private colleges in the state are small liberal-arts institutions.

Public colleges continue to wrestle with race-related issues in hiring and the curriculum. Recent efforts by institutions to enact anti-racism policies have raised questions of free speech. The University of Michigan is now changing its policy because its first proposal was declared unconstitutional by a federal judge.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,273,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.7%
Black	12.9%
White	85.2%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: $17,745

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	105,516
2000-01 (estimate)	103,729

New GED diploma recipients: 11,549

High-school dropout rate: 26.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Blanchard (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joan Burton Hunault, 116 West Allegan Street, Lansing 48913; (517) 373-8544

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1991; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Wm. S. Broomfield (R), David E. Bonior (D), Bob Carr (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Geo. W. Crockett, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bill Schuette (R), Bob Traxler (D), Frederick S. Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 49 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	48
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	97

Vocational institutions: 314

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 373-3357
Gary D. Hawks, deputy superintendent of public instruction

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,597
At private institutions	1,984

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.6%
At private institutions	30.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.4%
At private institutions	58.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$39,294
At public 2-year institutions	$36,211
At private 4-year institutions	$28,990
At private 2-year institutions	$23,914

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	249,457
At public 2-year institutions	214,818
At private 4-year institutions	73,399
At private 2-year institutions	4,906
Undergraduate	477,704
First-time freshmen	95,821
Graduate	55,088
Professional	9,788
American Indian	3,122
Asian	8,607
Black	51,494
Hispanic	7,718
White	458,194
Foreign	13,445
Total	542,580

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	51.0%
Minority	13.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	11.4%
At public 2-year institutions	14.3%
At private 4-year institutions	16.4%
At private 2-year institutions	28.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	19,298
Bachelor's	38,939
Master's	11,904
Doctorate	1,238
Professional	2,341

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan; 91% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,484
At public 2-year institutions	$1,047
At private 4-year institutions	$6,520
At private 2-year institutions	$6,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	$447,436,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,408,009,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $76,093,000; 55,411 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,218,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan State University: $142,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $438,230,000
Sources:

Federal government	55.4%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	23.8%
Other	7.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$30,917,000
GI Bill	$15,608,000
Pell Grants	$187,031,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $233,121,000
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$135,827,000
National Science Foundation	$41,357,000
Department of Defense	$15,272,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,723,000
Department of Energy	$11,186,000

Largest endowment:

University of Michigan	$422,809,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	$70,712,000
Michigan State University	$50,627,000
Wayne State University	$14,370,000

MISCELLANY

★ A vote for a union in 1990 by faculty members at Mercy College of Detroit ended a three-year drought in the organization of full-time, tenure-system professors at four-year institutions.

★ A solar-powered car called Sunrunner, built in 1990 by engineering students at the University of Michigan, beat cars entered by students at 31 other universities in the 11-day Sunrayce USA, sponsored by General Motors Corporation.

★ An Ann Arbor physician is trying to help students pay for college by inviting them to play a game he has invented called "Scholarship." The game, which is similar to Trivial Pursuit, was invented by John Zettelmaier, a general practitioner who hopes to sell it in stores to generate revenue for a scholarship fund.

★ An "ugly art" auction at Concordia College helped raise $2,100 for its athletics program in 1989. The college's staff and faculty donated their tackiest pieces rummaged out of basements and attics—including portrayals of Elvis and coconut sculptures.

★ The University of Michigan boasts what may be the largest university computer room in the country. It's a 14,000-square-foot space that holds 260 Apple Macintosh computers and 70 I.B.M. PC's.

★ Local citizens joined Lake Superior State University's faculty members and students on the first day of spring 1990 to burn a papier-mâché snowman for the 20th year running.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

ALTHOUGH Minnesota's economy is strong, lawmakers are well aware that budget projections in many other states have been revised downward. As a result, they have been trying to hold the line on spending.

Accordingly, the Legislature passed a state bond measure for campus expansion that requires colleges to cover about a third of the interest costs. But there's a catch—institutions cannot raise tuition to cover their debt-service costs.

What are the colleges supposed to do? The lawmakers expect them to cut spending, reallocate existing revenues—or forgo their building plans.

Meanwhile, concern about the management of the University of Minnesota, prompted by a series of financial scandals in 1988, has eased. Nils Hasselmo's first big task as president of the university was convincing Gov. Rudy Perpich and state legislators that the institution was straightening out its problems. So far, he has succeeded.

University officials are waiting to see whether the lawmakers' approval translates into another double-digit budget increase when a new biennial budget is adopted in 1991. They are also waiting to see if Governor Perpich—a Democrat who has been both one of the university's staunchest supporters and one of its harshest critics—is elected to a third term. Mr. Perpich is facing Commerce Commissioner Michael Hatch in the Democratic primary. There is a three-way race for the Republican nomination.

Lawmakers, meanwhile, have shifted their attention from the management issue to improving the quality of higher education in the state's major metropolitan area. A study commissioned by the state coordinating board found that the Minneapolis–St. Paul area lacked the research facilities and high-technology training programs it needed as an up-and-coming urban center.

The report recommended changing the missions of the University of Minnesota–Twin Cities and Metropolitan State University. The University of Minnesota would focus on science and technology and develop stronger ties to industry, while Metropolitan State would expand its undergraduate program. The Legislature has asked the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board to review the study and develop a plan to put its recommendations into effect.

The coordinating board conducts statewide planning for all the systems. While the board is not powerful, it has been influential because of the high quality of its studies on policy issues. The University of Minnesota, Minnesota State University, and community-college systems have separate governing boards.

Private higher education is also healthy in Minnesota. The state has some nationally known liberal-arts institutions, such as Carleton and Macalester Colleges, as well as many institutions affiliated with Lutheran groups. The private colleges have an effective lobby.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,353,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.8%
Black	1.3%
White	96.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,746

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	49,774
2000-01 (estimate)	58,248

New GED diploma recipients: 5,098

High-school dropout rate: 9.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rudy Perpich (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Dave Powers, 400 Capitol Square Building, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul 55101; (612) 296-3974

U.S. Senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R), term ends 1991; Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bill Frenzel (R), James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Arlan Stangeland (R), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 44 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 81 Democrats, 53 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	81

Vocational institutions: 122

Statewide coordinating board:
Minnesota Higher Education
Coordinating Board
400 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,786
At private institutions	2,058

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.8%
At private institutions	32.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.4%
At private institutions	61.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,911
At public 2-year institutions	$34,129
At private 4-year institutions	$31,469
At private 2-year institutions	$25,370

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,905
At public 2-year institutions	57,281
At private 4-year institutions	48,621
At private 2-year institutions	4,899
Undergraduate	214,285
First-time freshmen	48,262
Graduate	24,868
Professional	5,553
American Indian	1,731
Asian	3,929
Black	3,274
Hispanic	1,507
White	229,422
Foreign	4,843
Total	244,706

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	60.5%
Minority	4.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions	4.1%
At private 4-year institutions	4.4%
At private 2-year institutions	8.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,591
Bachelor's	21,167
Master's	3,839
Doctorate	549
Professional	1,560

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota; 82% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 46% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,063
At public 2-year institutions	$1,499
At private 4-year institutions	$8,776
At private 2-year institutions	$5,181

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,691,000
Private institutions	$521,441,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $946,779,000
Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $68,000,000;
62,470 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,589,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Nils Hasselmo, University
of Minnesota–Twin Cities: $152,300
(1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $252,027,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.5%
State and local governments	15.6%
Industry	4.2%
The institution itself	21.1%
Other	11.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,248,000
GI Bill	$11,245,000
Pell Grants	$108,850,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $123,621,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$84,295,000
National Science Foundation	$16,831,000
Department of Defense	$5,416,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,378,000
Department of Energy	$4,990,000

Largest endowment:

University of Minnesota	$247,438,000

Top fund raisers:

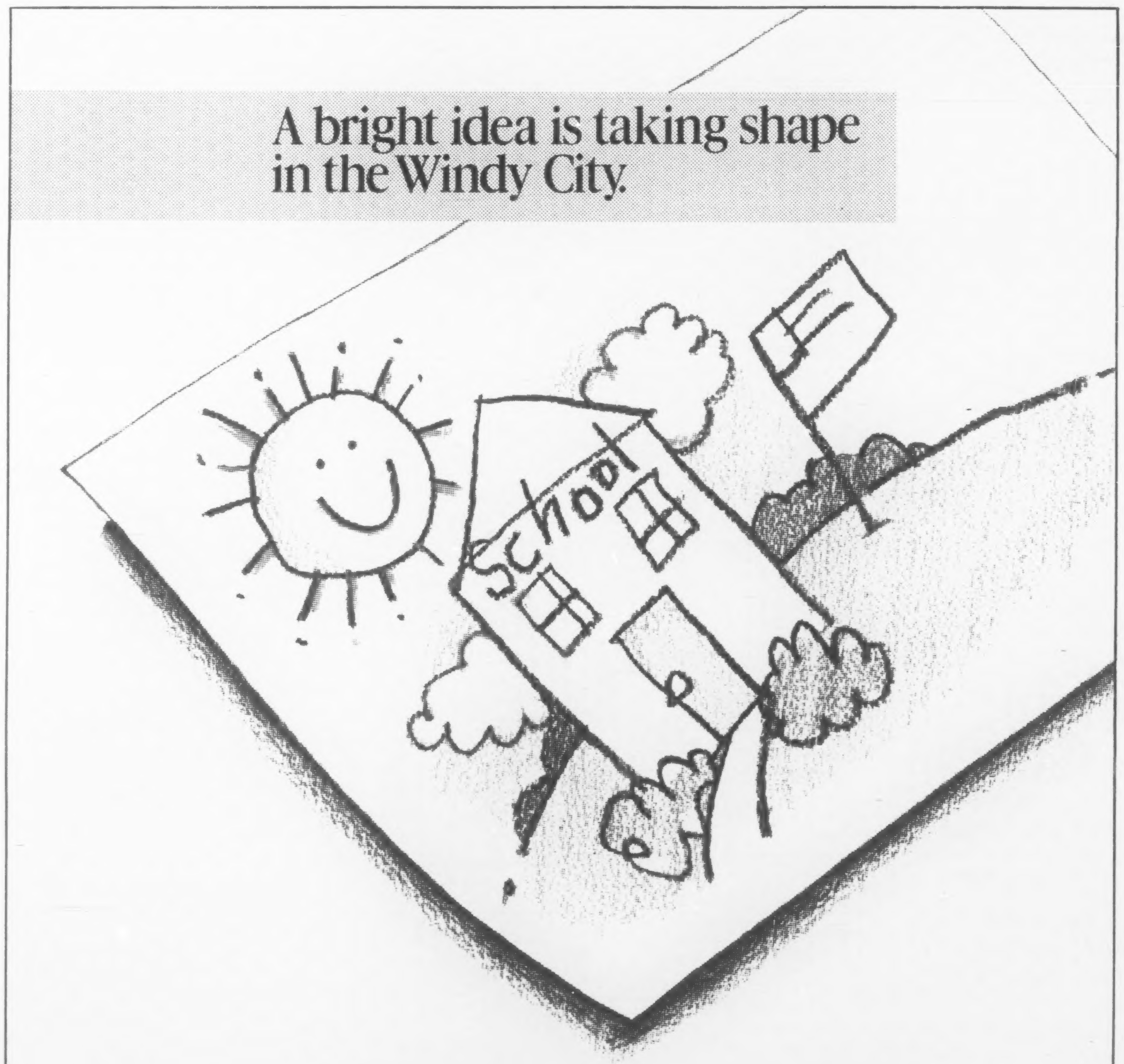
University of Minnesota	$100,170,000
Mayo Medical School	$31,925,000
St. Olaf College	$7,332,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1989 Minnesota became the first state to enact specific legislation aimed at those who create and distribute computer "viruses" or other destructive computer programs. Violators of the law could face up to $50,000 in fines and 10 years in jail.

★ At Christmas 1989, a sprig of mistletoe that hung in an academic office at Moorhead State University became the subject of news reports across the country and even overseas. After a few professors complained that the sprig could encourage sexual harassment, it was

Continued on Following Page


A bright idea is taking shape in the Windy City.
School

Announcing an innovative teacher preparation program in Chicago–The Center for Urban Education at DePaul University, funded by AT&T.

As part of Chicago's school reform effort, the Center will prepare prospective teachers in a unique program, assigning them to local schools and matching them with experienced teachers. Once certified, these specially prepared teachers will help meet the critical needs of Chicago's public schools.

This partnership between DePaul and AT&T is part of AT&T's continued commitment to education. Because when it comes to improving the quality of education for our children, we're helping new ideas shine through.

AT&T
The right choice.

©AT&T 1990

Minnesota
CONTINUED

removed at the suggestion of the university president.

★ Minnesotans battle over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota–Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University slipped in with its charter in 1854, and commenced classes that same year.

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI'S DRIVE to improve education has encountered a major hurdle that could have a serious impact on the state's recent successes with its public colleges and universities: The 1990 Legislature approved a series of reforms to improve public schools, but provided no money to pay for them.

That has created a "chicken-egg" situation, in the words of one state higher-education leader. By 1995, state leaders want to raise admissions standards at public institutions by requiring freshmen to have taken a foreign language and basic laboratory sciences. But because many school districts still do not have the resources to offer those college-preparatory courses, some legislators and civil-rights activists worry that disadvantaged students will be excluded from college.

Mississippi's legacy of segregation makes the issue especially sensitive. Many of the poorest school districts are also predominantly black, and civil-rights activists say that raising admissions standards could effectively deny black citizens access to higher education.

Nonetheless, Gov. Ray Mabus, a Democrat, and his Commissioner of Higher Education, W. Ray Cleere, are committed to the plan. They intend to ask the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning—the coordinating and governing board for all eight public four-year colleges—and the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges to approve the higher standards, and then work to win financial backing for the school reforms.

Finding that money could prove difficult. Despite declines in its oil- and agriculture-based economy, the state has provided substantial salary increases to teachers and college faculty members in recent years, and has financed much-needed renovations on many campus buildings. But the economy is not growing enough to support further increases without a tax hike.

The state has yet to satisfy civil-rights leaders who say its public-college system still discriminates against black students. They say the predominantly white institutions do not do enough to recruit minority students or create a comfortable climate for them once they reach the campuses. The state is home to three predominantly black public institutions—Alcorn State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—as well as several private black colleges and two-year institutions.

Mississippi has other private colleges, most of which are small and affiliated with religious groups.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,621,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.3%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	16.6%
35 and older	42.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.3%
Black	35.2%
White	64.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	25.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.3%

Per-capita personal income: $11,835

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	26,544
2000-01 (estimate)	26,490

New GED diploma recipients: 5,466

High-school dropout rate: 33.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Olon Ray, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3150

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1991; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Mike Espy (D), G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Gene Taylor (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 42 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 109 Democrats, 13 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating boards:

Board of Trustees of State Institutions
of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

State Board for Community
and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6518
George V. Moody, executive director

Private-college association:
Mississippi Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson,
executive director

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,287
At private institutions	321

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	41.9%
At private institutions	37.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	53.4%
At private institutions	38.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,828
At public 2-year institutions	$23,566
At private 4-year institutions	$22,841
At private 2-year institutions	$16,670

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	53,344
At public 2-year institutions	46,653
At private 4-year institutions	10,258
At private 2-year institutions	2,617
Undergraduate	101,515
First-time freshmen	30,291
Graduate	9,628
Professional	1,729
American Indian	337
Asian	604
Black	30,367
Hispanic	316
White	79,451
Foreign	1,797
Total	112,872

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	77.0%
Minority	28.5%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	31.1%
At public 2-year institutions	25.1%
At private 4-year institutions	27.0%
At private 2-year institutions	42.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,504
Bachelor's	8,486
Master's	2,082
Doctorate	241
Professional	473

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi; 92% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 15.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 64% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,858
At public 2-year institutions	$680
At private 4-year institutions	$4,828
At private 2-year institutions	$3,602

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$706,380,000
Private institutions	$64,054,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $432,971,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,243,000; 2,200 awards
Non–need-based: $748,000; 142 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State University: $95,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $63,647,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.8%
State and local governments	29.8%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	13.6%
Other	9.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$10,961,000
GI Bill	$6,234,000
Pell Grants	$68,225,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $37,891,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$6,977,000
National Science Foundation	$1,203,000
Department of Defense	$12,109,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,545,000
Department of Energy	$4,239,000

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	$37,707,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi	$12,410,000
Mississippi State University	$11,336,000
Mississippi College	$3,757,000

MISCELLANY

★ Children's books by more than 1,000 authors and illustrators are part of a research collection at the University of Southern Mississippi's McCain Library.

★ The lead plaintiff in the *Adams* case, the landmark desegregation lawsuit that ultimately involved 18 Southern and border states, was Kenneth Adams, a resident of Brandon. He was 16 years old when the suit was filed in 1970. A federal appeals court dismissed the case in June 1990.

★ The University of Mississippi is home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

IN 1990 two of Missouri's most influential citizen's groups examined the state's public colleges and universities and declared them "chronically underfunded."

The diagnosis, from organizations of business and community leaders from Kansas City and St. Louis, came as no surprise to higher-education leaders and some legislators. They had been arguing for more money for several years, but without success.

However, the new appeal—for an immediate infusion of $300-million for operating expenses and an additional $311-million for computers and building renovations—went unheeded by the General Assembly and Republican Gov. John Ashcroft.

For some politicians, Missouri voters' strong support for low taxes was reason enough to reject the pleas.

Others say Missouri must re-evaluate whether it needs so many colleges in sparsely populated areas before the state commits new funds to higher education.

That reassessment, they say, should cover not only the nine independently governed regional institutions but also the way the University of Missouri allocates its resources, which must be shared among the flagship campus in rural Columbia and the newer branches that serve such major metropolitan regions as Kansas City and St. Louis.

Community leaders in those cities say their branches do not receive an adequate portion of the university's resources.

A Board of Curators governs the University of Missouri System, and each of the 10 community colleges is governed by its own board.

The analysis by the business groups also highlighted other issues facing the public colleges.

It said colleges should recruit more minority faculty members and students, increase their inventory of basic and advanced scientific and engineering equipment, and extend community-college districts to areas currently not served by them.

Although private colleges in Missouri do not now have as much clout as public institutions, their influence is gradually increasing as the number of students who attend the state's many church-related institutions continues to grow. Two other private institutions, Washington University and Saint Louis University, are particularly respected. Washington's research programs have given it a national reputation, and the institution is known for its ability to attract big donations.

Missouri has a Coordinating Board for Higher Education, which is gaining respect in policy-making matters.

The biggest splash in Missouri higher education in the last year may have come from the state Attorney General's office. In an effort to crack down on unscrupulous trade schools, the attorneys created a fake trade school to show how easy it is to win accreditation from some organizations.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,159,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	47.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.5%
White	88.4%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.2%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,431

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	52,675
2000-01 (estimate)	57,473

New GED diploma recipients: 7,698

High-school dropout rate: 26.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Karen Gallagher, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3222

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Jack Buechner (R), William (Bill) Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 59 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	52
Private 2-year institutions	10
Total	89

Vocational institutions: 203

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 244
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,703
At private institutions	2,225

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.2%
At private institutions	32.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.9%
At private institutions	58.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,260
At public 2-year institutions	$30,400
At private 4-year institutions	$30,730
At private 2-year institutions	$22,312

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	116,420
At public 2-year institutions	62,379
At private 4-year institutions	80,085
At private 2-year institutions	2,783
Undergraduate	220,565
First-time freshmen	39,586
Graduate	32,792
Professional	8,310
American Indian	840
Asian	3,922
Black	20,110
Hispanic	2,610
White	228,721
Foreign	5,464
Total	261,667

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	10.7%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	10.9%
At private 2-year institutions	20.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,711
Bachelor's	23,029
Master's	7,920
Doctorate	537
Professional	2,264

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri; 85% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,532
At public 2-year institutions	$815
At private 4-year institutions	$7,17
At private 2-year institutions	$5,55

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$929,869,00
Private institutions	$911,951,00

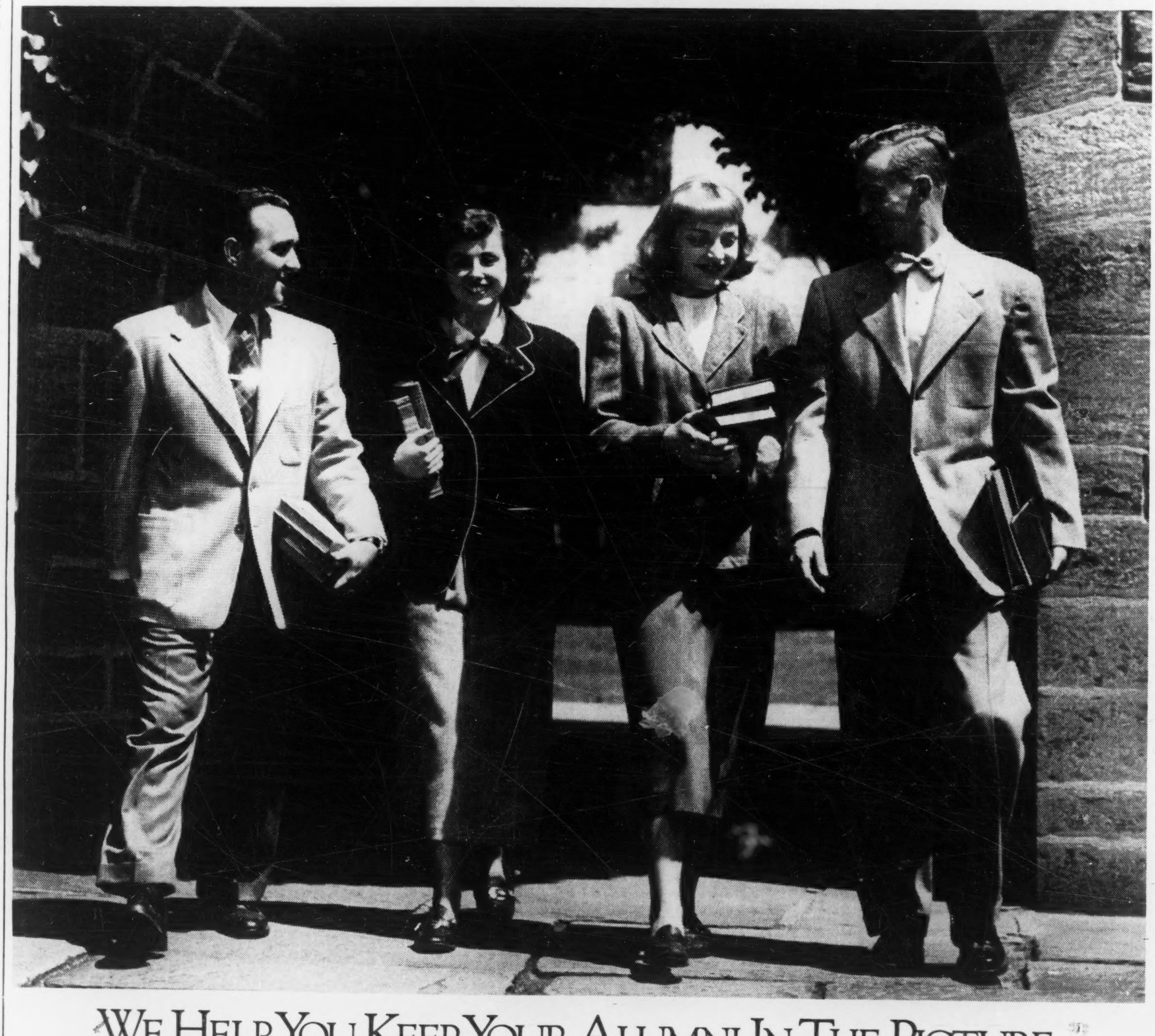
State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $603,535,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,814,000; 8,6[illegible]0 awards
Non–need-based: $6,543,000;
3,309 awards
Other: $260,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Haskell M. Monroe, University of Missouri at Columbia: $110,500 from state plus $10,000 from private sources (1990-91)

Continued on Following Page



WE HELP YOU KEEP YOUR ALUMNI IN THE PICTURE.

No one has quite the touch we do when it comes to providing trust services for educational institutions, charitable organizations and foundations. We've been at it for more years than most and have developed a facility for customizing services that others find hard to match. As a result, we now act as manager or custodian for over $3 billion in endowment assets.

We place special emphasis on planned giving support, providing both the skill and experience you need to succeed in the key area of development. We offer a range of services which help you give your donors a level of personal attention that can greatly enhance your relationship. It's a focus not many banks have.

Get the complete picture of our services. For details, including our brochure, contact Preston H. Loftin, Trust Company Bank, P.O. Box 4655, Center 221, Atlanta, GA 30302. (404) 230-5479.

SUNTRUST
EDUCATIONAL & FOUNDATION TRUST SERVICES

SunTrust and Trust Company Bank are service marks of SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Missouri
CONTINUED

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $232,299,000

Sources:

Federal government	53.7%
State and local governments	5.6%
Industry	10.1%
The institution itself	24.9%
Other	5.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$17,062,000
GI Bill	$13,013,000
Pell Grants	$106,891,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $137,276,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$108,317,000
National Science Foundation	$9,822,000
Department of Defense	$2,278,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,902,000
Department of Energy	$2,332,000

Largest endowment:

Washington University	$1,294,209,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$49,339,000
University of Missouri	$38,412,000
Saint Louis University	$16,071,000

MISCELLANY

★ Hammonds House, a state-of-the-art residence hall at Southwest Missouri State University, offers sun-tanning beds and delivers food to students' rooms.

★ Harris-Stowe State College was founded in 1857 as the first teacher-education college west of the Mississippi River.

★ Lincoln University, a land-grant institution, has a predominantly black enrollment of resident students and a predominantly white enrollment of commuter students, most of them Jefferson City residents taking evening courses.

★ The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the governing body for about 500 small-college sports programs, has its headquarters in Missouri.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

MONTANA is one of the biggest yet most sparsely populated states in the nation, and many people there believe it has too many colleges.

That view has attracted attention in the past decade because lagging revenues from the state's stagnant agricultural and mining economy have forced Montana to slash higher-education budgets repeatedly. But thus far, advocates of the current higher-education structure have been able to convince lawmakers that closing institutions would hurt students' chances to go to college.

A citizens' committee appointed by the Governor is studying the state's long-term higher-education needs, and college officials hope a result will be a push for tax reform. For their part, the colleges say the problem is not with the quality of their programs but rather with the level of financial support they receive from the state.

The committee and higher-education officials, however, may have a difficult time convincing lawmakers and voters that additional revenue is needed. Montana is one of five states with no sales tax, and politicians aggressively avoid any appearance of supporting one.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the governing board for all public institutions in the state.

Montana has several small, private colleges. In addition, the state is home to tribally controlled colleges that serve Montana's American Indian population. Among them are Fort Belknap, Little Big Horn, and Stone Child Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 806,000 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.0%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.2%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $13,852

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	9,179
2000-01 (estimate)	9,600

New GED diploma recipients: 1,471

High-school dropout rate: 12.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marilyn Miller, State Capitol, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1991; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 45

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
John M. Hutchinson, acting
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,158
At private institutions	145

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.6%
At private institutions	33.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.0%
At private institutions	56.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,648
At public 2-year institutions	$26,793
At private 4-year institutions	$23,782
At private 2-year institutions	$22,076

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,403
At public 2-year institutions	3,884
At private 4-year institutions	3,305
At private 2-year institutions	1,180
Undergraduate	32,250
First-time freshmen	5,992
Graduate	3,312
Professional	210
American Indian	2,068
Asian	135
Black	141
Hispanic	269
White	32,472
Foreign	687
Total	35,772

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.4%
Full-time	72.2%
Minority	7.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.3%
At public 2-year institutions	9.8%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	77.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	714
Bachelor's	4,170
Master's	724
Doctorate	65
Professional	78

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana; 72% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Montana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,535
At public 2-year institutions	$877
At private 4-year institutions	$5,034
At private 2-year institutions	$1,144

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$182,102,000
Private institutions	$22,349,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $109,416,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $417,000; 1,300 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William J. Tietz, Montana State University: $79,100 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $32,069,000

Sources:

Federal government	33.4%
State and local governments	23.8%
Industry	12.9%
The institution itself	30.0%
Other	0.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,095,000
GI Bill	$2,722,000
Pell Grants	$21,612,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $8,554,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,844,000
National Science Foundation	$1,962,000
Department of Defense	$249,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,645,000
Department of Energy	$238,000

Largest endowment:

University of Montana Foundation	$16,600,000

Top fund raisers:

Carroll College	$1,297,000
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	$872,000
Eastern Montana College	$692,000

MISCELLANY

★ Little Big Horn College, a two-year college run by the Crow Indians, enrolled one of its largest classes ever during the fall 1989 semester—the equivalent of 200 full-time students, compared with 32 in 1982. In addition to para-professional and academic-transfer programs, the college offers courses in Crow history and language.

★ U.S. Rep. Pat Williams of Montana, a former public-school teacher, is chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. As a result, many hearings on federal policy related to higher education are held in Montana.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

HISTORICALLY, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln has dominated higher education in this Great Plains state. But in 1990 the chairmen of the legislature's appropriations and education committees set in motion a plan to end the university's monopoly.

The legislature, called the Unicameral, is trying to give more power to the relatively weak Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education. Specifically, the Unicameral wants to develop a comprehensive higher-education system that will offer quality programs throughout the state. Lawmakers hope an invigorated coordinating commission will see the economic and educational value of improving some of the state's regional institutions. The institutions are important because Nebraska is so large that many people cannot travel to Lincoln.

The legislature's plan requires an amendment to the state constitution. The amendment is on the November ballot, along with a tax-reform measure that would raise sales and income levies.

Voters will also elect a Governor. Kay A. Orr, the only Republican woman now serving as a governor, is seeking re-election. Her opponent is Ben Nelson, an Omaha lawyer who survived a hard-fought Democratic primary. Any discussion of higher education has been dwarfed by the heated debate on tax reform.

At least one controversial higher-education issue has been resolved: The much-debated fate of Kearney State College was settled in May when the Nebraska Supreme Court approved a law that moves Kearney from the state-college system to the university system. Some supporters of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln fought the plan, saying it would hurt Lincoln.

Tensions persist, however, between private colleges and state institutions over the spending of public money on financial aid for students at private colleges. And public institutions have tried to remove a seat for a private-college representative from the state coordinating commission.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,611,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.1%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.8%
At least 4 years of college	15.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,360

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	18,016
2000-01 (estimate)	19,257

New GED diploma recipients: 2,350

High-school dropout rate: 14.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kay A. Orr (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Cynthia H. Milligan, P.O. Box 95006, 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2171

U. S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1991; Bob Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U. S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland (D), Virginia Smith (R)

Unicameral: Nonpartisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	36

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating board:
Nebraska Coordinating Commission
for Postsecondary Education
State Capitol, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Bruce G. Stahl, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 434-2818
Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,995
At private institutions	605

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.9%
At private institutions	29.3%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.9%
At private institutions	60.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,641
At public 2-year institutions	$24,106
At private 4-year institutions	$27,820
At private 2-year institutions	$20,975

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	57,107
At public 2-year institutions	30,676
At private 4-year institutions	16,370
At private 2-year institutions	464
Undergraduate	91,629
First-time freshmen	17,319
Graduate	10,357
Professional	2,631
American Indian	625
Asian	948
Black	2,520
Hispanic	1,220
White	97,630
Foreign	1,674
Total	104,617

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	55.6%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.1%
At public 2-year institutions	6.1%
At private 4-year institutions	7.1%
At private 2-year institutions	4.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,546
Bachelor's	8,288
Master's	1,722
Doctorate	248
Professional	706

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska; 85% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 69% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,519
At public 2-year institutions	$919
At private 4-year institutions	$6,442
At private 2-year institutions	$3,410

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$537,858,000
Private institutions	$161,066,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $290,491,000

Two-year change: Up 27%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,037,000; 2,500 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Martin A. Massengale, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $124,800 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $83,357,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.1%
State and local governments	21.1%
Industry	10.3%
The institution itself	22.5%
Other	4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,391,000
GI Bill	$6,430,000
Pell Grants	$39,626,000

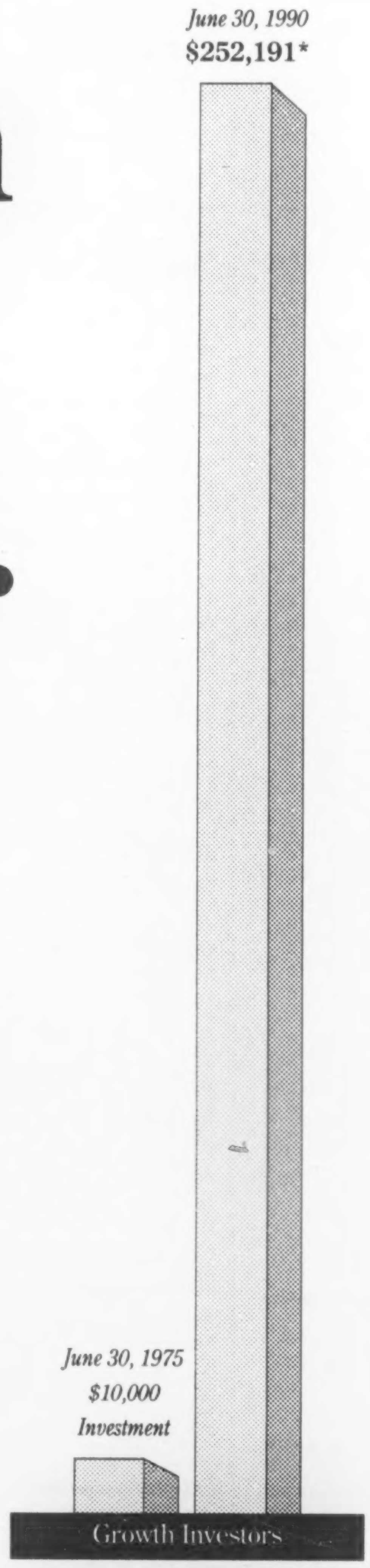
Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,763,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$11,990,000
National Science Foundation	$3,966,000
Department of Defense	$655,000

Continued on Following Page

We've been doing our homework.



*Total value on June 30, 1990.

When it comes to your retirement funds, you want to invest with a company that works as hard as you do. Twentieth Century Investors is a company with a solid track record of performance, based on an investment strategy that works in the long run.

For more information about establishing a 403(b) with Twentieth Century—or transferring an existing one—call us at **1-800-345-2021.**

We'll send you a 403(b) information kit and prospectus including charges and expenses. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Average Annual Total Return
(For periods ending June 30, 1990)

1 Year	25.79%
5 Years	19.98%
10 Years	18.72%
15 Years	24.00%

Data quoted represents past performance. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, and redemption value may be more or less than original cost. Performance results assume reinvestment of all distributions.

TWENTIETH CENTURY® INVESTORS INC.

P.O. Box 419200 • Kansas City, MO 64141-6200 • 1-800-345-2021

No-Load Mutual Funds

© 1990 Twentieth Century Investors, Inc.

Nebraska
CONTINUED

Department of Agriculture	$4,971,000
Department of Energy	$578,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nebraska	$155,284,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	$34,553,000
Creighton University	$26,519,000
Nebraska Wesleyan University	$2,785,000

MISCELLANY

★ Tractors from China, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, and the United States are sent to the University of Nebraska's Lincoln campus to be tested at the Tractor Testing Lab.

★ The Natural Science Museum at the University of Nebraska features one of the most extensive collections of prehistoric fossils in the world.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western Hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

IT IS PROBABLY no coincidence that Nevada, a state with some of the lowest taxes in the country, also saw one of the nation's biggest population surges in the past decade.

The two factors are combining to create serious enrollment pressures at the state's two public universities and four community colleges. As a result, higher-education and civic leaders are starting to suggest that it's time for the state to look beyond its traditional sources of income—tourism and gambling—in order to increase financing for higher education and other public services.

The University of Nevada, an aggressive system with four-year campuses in Reno and Las Vegas, has made a concerted push in recent years to enhance its scientific and research facilities.

At times the system's ambitions have put it at odds with state officials in Carson City—most notably in late 1989, when the system agreed to conduct research for the Department of Energy on developing a nuclear-waste dump in the state, a project that state lawmakers vehemently oppose.

But the university's efforts to upgrade its stature have generally enjoyed backing from the Legislature and Gov. Bob Miller, a Democrat.

The system has also recognized the need to find money from other sources. In May the University of Nevada at Reno began a six-year, $105-million fund-raising drive. The Las Vegas campus has shown an aptitude for attracting federal funds, including $10-million for a National Supercomputing Center for Energy and the Environment.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada system, an elected body, governs all public higher education in the state. The regents also oversee the state's Desert Research Institute, which is devoted to scientific and social studies on topics related to water, air, energy, and geology.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,111,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 34	20.2%
35 and older	44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	1.9%
Black	6.4%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,827

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	9,679
2000-01 (estimate)	15,515

New GED diploma recipients: 2,760

High-school dropout rate: 24.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Scott Craigie, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 687-5670

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 30 Democrats, 12 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	1
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	8

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Nevada at Las Vegas

A MONDAY MORNING PHONE CALL GOT MY WEEK OFF TO A GREAT START...
ARRGHH!!! PRESENTATION AT TEN?! AND I HAVEN'T EVEN STARTED... I'M DOOMED!
THEN I REMEMBERED THAT NEW SOFTWARE PACKAGE...
HMMM...QUMATIC INSTANT BUSINESS PRESENTATIONS! COULD THIS WORK?
RIP!
Qumatic
MINUTES LATER...
HEY, THIS LOADS FAST... AND I CAN USE IT RIGHT AWAY...THIS MIGHT HAPPEN AFTER ALL....
SOON...
AMAZING! I'VE FINALLY FOUND SOFTWARE THAT DOES THE WORK FOR ME!
SPECTACULAR PRESENTATION, JACK! IT SHOWS YOU PUT LOTS OF TIME INTO IT!
CONGRATULATIONS! YOU GOT THE SALE!
IF THEY ONLY KNEW...
THANKS, QUMATIC...YOU MADE ME AN INSTANT SUCCESS WITH INSTANT PRESENTATIONS!

Instant Presentations $59.95

Unbelievably Simple and Fast. Finally, use computer power to increase the persuasiveness and professionalism of all your presentations.

Forget the frustration and complexity of other presentation packages. Qumatic Instant Presentations software is so simple and intuitive, you'll use it every time you meet with people and need to communicate.

No Manual Required...or Needed. Qumatic is truly easy to learn. You load it and begin using it almost instantly. The manual is only twelve pages long, but you probably won't even need it to turn out powerful, clear text presentations immediately.

Everything You Need, Built In. Key in your words and figures. The software takes over, virtually designing your text presentation for you, perfectly every time. Built-in formats are the secret.

Two, three and even four column charts and financial tables. Outlines, with and without bullets. One and two column numbered lists. Title pages, comparison charts, subtitles, footnotes, and lots more. All of it completely accessible to you without confusing graphics "jargon."

Qumatic Instant Presentations has 30 different pre-designed charts, ready to use *with no work from you.*

You're in Control. Qumatic does the work, but you're still boss. Use four font sizes. Decide among borders, vertical or horizontal page orientation. All with a couple of keystrokes. Whatever you want, Qumatic has it. And with Instant Presentations, you always look like the professional you are!

Instant Professional Results. You're an immediate success with Qumatic's Instant Business Presentations. You master Qumatic Instant Presentations and create your first presentation in 20 minutes or less!

Your Satisfaction 100% Guaranteed. Order Qumatic today with absolutely no risk. If you're not completely satisfied within 30 days, return the software and we'll promptly refund your money.

FREE BONUS! Order now and we'll give you new Qumatic Instant Mailing Lists and Labels 2.0 software at no extra charge. A value worth $59.95, it is the simplest way to handle your mailing needs.

Qume.

To Order: Send the coupon below, or, for faster service, call **1-800-926-5263** with your credit card.
Fax your order to **1-408-942-4052**

Send to:
Qumatic Instant Business Software
500 Yosemite Drive, MS19
Milpitas, CA 95035

CHE905

☑ **Yes!** I want instant help with my presentations. Send me Qumatic Instant Presentations software. I will receive Instant Mailing Lists and Labels 2.0 free with my order. I may return the software for a full refund within 30 days if I am unsatisfied.

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

CHE905

Payment method: (Total price: $59.95. Includes free shipping and handling in U.S. and Canada. AZ, CA, GA, IL, MA, NJ, and TX residents add sales tax.) For faster service, call **1-800-926-5263** with your credit card.

☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ Check enclosed

Card number Exp. date

Qumatic · 500 Yosemite Drive, MS19 · Milpitas, CA 95035

System Requirements. IBM or fully compatible PC with 256K RAM, DOS 2.0 or higher. Requires a hard disk drive or dual floppy drives. Supports any dot matrix graphics printer, Hewlett-Packard LaserJet, Series II, or true compatible laser printer.

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	877
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.7%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,654
At public 2-year institutions	$31,157
At private 4-year institutions	$31,381
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	25,179
At public 2-year institutions	23,467
At private 4-year institutions	161
At private 2-year institutions	25
Undergraduate	44,517
First-time freshmen	8,182
Graduate	4,132
Professional	183
American Indian	667
Asian	1,603
Black	2,242
Hispanic	2,324
White	41,304
Foreign	692
Total	48,832

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	31.4%
Minority	14.2%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 45.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.1%
At public 2-year institutions	16.5%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	8.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	857
Bachelor's	1,943
Master's	434
Doctorate	28
Professional	46

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada; 86% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 42% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,100
At public 2-year institutions	$522
At private 4-year institutions	$5,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$180,107,000
Private institutions	$2,448,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $146,636,000

Two-year change: Up 30%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $400,000; 400 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $141,400 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $32,665,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.3%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	10.9%
The institution itself	24.0%
Other	2.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,101,000
GI Bill	$2,933,000
Pell Grants	$13,910,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $13,856,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,682,000
National Science Foundation	$2,272,000
Department of Defense	$90,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,211,000
Department of Energy	$593,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada System	$56,056,000

Top fund raisers:

data n/a

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nevada at Reno is using $3.5-million it will receive as a result of an unusual court decision to give local students scholarships for college. In 1990 a district judge ordered a construction company to pay the university the $3.5-million because of damages from construction-related dust.

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. It is primarily a research institute, with four full-time research faculty members and four to six visiting researchers from around the world at any given time during the academic year. There are 20,000 Basque-related volumes in the library.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

BY TRADITION, politicians survive in New Hampshire only if they "take the pledge" against taxes.

The practice is a good indicator of the state's conservative character but a source of continuing financial trouble for its public colleges and universities, which already feel overshadowed by the state's many private colleges.

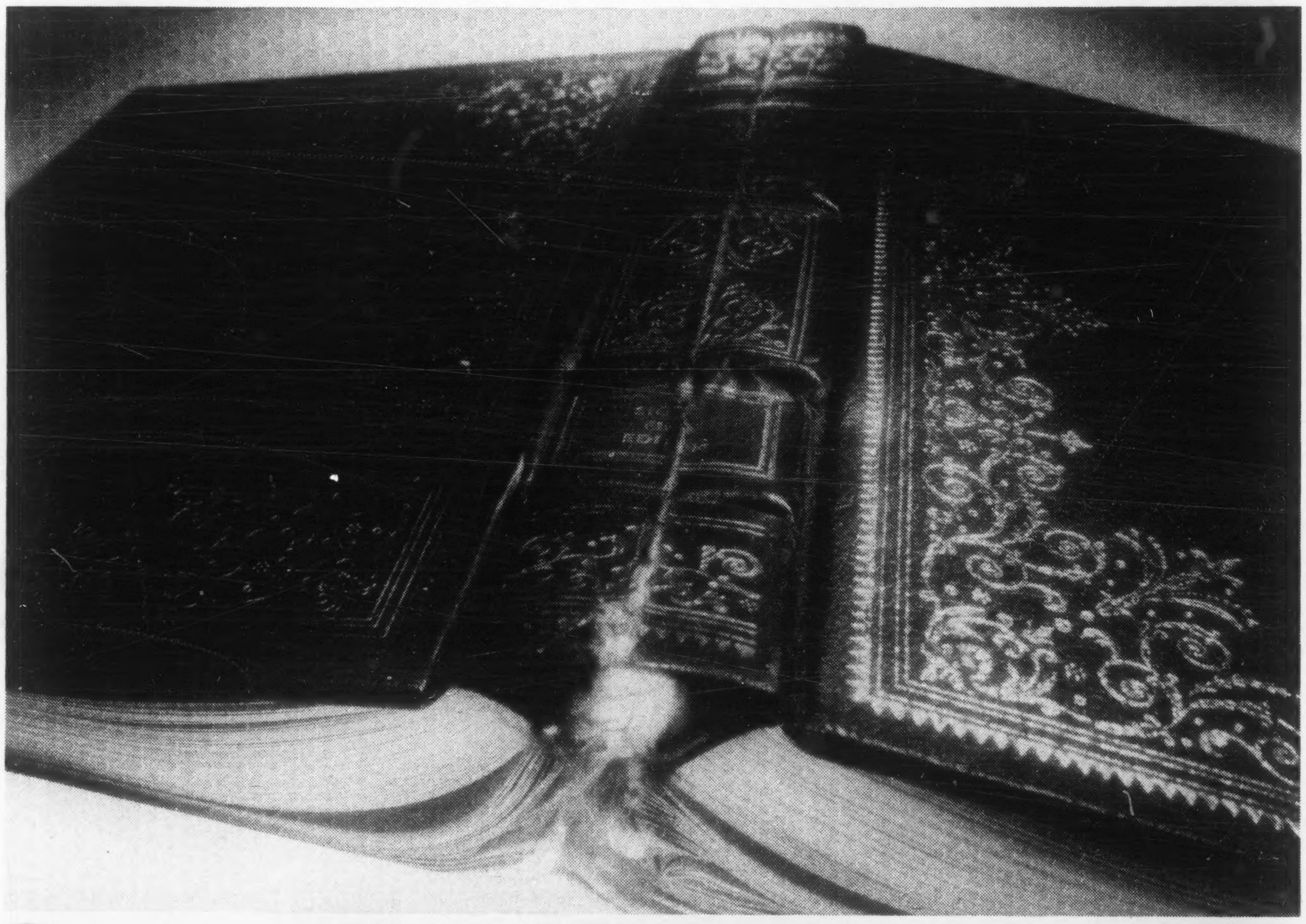
The state has no sales tax or personal-income tax, so even if Gov. Judd Gregg, a Republican, and the legislature were of a mind to give the public institutions more money, they would have few sources to draw from.

The state has two public higher-education systems: the University of New Hampshire and the vocational-technical system.

The financial squeeze was especially tight last year because of a

Continued on Following Page

XEROX



Some copiers just don't appreciate great literature.

The spine ends up broken. The pages are half-torn-out, or missing entirely.

Well, if you've been replacing too many books, maybe it's time to replace your copier. With the new Xerox 5042 Booksaver, the first copier designed to treat books as gently as you do.

Instead of an ordinary platen, it has one with a 35° beveled edge and a floating cover. This lets you copy to the margin from even a thick book, without smashing down the binding.

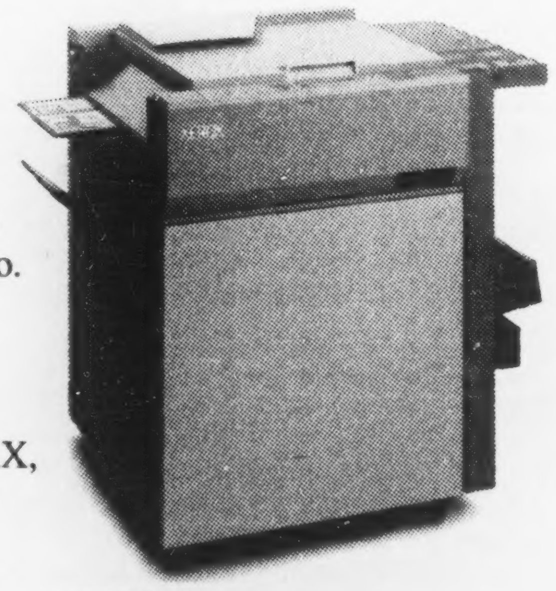
The Xerox Vend Station is just as practical. It secures the entire machine from pilfering. It accepts magnetic cards, as well as coins and bills. And it can let you set whatever copy price you choose. But the Xerox Vend Station has one unique feature: like the copier itself, it receives the service and support of Team Xerox.

The Xerox 5042 Booksaver offers all the other things you'd expect from Xerox, too. Like ease of use. Reliability. And, of course, perfect copies.

To find out more about the Xerox 5042 Booksaver Copier, call 1-800-TEAM-XRX, Ext. 270A.

Because, sometimes people should get away without cracking a book.

National Quality Award 1989 Winner



XEROX
The Document Company

© 1990 XEROX CORPORATION. XEROX® and 5042 Booksaver Copier are trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION.

New Hampshire

CONTINUED

slowdown in the agricultural and manufacturing economy. Some students were so angry over a mid-semester tuition hike—a result of cuts in college budgets—that they refused to pay and sued the University of New Hampshire, claiming the increase violated their contract with the institution.

Nearly half of all students in New Hampshire attend private colleges, although many of the more prestigious of those institutions, particularly Dartmouth College, draw their students from throughout the country.

Dartmouth has been a pioneer in encouraging students to use computers in their academic work. It is also home to the *Dartmouth Review*, a newspaper privately financed by conservative benefactors. The *Review* is known for its criticism of affirmative action and divestment, and has spawned a series of imitators on other campuses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,107,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	45.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	98.9%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	18.2%

Per-capita personal income: $20,251

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	11,255
2000-01 (estimate)	13,223

New GED diploma recipients: 1,677

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy Baybutt, State House, Concord 03301; (603) 271-2121

U.S. Senators: Gordon J. Humphrey (R), term ends 1991; Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Chuck Douglas (R), Robert C. Smith (R)

General Court: Senate, 8 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 115 Democrats, 274 Republicans, 1 Independent, 10 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	5
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary
Education Commission
Two Industrial Park Drive
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,023
At private institutions	900

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	30.0%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.2%
At private institutions	47.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,124
At public 2-year institutions	$25,874
At private 4-year institutions	$35,764
At private 2-year institutions	$13,618

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,686
At public 2-year institutions	6,677
At private 4-year institutions	24,167
At private 2-year institutions	804
Undergraduate	47,598
First-time freshmen	11,453
Graduate	7,099
Professional	637
American Indian	190
Asian	541
Black	611
Hispanic	647
White	52,433
Foreign	912
Total	55,334

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	65.0%
Minority	3.7%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 33.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.6%
At public 2-year institutions	1.6%
At private 4-year institutions	6.4%
At private 2-year institutions	3.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,369
Bachelor's	6,778
Master's	1,596
Doctorate	69
Professional	172

Residence of new students: State residents made up 49% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire; 58% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 928 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,196
At public 2-year institutions	$1,608
At private 4-year institutions	$10,299
At private 2-year institutions	$4,050

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$183,959,000
Private institutions	$264,440,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $74,393,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $925,000; 1,760 awards
Non–need-based: $10,000; 10 awards
Other: $800,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale F. Nitzschke, University of New Hampshire: $120,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $53,988,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.4%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	4.4%
The institution itself	10.9%
Other	7.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,162,000
GI Bill	$2,283,000
Pell Grants	$7,787,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $36,766,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$19,232,000
National Science Foundation	$4,271,000
Department of Defense	$2,400,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,661,000
Department of Energy	$1,041,000

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College	$632,027,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	$47,455,000
Colby-Sawyer College	$1,953,000
St. Anselm College	$1,757,000

MISCELLANY

★ Since 1977, St. Anselm College has required all freshmen and sophomores to take a two-year, interdisciplinary humanities program called "Portraits of Human Greatness." The students examine the ideas and values of Western civilization by devoting several weeks at a time to historical figures such as Lorenzo de Medici, Calvin, and Darwin.

★ Dartmouth College has computerized 600 years' worth of analyses of Dante's the *Divine Comedy*.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

IN THE 1980's New Jersey's economy was strong, and Thomas H. Kean, a Republican, was the quintessential "education governor."

The state created a series of new programs to improve the quality of public higher education, emphasizing teacher education, high technology, and educating minority students.

Now Mr. Kean is president of Drew University; New Jersey's economy has gone flat; and the new Governor, James J. Florio, a Democrat, has had the unpleasant task of slashing programs and raising taxes to make up a $3-billion deficit.

Already many higher-education programs have been subjected to budget cuts—including some of the programs created with so much enthusiasm just a few years earlier. The cuts have also led to double-digit tuition increases on campuses across the state.

The cuts may hamper efforts by New Jersey's colleges to improve their services to the state's large black, Hispanic, and working-class-immigrant populations. Members of those groups have not attended college in large numbers in the past, and many higher-education officials fear that the loss of special programs for such students would discourage them from enrolling.

At the same time, the state faces a leadership vacuum in higher education. Edward J. Bloustein, the president of Rutgers University, died in 1989. He will be succeeded by Francis L. Lawrence, provost of Tulane University. The presidents of many of the state's other public and private institutions have retired or resigned in recent years. T. Edward Hollander, chancellor of the Department of Higher Education, quit in June to become a faculty member at Rutgers.

On the positive side, Governor Florio pushed through a major change in the way New Jersey supports its public schools. Under the new plan, impoverished districts will get much more money than in the past, and the hope is that more students from those districts will be able to get quality educations and continue in college.

New Jersey has had a strong tradition of private higher education since Princeton University was founded in 1746. Under Mr. Kean's leadership, Drew is expected to become more prominent than it has been in the past. Other important private institutions in New Jersey include Rider College and Fairleigh Dickinson and Seton Hall Universities.

The state also has a long political tradition of strong local governments, which has led state leaders to eschew a statewide community-college system in favor of one that is largely controlled and financed by localities.

The Board of Higher Education coordinates postsecondary education. Its staff is the Department of Higher Education, headed by a chancellor who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. There are 31 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,736,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	49.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.5%
Black	12.6%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income: $23,764

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	79,005
2000-01 (estimate)	82,886

New GED diploma recipients: 5,636

High-school dropout rate: 22.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Florio (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Corcoran, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 777-1243

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1991; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
7 Democrats, 6 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Jim Courter (R), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 44 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	25
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 192

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
Edward D. Goldberg, acting chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07902
(201) 277-3738
John B. Wilson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Camden County College, Rider College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Upsala College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,873
At private institutions	2,521

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.7%
At private institutions	25.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.5%
At private institutions	63.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,197
At public 2-year institutions	$34,768
At private 4-year institutions	$40,307
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,123
At public 2-year institutions	110,644
At private 4-year institutions	55,937
At private 2-year institutions	2,936
Undergraduate	256,695
First-time freshmen	44,381
Graduate	39,832
Professional	6,113
American Indian	847
Asian	11,196
Black	28,831
Hispanic	17,894
White	232,047
Foreign	11,825
Total	302,640

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	49.9%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 1.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.6%
At public 2-year institutions	21.8%
At private 4-year institutions	16.0%
At private 2-year institutions	23.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,379
Bachelor's	22,327
Master's	6,397
Doctorate	824
Professional	1,723

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey; 58% of all New Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 891 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 69% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,511
At public 2-year institutions	$1,130
At private 4-year institutions	$9,398
At private 2-year institutions	$6,748

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	$714,733,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,142,805,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $85,372,000; 55,860 awards

Non–need-based: $6,317,000; 5,071 awards

Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

T. Alexander Pond (interim), Rutgers University at New Brunswick: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $243,869,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.7%
State and local governments	15.0%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	28.2%
Other	7.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,337,000
GI Bill	$5,590,000
Pell Grants	$73,686,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $104,853,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,115,000
National Science Foundation	$24,902,000
Department of Defense	$12,728,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,726,000
Department of Energy	$5,418,000

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,483,829,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$80,316,000
Rutgers University	$24,615,000
Seton Hall University	$6,606,000

MISCELLANY

★ Women studying science and math at Rutgers University's Douglass College now have a dormitory designed especially for them. The new building, named after two former deans of the women's college, provides housing for 110 students, a resource library, and a microcomputer facility.

★ In 1990 Princeton University received a $21-million gift from Laurance S. Rockefeller to establish a center for the study and teaching of human values.

★ Upsala College daily changes the international flags flying on its campus to represent the cultural and ethnic diversity of the student population.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

RICHARD E. PECK, the new president of the University of New Mexico, had to hit the ground running. Before he moved into his office on the Albuquerque campus, a lawsuit was filed to open the records of the presidential search, and Hispanic groups complained because a Hispanic was not a finalist.

The complaints were not meant to be critical of Mr. Peck. Rather, they were an outgrowth of the pressure that political and demographic changes in this Southwestern state have placed on higher education.

The University of New Mexico has been feeling the political impact of the Democrat-controlled Legislature more than any other state institution. Since the Democratic majority elected Hispanic lawmakers to lead the House of Representatives and the Senate, the university and its affirmative-action policies have been under scrutiny as never before.

Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers, a Republican and a former professor of agricultural economics at New Mexico State University, has also taken a strong interest in higher education. But he is limited to one term, and a successor will take office in January 1991.

The Democratic candidate is former Gov. Bruce King. He was generous to higher-education during his terms as governor in 1971-74 and 1979-82. But since then, the revenues from oil and gas have dwindled. Although the state's economy is becoming more diverse, New Mexico lawmakers are not awash in dollars.

Mr. King's Republican opponent is Frank Bond, a former chairman of the state's Commission on Higher Education. Mr. Bond and the commission have been the major proponents of changing the financing formula for higher education. They say it would be more efficient and less expensive to have the two-year institutions do the majority of the lower-division and remedial instruction.

The 17 two-year institutions now enroll only 15 per cent of the state's college population. About 85 per cent of New Mexico's public-college students are enrolled in six four-year institutions. A new formula would offer the research institutions incentives to pursue more graduate and upper-division work and, at the same time, give the smaller institutions incentives to undertake more lower-division and remedial work.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the Governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for

Continued on Following Page

This Year, More than Ever...
Recently Revised Editions from St. Martin's Press

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1990-91
127th Edition
Edited by John Paxton

Praise for Previous Editions:

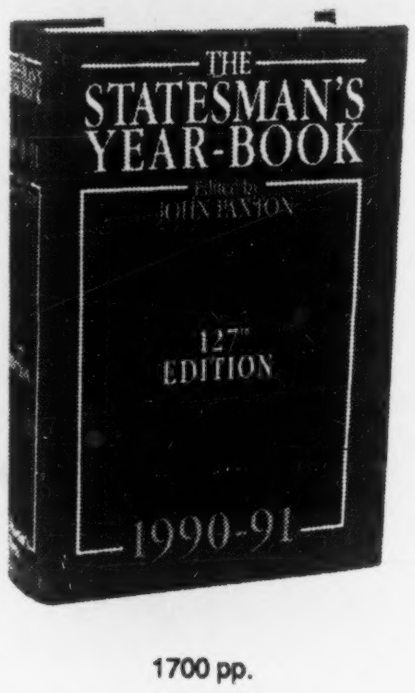
"All you need to know about the population of various states and countries, officials, exports, constitutions, governments, diplomatic representatives, religion, finance and basic histories."
— *The New York Times*

1989 was a year of explosive transformation in world politics. As always, THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK has faithfully revised its 127th edition to reflect the changing times, and has documented the most important political and economic events of 1989, with updates as recent as April 1990.

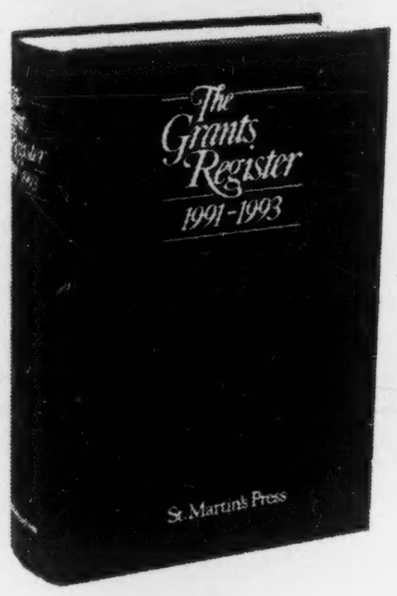
Because history is rewritten every year . . .

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

"An indispensable reference work."
— *The Wall Street Journal*



1700 pp.
$65.00



900 pp.
$79.95

THE GRANTS REGISTER 1991-1993
Twelfth Edition
Edited by Lisa Williams

Praise for Previous Editions:

"Via its concise Subject Index...THE GRANTS REGISTER gives users broader access to combinations of eligibility for advanced-study grants and a wider range of subjects than did earlier editions...Recommended."
— *ALA Reference and Subscriptions Books Review Committee in Booklist*

For nearly twenty years, administrators, students, professionals and artists have relied on THE GRANTS REGISTER for vital, up-to-date information on scholarships, fellowships, research grants and other awards in the arts, sciences and professions. The twelfth edition of this important reference source is the most extensively revised edition ever, with information on more than 2000 granting institutions. THE GRANTS REGISTER remains *the* source for regional, national and international awards available to qualified individuals.

"One of the first books that any library should have."
— *Books West*

To receive a copy of either THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1990-91, or THE GRANTS REGISTER 1991-1993, fill out this order form and return with payment to:
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010, Attention: M. Mahoney
Name__________Address__________
City__________State_____Zip__________
_____ Copy(ies) of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1990-91 (ISBN 04614-6 $65.00)
_____ Copy(ies) of THE GRANTS REGISTER 1991-1993 (ISBN 05194-8 $79.95)
Please check one _____ Check enclosed ____ Visa ____ MasterCard _____ Amex
Card#__________Expires__________
Signature__________
Prepayment is required for all individuals. Checks or money orders should be made payable to St. Martin's Press.

St. Martin's Press
Scholarly and Reference Division ◆ 175 Fifth Avenue ◆ New York, NY 10010
To order write or call 1-800-221-7945 (In New York, call 1-212-674-5151)

New Mexico
CONTINUED

postsecondary education. There are 11 governing boards for public institutions.

Only three private, non-profit colleges operate in the state. One is St. John's College in Santa Fe, which is affiliated with St. John's College in Maryland.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,528,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.7%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	42.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	1.8%
White	76.0%
Other and unknown	13.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	36.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: $13,191

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	16,692
2000-01 (estimate)	21,195

New GED diploma recipients: 3,487

High-school dropout rate: 28.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Garrey E. Carruthers (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marlis Mann, State Capitol, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 25 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	26

Vocational institutions: 39

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-8300
Kathleen M. Kies, executive director

Private-college association:
New Mexico Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 3593
Albuquerque 87190
(505) 473-6271
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,045
At private institutions	88

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.7%
At private institutions	23.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.7%
At private institutions	58.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	$25,360
At private 4-year institutions	$26,496
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	47,396
At public 2-year institutions	29,998
At private 4-year institutions	2,056
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	68,603
First-time freshmen	11,194
Graduate	10,220
Professional	627
American Indian	4,546
Asian	929
Black	1,667
Hispanic	20,221
White	50,647
Foreign	1,440
Total	79,450

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	54.8%
Minority	35.1%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 42.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.7%
At public 2-year institutions	41.9%
At private 4-year institutions	33.4%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,760
Bachelor's	4,778
Master's	1,798
Doctorate	222
Professional	164

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico; 82% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 55% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,326
At public 2-year institutions	$496
At private 4-year institutions	$7,335
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$456,600,000
Private institutions	$16,500,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $296,410,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,309,000; 7,072 awards
Non–need-based: $2,950,000; 1,969 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard Peck, University of New Mexico: $135,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $124,885,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.1%
State and local governments	11.1%
Industry	15.8%
The institution itself	9.6%
Other	4.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,872,000
GI Bill	$6,665,000
Pell Grants	$34,928,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $56,163,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$9,584,000
National Science Foundation	$5,416,000
Department of Defense	$15,658,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,530,000
Department of Energy	$1,894,000

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico	$38,080,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$12,012,000
New Mexico Military Institute	$1,312,000
College of Santa Fe	$782,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center pays tribute to ranching and rodeo with historical exhibits. The center is located at the New Mexico Junior College campus.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory, one of three national laboratories that the University of California system operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research done in the 1940's, including the Manhattan Project.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

HIGHER EDUCATION in New York is diverse and sophisticated.

Its constellation of private institutions includes nationally renowned research institutions like Columbia, Cornell, and Rockefeller Universities; small liberal-arts colleges like Colgate University and Vassar College; specialized institutions like the Juilliard School and Cooper Union; and a host of other influential colleges and universities, including Fordham and Syracuse Universities.

The state is also home to two mammoth public-university systems: the State University of New York and the City University of New York. Both include community colleges, professional schools, and research universities.

The SUNY campus in Buffalo, which has been upgrading its research facilities, was admitted to the select ranks of the Association of American Universities in 1989, joining five private institutions in the state that already were members.

Private higher education wields considerable political clout in the Empire State. Not only is New York one of only six states to provide funds directly to private institutions, but it also devotes a considerable portion of its generous student-aid budget to students who attend private colleges.

In fact, New York is the leading state provider of student financial aid. About 20 per cent of all the money spent by states for financial aid in 1989-90 was spent by New York, which also provided 35 per cent of all the state assistance to graduate students.

With its Liberty Partnership and Liberty Scholarship programs, the state has also been a pioneer in the growing "mentoring" movement, which promises financial assistance and counseling to school children interested in college.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat who is expected to win a third term this fall, cites those programs as examples of his commitment to improving access to higher education. Mr. Cuomo also says he would like to restore free tuition to the state's public institutions, but he has never offered a budget that would allow that to happen.

Indeed, both public- and private-college leaders in New York complain that the Governor's actions rarely match his rhetoric. Those leaders have come to rely heavily on the Legislature for support. As a result, the annual budget-making process typically draws the state's well-organized student associations and faculty unions to Albany for lobbying campaigns.

Budgets have been especially tight in recent years, and fears that they would result in higher tuition have prompted sit-ins and protests on several campuses.

The issue has become especially political at CUNY, where minority students are in the majority on many campuses. Some student activists and faculty members say the tight budgets are a sign that the state is uninterested in supporting a university system that has come to be dominated by needy Caribbean, Hispanic, and black students.

The question of tuition will probably preoccupy CUNY's new chancellor, W. Ann Reynolds. Ms. Reynolds resigned under fire as chancellor of the California State University system and was quickly named by the CUNY Board of Trustees to replace Joseph S. Murphy, who had decided to return to teaching. SUNY has its own board.

Cornell, a private university that operates four SUNY units, is the state's land-grant institution.

New York City is also a center for American philanthropy and for literary and artistic life, both of which have an impact on higher education.

Grant seekers regularly travel to New York to meet with leaders of such organizations as the Ford, Rockefeller, and Andrew W. Mellon Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation. The city is also home to the New York Public Library and many major publishing houses and journals.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,950,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	48.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.9%
Black	13.7%
White	79.9%
Other and unknown	4.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $20,540

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	163,588
2000-01 (estimate)	174,425

New GED diploma recipients: 31,569

High-school dropout rate: 37.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Daniel Kinley, State Capitol, Executive Chamber, Albany 12224; (518) 474-8390

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Susan Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxon (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), José E. Serrano (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B. H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 34 Republicans; House, 92 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	48
Private 4-year institutions	186
Private 2-year institutions	50
Total	326

Vocational institutions: 356

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center, Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and continuing education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: New York University School of Medicine, Onondaga Community College, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Adelphi University, State University of New York College at Plattsburgh

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	17,926
At private institutions	15,351

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.6%
At private institutions	28.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.7%
At private institutions	59.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,749
At public 2-year institutions	$36,759
At private 4-year institutions	$38,916
At private 2-year institutions	$20,786

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	352,554
At public 2-year institutions	231,288
At private 4-year institutions	393,310
At private 2-year institutions	30,259
Undergraduate	819,446
First-time freshmen	170,682
Graduate	160,900
Professional	27,065
American Indian	3,619
Asian	44,043
Black	111,000
Hispanic	70,739
White	742,572
Foreign	35,438
Total	1,007,411

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.5%
Full-time	62.7%
Minority	23.6%
Foreign	3.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 5.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	29.2%
At public 2-year institutions	24.3%
At private 4-year institutions	17.0%
At private 2-year institutions	37.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	46,897
Bachelor's	87,071
Master's	33,873
Doctorate	3,436
Professional	6,274

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in New York; 80% of all New York residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 882 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 70% of New York's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,460
At public 2-year institutions	$1,412
At private 4-year institutions	$9,517
At private 2-year institutions	$5,544

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,802,602,000
Private institutions	$5,594,159,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $3,185,045,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $392,000,000; 315,166 awards
Non–need-based: $30,707,000; 65,950 awards
Other: $385,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Steven B. Sample, State University of New York at Buffalo: $133,775 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,245,080,000

Sources:

Federal government	66.9%
State and local governments	4.9%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	12.2%
Other	11.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$52,000,000
GI Bill	$16,613,000
Pell Grants	$469,873,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $794,873,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$517,965,000
National Science Foundation	$114,133,000
Department of Defense	$67,909,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,576,000
Department of Energy	$41,594,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University	$1,460,356,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$157,072,000
Columbia University	$110,423,000
New York University	$61,850,000

MISCELLANY

★ After Candace Mills, a black student at Union College, married a white man, she found that little had been written about interracial relationships. She has started publishing a magazine called *Interrace,* which addresses issues of interracial and transcultural adoption, and interracial dating and marriage.

★ The State University of New York College at New Paltz has started a program aimed at helping students cope with homesickness. As part of the new program, the residence-life office matches homesick students with student counselors.

★ Wayne Palmer, a Utica College mathematics professor, has raised approximately $8,000 in

Continued on Following Page

LEADING YOU INTO THE 90s

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY
RICHARD E. ANDERSON and JOEL W. MEYERSON
ISBN 0-02-900965-0 • Spring 1990 • $24.95

ASSESSMENT FOR EXCELLENCE
The Philosophy and Practice of Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education
ALEXANDER W. ASTIN
ISBN 0-02-897022-5 • January 1991 • $27.95

ATHLETICS AND ACADEME
An Anatomy of Abuses and a Prescription for Reform
WILFORD S. BAILEY and TAYLOR D. LITTLETON
ISBN 0-02-897028-4 • January 1991 • $27.50

ENHANCING DEPARTMENTAL LEADERSHIP
The Roles of the Chairperson
JOHN B. BENNETT and DAVID FIGULI
ISBN 0-02-897054-3 • Spring 1990 • $27.95

THE UNFINISHED AGENDA
Higher Education and the 1980s
JUDITH S. EATON
ISBN 0-02-897111-6 • January 1991 • $27.95

THE UNEASY PUBLIC POLICY TRIANGLE IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Quality, Diversity, and Budgetary Efficiency
DAVID H. FINIFTER, ROGER G. BALDWIN, and JOHN R. THELIN
ISBN 0-02-897145-0 • Spring 1991 • $27.95

1990 NATIONAL GUIDE TO EDUCATIONAL CREDIT
LANSING J. DAVIS
ISBN 0-02-900936-7 • Fall 1990 • $47.95

ACCESS THROUGH INNOVATION
New Colleges for New Students
JAMES W. HALL
ISBN 0-02-897177-9 • January 1991 • $29.95

HIGHER EDUCATION IN A CHANGING ECONOMY
KATHARINE HANSON and JOEL MEYERSON
ISBN 0-02-897201-5 • Fall 1990 • $27.95

THE COLLEGE TUITION SPIRAL
ARTHUR M. HAUPTMAN
ISBN 0-02-897187-6 • Spring 1990 • $12.95

NEW WAYS OF PAYING FOR COLLEGE
ARTHUR M. HAUPTMAN
ISBN 0-02-897183-3 • January 1991 • $27.95

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND THE UNIVERSITY
GARY W. MATKIN
ISBN 0-02-897263-5 • Fall 1990 • $29.95

ETHICS AND HIGHER EDUCATION
WILLIAM W. MAY
ISBN 0-02-897267-8 • January 1991 • $27.95

MYTHS AND REALITIES OF ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION
PATRICIA R. PLANTE with ROBERT L. CARET
ISBN 0-02-897335-6 • Spring 1990 • $27.95

ACHIEVING QUALITY AND DIVERSITY
RICHARD C. RICHARDSON, JR. and ELIZABETH FISK SKINNER
ISBN 0-02-897342-9 • January 1991 • $29.95

FACT BOOK ON WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION
JUDITH G. TOUCHTON and LYNNE DAVIS
ISBN 0-02-900951-0 • January 1991 • $39.95

ACE/MACMILLAN

For more information, or to order:
MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
866 Third Avenue/New York, NY 10022/Attention: Dave Horvath
ORDER TOLL-FREE: INDIVIDUALS: 800-323-7445/LIBRARIES: 800-257-5755

New York

CONTINUED

scholarship money by collecting 150,000 cans for recycling. Since 1983 he has walked from classroom to classroom at the end of each day, collecting aluminum cans left behind by students. The 5 cents per can that he receives from the recycler is added to the scholarship fund.

★ Cornell University's Mann Library is assisting a project to put the core literature of world agriculture on compact disks. The library is preparing a list of the most significant books, journals, working papers, and other materials in eight agricultural disciplines from the past 200 years. Commercial companies will then put the full texts of these materials on 40 five-inch compact disks that will hold the equivalent of 10 million pages.

★ One of the coldest places on the earth is an Ithaca physics laboratory, where Cornell University researchers are studying the behavior of matter as it is cooled to 10-millionths of a degree above absolute zero.

★ Alumnae giving at Barnard College was boosted by 3 per cent when some 20,000 graduates received a "shock" in their mail: a graded bluebook. It was an unusual twist in the college's annual-giving drive. The bluebooks, in which students write answers to college examinations, listed multiple-choice questions about the college and alumnae giving. Correct answers were circled, and comments from a "professor" were written in red. At the end of the book was a big, fat A+.

★ A group of students at Syracuse University started an organization to persuade universities to focus less on research and more on undergraduate teaching. The organization, Undergraduates for a Better Education, held its second national conference in 1989.

★ All students at Cooper Union, an engineering, architecture, and art institution in Manhattan, receive a full scholarship covering tuition, room, and board. Peter Cooper, the inventor and entrepreneur who founded the institution in 1859, required the full scholarships as a condition of his donating the school's original endowment.

★ *The Elements of Style,* the classic writing guide by William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White, is based on a privately printed book with the same title used in a Cornell University English class in 1919. At the time, Strunk was the professor and White was one of his students.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

North Carolina

THE NORTH CAROLINA MODEL of university-business interaction is one that many states wish to emulate.

"The Triangle," a relatively recent addition to North Carolina's geography, is a prime example of how higher education and industry can work together. In North Carolina's case, cooperation revitalized an economy that once depended on agriculture and textiles.

At the corners of the triangle are three research universities: Duke and North Carolina State Universities and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the region between those campuses, high-technology businesses have thrived, using—and adding to—the resources of the three universities.

The state's community colleges, however, have had a difficult time keeping up as the state's economy shifted to high-technology and service industries. The community colleges and vocational institutes were geared to produce workers for the state's factories and farms.

Now business leaders say the two-year institutions should be graduating students with critical-thinking skills. As a result, two-year-college officials have begun a major push to improve academic programs, raise faculty salaries, recruit more minority students, and enhance job-training programs.

North Carolina's General Assembly provided some money for improvements, but the state's economy has had only modest growth in recent years. In addition, a top budget priority has been repairing the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Hugo when it whirled through Charlotte.

The University of North Carolina system is governed by a single board, with a less-powerful board providing advice for each campus. The relationships between individual campuses and the university's central administration have been a constant source of friction, especially for Chapel Hill.

The community-college system is governed locally, with coordination by a state board.

Duke is the most famous of North Carolina's private institutions, attracting students from around the country and the world. Many other private colleges in the state, most of them affiliated with religious groups, are also gaining popularity and prestige. In the last few years, however, Southern Baptist institutions have been fighting bitterly over control of faculty appointments and curricula.

Historically black colleges in North Carolina play an important role in both public and private higher education. The state has five traditionally black public colleges and seven private ones.

Racial issues continue to be among the most difficult problems facing college officials in North Carolina. Black enrollment at most institutions is not proportionate to the number of blacks in the state's population. Some North Carolina institutions, however, have ambitious plans to attract minority students and faculty members. Duke, for example, is trying to hire at least one black faculty member for each of its academic departments.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,571,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	46.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	22.4%
White	75.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.0%
At least 4 years of college	13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $15,221

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	65,243
2000-01 (estimate)	63,230

New GED diploma recipients: 13,552

High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: George A. Kahdy, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1991; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), James McClure Clarke (D), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charles Rose (D), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	15
Total	126

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:
North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
John T. Henley, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
North Carolina State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,186
At private institutions	2,856

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.2%
At private institutions	30.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.0%
At private institutions	52.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,514
At public 2-year institutions	$22,802
At private 4-year institutions	$29,136
At private 2-year institutions	$22,512

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	140,025
At public 2-year institutions	127,045
At private 4-year institutions	59,265
At private 2-year institutions	6,186
Undergraduate	298,635
First-time freshmen	65,610
Graduate	27,938
Professional	5,948
American Indian	2,620
Asian	4,353
Black	58,267
Hispanic	2,249
White	260,563
Foreign	4,469
Total	332,521

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	62.7%
Minority	20.6%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	21.1%
At public 2-year institutions	20.1%
At private 4-year institutions	19.3%
At private 2-year institutions	31.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	10,333
Bachelor's	25,688
Master's	5,938
Doctorate	796
Professional	1,594

Residence of new students: State residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina; 94% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 841 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 55% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,015
At public 2-year institutions	$288
At private 4-year institutions	$7,373
At private 2-year institutions	$4,880

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,799,173,000
Private institutions	$837,291,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,458,516,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,989,000; 7,849 awards
Non–need-based: $23,297,000; 24,330 awards
Other: $22,837,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry K. Monteith, North Carolina State University: $110,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $372,149,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.6%
State and local governments	15.6%
Industry	9.8%
The institution itself	9.0%
Other	3.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$24,820,000
GI Bill	$19,447,000
Pell Grants	$85,566,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $246,688,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$182,570,000
National Science Foundation	$17,818,000
Department of Defense	$14,277,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,421,000
Department of Energy	$5,878,000

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$426,183,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$102,017,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$49,215,000
University of North Carolina at Raleigh	$25,938,000

MISCELLANY

★ Photographs that line the walls of Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies tell a story. Indeed, that's what the center is all about. It was established to bring together specialists from a variety of fields—history, photography, medicine, and law—to record through oral histories and other kinds of narrative, still photographs, and film the lives of people who don't make it into official documents.

★ A trip to the ladies' or men's room has taken on a more worldly significance at Davidson College. Each of the 150 bathroom stalls on the campus features a world map, courtesy of a group of students calling themselves "The Bathroom Brigade for Geographical Literacy."

★ Warren Wilson College has a 15-hours-a-week work requirement for all on-campus students, and a dean of work to administer the program.

★ Pembroke State University was founded to teach American Indians, and its student body is still about one-third Indian.

★ The University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

IN 1989 North Dakota lawmakers approved a series of tax increases and then appropriated new money for faculty pay raises and academic programs.

But midway through the academic year voters were given a chance to ratify the tax increases. Their answer was a resounding No. Two tax increases were repealed and a third, which had not yet taken effect, was rejected. Suddenly the state budget was $98-million in the red.

Gov. George A. Sinner, a Democrat who was once president of the state's Board of Higher Education, is favorably disposed toward giving higher education more money. But the state's economy has been weakened in recent years by declines in agriculture and the energy industry. After the voters turned down the tax increases, Mr. Sinner told higher-education officials they would have to make major budget cuts.

The short-term solutions included increasing tuition and putting the faculty pay raises on hold. But the North Dakota Board of Higher Education, the state's governing board for public colleges, decided that long-term solutions would require more-centralized control of the state's public institutions.

The board moved quickly to make the Commissioner of Higher Education the chancellor of the North Dakota University System, giving him more power in leading public higher education in the state. In making the changes, the board also adopted a plan under which mission statements for all four-year and research institutions would be more sharply focused, some duplicate programs would be eliminated, and enrollments at the state's four largest institutions would be capped or reduced.

No campuses were closed, however. The 11 state colleges and universities, which are widely scattered, have become vital to the economies of their communities, and it is unlikely that political leaders would risk the outrage involved in shutting down a campus.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 660,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	44.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	3.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	96.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,261

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	7,915
2000-01 (estimate)	8,559

New GED diploma recipients: 778

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol M. Siegert, State Capitol, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 32 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 61 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	20

Vocational Institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building, 10th Floor
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
John A. Richardson, chancellor

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent College Fund
University of Mary
7500 University Drive
Bismarck 58504
(701) 255-7500
Ernest B. Borr, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,196
At private institutions	116

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.7%
At private institutions	44.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,959
At public 2-year institutions	$26,591
At private 4-year institutions	$23,272
At private 2-year institutions	$19,547

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,932
At public 2-year institutions	7,691
At private 4-year institutions	2,659
At private 2-year institutions	11
Undergraduate	35,444
First-time freshmen	8,906
Graduate	2,424
Professional	425
American Indian	1,486
Asian	212
Black	215
Hispanic	137
White	35,231
Foreign	1,012
Total	38,293

Enrollment highlights:

Women	47.9%
Full-time	80.0%
Minority	5.5%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.0%
At public 2-year institutions	14.0%
At private 4-year institutions	6.2%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Continued on Page 71

TNT MAILFAST. A SHORT COURSE ON SAVING 25% ON INTERNATIONAL MAIL.

LESSON #1. IF YOU'RE NOT WITH TNT, YOU'RE PROBABLY PAYING TOO MUCH.
For most colleges and universities, time sensitive international mail for overseas recruiting is an unavoidable expense. But for the thousands that already use TNT Mailfast, it's about 25% less. 25%. That's the kind of savings you might expect when you make the switch from conventional carriers.

LESSON #2. NO ONE IS MORE RELIABLE OR FASTER THAN TNT.
With the world's largest network of strategically located mailing centers, (more than 50 in all) no one delivers your international mail faster. And no one delivers it more reliably and safely. Unlike other carriers, TNT stays with your mail from pick-up at your office, all the way to the appropriate overseas postal system. First class postage and delivery guaranteed.

What's more, you benefit from a 40-year heritage of TNT commitment and excellence. Not to mention the backing of the world's largest transportation company, the $4 billion TNT Group.

LESSON #3. ALL WE DO IS OVERSEAS MAIL. WE DO IT WELL.
Because we specialize in overseas mail, we can provide an exceptional range of services. Like free pick-up, sorting and stamping. Even computer tracking of every mailing.

LESSON #4. TNT CAN HANDLE ALL YOUR MAILING NEEDS.
For time-sensitive, volume delivery of catalogs, student applications, periodicals, alumni newsletters, I-20's, brochures, fund-raising materials—even non-documents, TNT offers a range of service levels. Each providing expeditious and safe delivery at truly significant savings.

LESSON #5. INTERNATIONAL REPLY SERVICE MEANS REMARKABLY HIGHER RESPONSE RATES FOR DIRECT MAIL.
With TNT's exclusive International Reply Service, we actually give you a local address in the countries of your choice. Making it easier for foreign students to reply to your mailings. Dramatically boosting response rates for enrollment drives, seminar registration and fund-raising efforts.

LESSON #6. TNT'S ACADEMIC SPECIALISTS UNDERSTAND YOUR BUSINESS.
A team of experts dedicated exclusively to providing the utmost in service to our college and university customers, TNT's Academic Specialists know how you do business. From college and university accounting systems, to budget cycles to charge back requirements. Even library, press and bookstore needs.

LESSON #7. IF IT CAN'T BE DELIVERED, IT GETS RETURNED NO CHARGE.
With our worldwide network, we can route your undeliverable mail back to you faster than conventional systems, at no extra cost. Allowing you to boost cost efficiencies in you mailings, while providing for the timely update of mailing lists.

LESSON #8. FURTHER YOUR EDUCATION. CALL TO SEE HOW MUCH YOU CAN SAVE WITH TNT.
Perhaps the most valuable lesson of all. Just dial **1-800-677-MAIL** and ask for a no-obligation cost analysis of your institution's international mailing needs. Do it today. There's no overestimating the value of a good education.

TNT Mailfast
International Mailing

IF IT'S OVERSEAS,
IT'S OUR TERRITORY.

990 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, NY 11530
516-745-9000

North Dakota
CONTINUED

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,886
Bachelor's	4,110
Master's	584
Doctorate	66
Professional	114

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota; 84% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,604
At public 2-year institutions	$1,286
At private 4-year institutions	$5,149
At private 2-year institutions	$2,100

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$288,214,000
Private institutions	$18,853,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $139,911,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,540,000; 2,540 awards
Non–need-based: $82,000; awards n/a
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: $92,880 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $35,224,000

Sources:

Federal government	45.0%
State and local governments	35.3%
Industry	10.0%
The institution itself	8.5%
Other	1.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,086,000
GI Bill	$3,042,000
Pell Grants	$26,031,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $11,044,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,701,000
National Science Foundation	$659,000
Department of Defense	$350,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,894,000
Department of Energy	$1,196,000

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	$31,177,000

Top fund raisers:

University of North Dakota	$3,539,000
Jamestown College	$1,628,000
University of Mary	$832,000

MISCELLANY

★ Starting in the fall of 1990, smoking is prohibited on all 11 public campuses in North Dakota. The ban, which was approved by the state Board of Higher Education, applies in all university facilities except outdoor stadiums and dormitories.

★ Four of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

LIKE MANY of the "Rust Belt" states, Ohio underwent a dramatic economic transition in the last decade, and higher education played an important role in the change.

After the recession of the late 1970's and early 1980's hit many of the state's traditional manufacturing industries, state officials made a strong push to diversify Ohio's economic base.

Democratic Gov. Richard F. Celeste and state legislators have come to view higher education as a partner in their economic strategy—moving from an industrial to a service-based economy. Ohio's program to support joint university-and-business research, named for Thomas Alva Edison, is one of the most highly regarded in the nation.

Through most of his two terms, Governor Celeste has pushed for major increases in operating funds for public higher education. Lately, however, those increases have been smaller as economic growth has stagnated.

Under state law, Governor Celeste cannot seek re-election. Of the candidates vying for his job, Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., the state Attorney General running on the Democratic ticket, has said the most about higher education.

He has proposed a tuition-refund program under which students who complete the first two years of education at a public institution will receive a refund for the cost of a year's tuition. The refunds would either be made directly to the student or be used to pay off the student's first-year loan.

His Republican opponent, former Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich, has said he will have to study Mr. Celebrezze's proposal to determine whether the state can afford the program.

In addition to a new Governor, Ohio college officials will be working with a new chancellor of the state Board of Regents. Elaine H. Hairston is the first woman to head the system. She was the board's vice-chancellor for academic and special programs.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. The Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating agency, and each institution has its own board. Some operate branch campuses as well.

Ohio is known for its many huge campuses. The Ohio State University enrolls more than 50,000 students and the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000.

The state is also home to many small, private, liberal-arts colleges, like the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College, which has one of the country's outstanding music schools.

Ohio also has many proprietary schools. Following scandals about the management and academic quality of some trade schools, state regulations were toughened.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,907,000 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.0%
White	89.0%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: $16,499

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	124,293
2000-01 (estimate)	121,753

New GED diploma recipients: 11,007

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard F. Celeste (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carla Edlefson, 77 South High Street, 30th Floor, Columbus 43215; (614) 466-1444

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Douglas Applegate (D), Michael DeWine (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Thomas A. Luken (D), Donald E. (Buz) Lukens (R), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

Continued on Following Page

DEAN'S LIST

We are privileged to manage a portion of the
equity assets of these institutions.

- Beloit College
- Boston College
- Cazenovia College
- Doane College
- University of Hawaii Foundation
- Long Island University
- University of Miami
- University of Missouri
- Pepperdine University
- St. Francis College
- Santa Clara University
- Stanford University
- Stetson University
- University of Texas System
- University of Virginia Fund
- Virginia Military Institute
- Wake Forest University

GAMCO's CDA Ranking:

Time Period Rank*
1983-1987 1
1984-1988 1
1985-1989 2

655 Third Avenue • New York, NY 10017 • (212) 972-2350
*CDA Investment Technologies, Inc.

—GAMCO—
Gabelli Asset Management Company

Ohio

CONTINUED

General Assembly: Senate, 14 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	25
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	26
Total	152

Vocational institutions: 310

Statewide coordinating board:
Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street, 23rd Floor
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
Elaine H. Hairston, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Cleveland State University,
University of Cincinnati

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,389
At private institutions	4,047

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.7%
At private institutions	27.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.9%
At private institutions	61.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,061
At public 2-year institutions	$29,817
At private 4-year institutions	$31,241
At private 2-year institutions	$19,676

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	278,424
At public 2-year institutions	123,080
At private 4-year institutions	106,639
At private 2-year institutions	33,594
Undergraduate	471,644
First-time freshmen	110,836
Graduate	58,165
Professional	11,928
American Indian	1,272
Asian	6,140
Black	38,130
Hispanic	4,552
White	478,222
Foreign	13,421
Total	541,737

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	60.3%
Minority	9.5%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.5%
At public 2-year institutions	11.9%
At private 4-year institutions	10.5%
At private 2-year institutions	5.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	17,651
Bachelor's	43,521
Master's	12,238
Doctorate	1,459
Professional	3,207

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio; 87% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,432
At public 2-year institutions	$1,636
At private 4-year institutions	$8,019
At private 2-year institutions	$5,690

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,718,408,000
Private institutions	$980,801,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,427,041,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $50,700,000; 69,000 awards
Non–need-based: $25,983,000; 41,219 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
G. Gordon Gee, Ohio State University main campus: $155,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $382,079,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.9%
State and local governments	12.4%
Industry	7.1%
The institution itself	14.4%
Other	9.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$36,448,000
GI Bill	$21,332,000
Pell Grants	$215,209,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $210,593,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$117,041,000
National Science Foundation	$19,219,000
Department of Defense	$32,075,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,056,000
Department of Energy	$5,182,000

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$381,075,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$68,577,000
Case Western Reserve University	$35,148,000
University of Cincinnati	$23,980,000

MISCELLANY

★ Starting in the fall of 1990, the College of Wooster plans to focus its freshman seminars on how American society is shaped by race, gender, class, and cultural differences. The college requires all freshmen to take the seminars.

★ An alcohol-free night club called the SAC at Baldwin-Wallace College attracts students with plush sofas, a pulsating sound-and-light system, a snack bar, and an atmosphere free of drunk, rowdy customers.

★ King Juan Carlos of Spain has agreed to help establish a Spanish-studies chair at the Ohio State University by 1992. The university expects the Spanish government to donate $625,000 for the chair's $1.25-million endowment. The university will finance the remaining portion.

★ About two-thirds of the problems reported on the Ohio State University's "classroom hot line" in fall 1989 were resolved within an hour. The hot line, which had 528 calls, is a number that professors can call if they have technical problems or if something is amiss in their classrooms (no chalk, no heat, etc.).

★ Wittenberg University sophomores are required to sign up for community-service programs that deal with literacy, health, physically disabled people, the elderly, and the environment. The university also allows undergraduates to propose their own volunteer programs. Students must complete 30 hours of service to graduate.

★ In 1863 Daniel Alexander Payne, a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was named president of Wilberforce University, making him the first black university president.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA HAS TAKEN several important steps in recent years to improve the quality and financial management of its public colleges and universities.

But the state still faces many challenges, particularly as its higher-education leaders struggle to raise academic quality. T[illegible] effort has been difficult because [illegible] populist political forces that have resisted stricter admissions standards and shown a readiness to become involved in college affairs.

Still, a new public-school reform and financing package enacted in the 1990 legislative session is expected to contribute to the drive for quality by providing prospective college students with better academic preparation.

The Legislature has also supported efforts to attract the brightest high-school graduates to state institutions by increasing financing for a special scholarship program.

Another program, which matches private donations with state contributions, has created 65 new endowed chairs at the public institutions since 1988.

Even so, in a state still hobbled by declines in its oil-dependent economy, money is a perennial concern.

Much of the impetus for the changes comes from the Board of Regents, a coordinating body whose authority is frequently checked by the governing boards of the 17 public colleges and universities. The regents have, however, restored some credibility to the public colleges, several of which were tarnished by financial scandals in the late 1980's. The regents, under Chancellor Hans Brisch, have also imposed new policies that prevent university foundations from spending their money on political campaigns.

Mr. Brisch and the regents are also proposing tougher academic requirements for students in extracurricular activities, including athletes—a move that is likely to irk some people in this football-crazy state.

Oklahoma has also been struggling to attract more minority students to higher education, and black legislators frequently complain that the state's only predominantly black public institution, Langston University, needs more money.

Most private colleges in Oklahoma are church-related. The best known of those is Oral Roberts University, which gained notoriety in 1987 when its founder and namesake said the institution needed to raise $8-million or he would be "called home" to heaven. In 1990, Mr. Roberts closed down the institution's nine-year-old medical school. He cited financial reasons, but several faculty members said the minister's interference had driven away many doctors who could have helped it succeed.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Understanding ≠ Success

Student success courses produce results (improved student performance and retention) to the extent that students learn *and adopt* new attitudes and techniques.

Creating an environment which is conducive to self-examination and behavioral change is a challenge faced by student success course administrators and instructors. Although students may have an intellectual grasp of strategies for success, it is applying this knowledge in their daily lives that makes the critical difference.

College Survival, Inc., advocates an interactive course model designed to encourage experimentation with, and the adoption of, effective methods for academic and personal success.

Call or write for information :
CSI
College Survival, Inc.
2650 Jackson Blvd., Rapid City, SD 57702-3474
Toll Free 1-800-528-8323 (outside US or in SD, call 1-605-341-3901)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,224,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.7%
Black	6.8%
White	86.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: $14,151

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	33,955
2000-01 (estimate)	43,780

New GED diploma recipients: 4,485

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Henry Bellmon (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, State Capitol, Room 212, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-2342

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1991; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D), Wes Watkins (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 69 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 90

Statewide coordinating board:
Oklahoma State Regents
for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 524-9100
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Central State University,
Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Oklahoma State University,
University of Oklahoma

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,443
At private institutions	843

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	31.2%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.2%
At private institutions	51.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,763
At public 2-year institutions	$27,143
At private 4-year institutions	$29,947
At private 2-year institutions	$20,449

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	94,687
At public 2-year institutions	56,722
At private 4-year institutions	18,434
At private 2-year institutions	6,464
Undergraduate	151,995
First-time freshmen	30,525
Graduate	20,810
Professional	3,502
American Indian	8,014
Asian	2,787
Black	11,777
Hispanic	2,534
White	145,486
Foreign	5,709
Total	176,307

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.7%
Full-time	57.3%
Minority	14.7%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.5%
At public 2-year institutions	14.1%
At private 4-year institutions	13.2%
At private 2-year institutions	27.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,341
Bachelor's	13,173
Master's	4,118
Doctorate	349
Professional	1,031

Residence of new students: State residents made up 91% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma; 90% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,309
At public 2-year institutions	$840
At private 4-year institutions	$5,133
At private 2-year institutions	$5,382

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$844,829,000
Private institutions	$178,905,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $453,090,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,105,000; 17,225 awards
Non–need-based: $2,370,000; 706 awards
Other: $17,070,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard L. Van Horn, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $137,000 from state plus $10,000 from private sources (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $113,931,000

Sources:

Federal government	27.6%
State and local governments	4.1%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	54.5%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$11,916,000
GI Bill	$12,151,000
Pell Grants	$89,407,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,495,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$9,962,000
National Science Foundation	$3,966,000
Department of Defense	$1,485,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,139,000
Department of Energy	$1,398,000

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	$272,720,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	$21,374,000
Oklahoma State University	$15,245,000
University of Tulsa	$5,517,000

MISCELLANY

★ An anti-hazing law signed in 1990 by Gov. Henry Bellmon prohibits any act that "recklessly or intentionally" endangers the health or safety of a high-school or college student. The law applies to students at both public and private institutions. Individual violators are subject to a maximum fine of $500, 90 days in jail, or both. An organization found guilty could be fined up to $1,500 and lose all privileges accorded to it by a school or college.

★ Historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

If OREGON OFFICIALS have not yet resolved how best to raise academic standards at public universities, increase faculty pay, and improve educational opportunities in Portland, the state's major metropolitan region, it has not been for lack of trying.

The state's ambitious and inventive proposals, however, usually have fallen victim to financial or political concerns.

In 1989, for example, the state announced a new program to limit enrollment and raise academic standards at its two research universities, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University, only

Continued on Following Page

WE'RE OUT TO TAKE OVER YOUR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

There's a new generation of computer software for colleges and universities. TEAMS 2000™ by CMDS. As an IBM Business Partner, CMDS designed TEAMS 2000 to take over just about any administrative task. To help you in the total solution.

Created for use on the IBM AS/400™, this series of software totally integrates every administrative function into one cohesive system. From admissions and registration. To almost every other administrative department down the line.

And since you can start with one module and add others when you like, TEAMS 2000 can meet your needs now and for years to come.

For more information, simply call for a brochure. Or if you'd rather, we'd be happy to stage a demonstration.

TEAMS2000

CMDS

CMDS, 1661 Virginia Ave., P.O. Box 1184, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801, (800) 999-CMDS (2637)

IBM Business Partner
Authorized Application Specialist

IBM and AS/400 are registered trademarks of IBM Corporation.

Oregon

CONTINUED

to suspend the policy less than a year later for financial reasons. Thomas A. Bartlett, the chancellor of the State System of Higher Education, said the plan would help universities by allowing them to concentrate their resources. But faced with mounting deficits in college athletics programs, Mr. Bartlett and the Board of Higher Education (which governs all eight public colleges and universities) later suspended the limits because they needed the tuition income.

Voters previously rejected a proposal for a statewide tax on beer to support college sports. Then the Legislative Assembly's strategy for providing raises to public-college faculty members with the income from a network of video-poker machines faltered when local officials moved to ban the games.

Throughout their ups and downs, the public colleges have enjoyed the support of Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat who is not seeking re-election. However, the Governor frequently complains that college leaders talk too much about the need for faculty raises, rather than about ways in which higher education can contribute to the state's welfare. Both candidates vying to replace him, Republican Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer and Secretary of State Barbara Roberts, the Democrat, have spoken out for more money for higher education. Both have said they would be willing to raise taxes to provide it.

Oregon has a well-organized group of private colleges, including Reed, Lewis and Clark, and Marylhurst.

Many of those institutions are in the Portland area, where a Governor's Commission examining the region's higher-education resources hopes to involve private colleges in cooperative ventures with public institutions.

The proposals were developed to deal with a shortage of graduate programs in the Portland area, particularly in the high-technology fields important to businesses that the state hopes to attract to diversify its lumber-based economy.

Several of the state's 13 community colleges are clustered around Portland, and they too are expected to be made part of a regional consortium. Oregon is also developing a telecommunications network to extend higher education to rural regions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,820,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	1.4%
White	94.8%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,785

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	25,125
2000-01 (estimate)	28,365

New GED diploma recipients: 5,990

High-school dropout rate: 27.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Neil Goldschmidt (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Paul E. Bragdon, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-3921

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1991; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Denny Smith (R), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 32 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 113

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational
Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
Paul E. Bragdon, director

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent
Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,735
At private institutions	842

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.1%
At private institutions	26.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.4%
At private institutions	56.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,981
At public 2-year institutions	$29,289
At private 4-year institutions	$30,165
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	68,432
At public 2-year institutions	68,175
At private 4-year institutions	19,220
At private 2-year institutions	332
Undergraduate	137,363
First-time freshmen	27,343
Graduate	15,457
Professional	3,339
American Indian	1,540
Asian	6,055
Black	2,013
Hispanic	2,572
White	138,077
Foreign	5,902
Total	156,159

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	58.3%
Minority	8.1%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 6.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.9%
At public 2-year institutions	7.3%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	7.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,823
Bachelor's	11,251
Master's	2,869
Doctorate	409
Professional	845

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon; 92% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 923 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 49% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,738
At public 2-year institutions	$753
At private 4-year institutions	$8,656
At private 2-year institutions	$5,250

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$880,696,000
Private institutions	$171,604,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $395,898,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,770,000; 16,235 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon: $105,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $148,309,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.8%
State and local governments	13.1%
Industry	3.1%
The institution itself	11.6%
Other	11.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,873,000
GI Bill	$8,455,000
Pell Grants	$55,035,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $91,133,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$36,071,000
National Science Foundation	$15,379,000
Department of Defense	$15,446,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,754,000
Department of Energy	$4,074,000

Falmer Press • *The International Education Publisher*

About the Company...

Since 1976, Falmer Press has received worldwide acclaim for the breadth and depth of its coverage, the quality of its presentation and its up-to-the-minute response to major topics and controversies in education. Falmer titles are regularly chosen as course material by institutions throughout the world.

Falmer Press has books for all your educational needs—Educational Research and Policy, Curriculum Studies, At-Risk Children, Multiculturalism, and much more.

New Books on Multicultural Issues...

LITERACY FOR EMPOWERMENT
Concha Delgado-Gaitan, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Children's success in literacy is largely dependent on the active and systematic communication between parents and teachers. In this study the essence of literacy is observed in the Portillo Community when working class Mexican-American parents empowered each other by sharing their experiences to help their children in school. Utilizing their ability to read and interpret their reality the families collectively organized to transform their children's educational opportunities.

1990, 182 pages
Hardcover ISBN 1-85000-662-8 $40.00
Paperback ISBN 1-85000-663-6 $20.00

MINORITY LANGUAGE & DOMINANT CULTURE
Mary Kalantzis, Bill Cope, *University of Wollongong, Australia* and **Diane Slade,** *University of Sydney, Australia*

This book is an authoritative work on the relationship of minority immigrant languages to mainstream culture, and the particular ways in which the educational system handles linguistic diversity. It focuses on the experience of German and Macedonian language maintenance in New South Wales. However, the book is not solely about Australian languages and education; it is a presentation of the general phenomenon of minority language use.

1989, 230 pages
Hardcover ISBN 1-85000-628-8 $50.00
Paperback ISBN 1-85000-629-6 $22.00

CULTURAL CONFLICT AND ADAPTATION
The Case of Hmong Children in American Society
Henry T. Trueba, *University of California, Davis,* **Lila Jacobs,** *Sonoma State University* and **Elizabeth Kirton,** *Associate Director, Lao Family Community of Fresno*

The Hmong people, with a total popualtion of about 5 million, have a long history of statelessness and migration. Groups of Hmong moved from southern China into Indochina and, as war refugees, about 90,000 of them have come to America in the last thirteen years. This book looks at the history and plight of the Hmong and the way in which such a minority fits into the American Dream. It examines the alienation and cultural conflicts faced by children of minorities in the U.S.A.

1990 • 157 pages
Hardcover ISBN 1-85000-761-6 $38.00
Paperback ISBN 1-85000-762-4 $18.00

To order call TOLL-FREE 1-800-821-8312 (9 AM to 5 PM EST)
Or write: Falmer Press, c/o Taylor & Francis,1900 Frost Road, Suite 101, Bristol, PA 19007-1598

Largest endowment:

Reed College	$74,528,000

Top fund raisers:

Oregon State University	$15,215,000
Oregon Health Sciences University	$13,701,000
University of Oregon	$13,484,000

MISCELLANY

★ To achieve its goal of providing a liberal-arts curriculum with courses on America, the year-old Tokyo International University of America called on nearby Willamette—its long-time "sister university." Willamette professors taught courses on U.S. history, culture, society, and economy. The Japanese students' nine-month stay ended with a course on the history and politics of Oregon.

★ Ken Kesey, a University of Oregon professor, and 13 of his graduate creative-writing students are believed to be the first university class to have collectively written and published a novel. *Caverns*—described as a hybrid of *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Canterbury Tales*, and the best of the Indiana Jones movie adventures—traces the exploits of 14 characters as they follow a convicted murderer on a cross-country journey.

★ Raymond P. Gleason, an assistant professor of business and economics at George Fox College, requires his students to stand when answering questions. The technique prevents students from getting by without reading and studying, thus enabling the class to cover more material in a shorter time. Although many students were initially distressed and surprised at the method, they seem to have accepted it.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA'S Gov. Robert P. Casey says that making sure higher education is affordable is the key to increasing the number of Pennsylvania high-school graduates who go to college.

But the Governor's approach—an incentive program that provides a financial bonus to institutions that keep their tuition increases below a prescribed cap—has frustrated administrators at research institutions, who contend that the program leaves them without the money they need.

Their lobbyists have managed to persuade the General Assembly to raise the cap above what the Democratic Governor has proposed. But for now, the idea of tuition limitations seems to be firmly in place. Mr. Casey is popular with voters and is favored to win re-election.

His Republican opponent is Barbara Hafer, the state auditor. Abortion may be the central issue of the campaign because Ms. Hafer supports a woman's right to have an abortion and narrowly defeated an anti-abortion candidate in the Republican primary. Mr. Casey, who signed a tough anti-abortion law in 1989, easily defeated an abortion-rights candidate in the Democratic primary.

Pennsylvania has a strong and unusual financial relationship with many of its public and private colleges. In addition to the 14 regional, "state-owned" colleges and universities that make up the State System of Higher Education, Pennsylvania has four "state-related" institutions. Those—Lincoln, Pennsylvania State, and Temple Universities and the University of Pittsburgh—receive substantial portions of their financing from the state. In return, the state is accorded some control over their operations.

A third set of colleges are considered "state-assisted." They are private, but they receive state money for certain academic programs. Pennsylvania also has a relatively small community-college system for a state its size.

The state is also home to prestigious private research institutions like the University of Pennsylvania and Carnegie Mellon University. Pennsylvania also has many private liberal-arts colleges. As the center of the Quaker religious belief in America, Pennsylvania is the site of three colleges founded by the Society of Friends that are considered to be among the country's elite institutions: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

The state also has two predominantly black public colleges, Lincoln and Cheyney Universities. Higher-education officials have been striving to attract more minority students to colleges, particularly in light of the declines in the state's overall population and reports that the racial climate on some campuses is inhospitable to blacks.

For all the diversity of higher education in Pennsylvania, the state is known as a leader in cooperation among different types of institution. The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities is widely credited with limiting competition and promoting harmony among the various colleges.

Higher-education policies in Pennsylvania are designed to take advantage of the wealth of institutions. For example, the state's economic-development program—the Ben Franklin Partnership—awards special grants to groups of different kinds of colleges and universities that collaborate on research projects.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,040,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.6%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	49.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	8.8%
White	89.9%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.3%
At least 4 years of college	13.6%

Per-capita personal income: $17,422

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	123,070
2000-01 (estimate)	125,917

New GED diploma recipients: 13,852

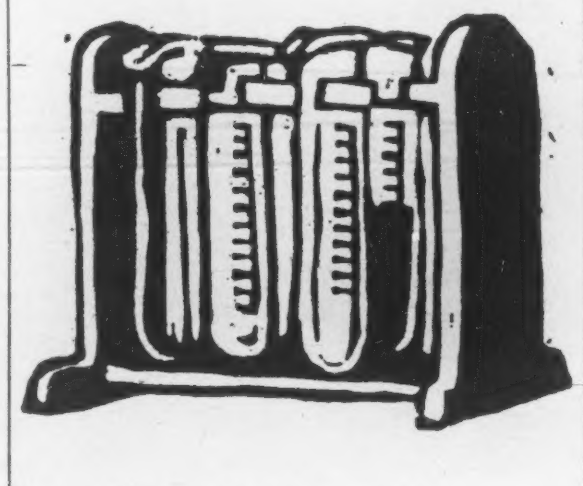
High-school dropout rate: 21.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Dan Wofford, State Capitol, Room 225, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 783-9180

U.S. Senators: John Heinz (R), term ends 1995; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993



U.S. Representatives:
12 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Doug Walgren (D), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 99 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	43
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	103
Private 2-year institutions	53
Total	217

Vocational institutions: 366

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
333 Market Street
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fuget, commissioner
for higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges
and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Francis J. Michelini, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Alvernia College, Grove City College, Temple University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Robert Morris College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,403
At private institutions	9,002

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	26.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.9%
At private institutions	61.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,233
At public 2-year institutions	$32,137
At private 4-year institutions	$36,330
At private 2-year institutions	$21,669

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	229,235
At public 2-year institutions	94,290
At private 4-year institutions	212,873
At private 2-year institutions	37,529
Undergraduate	489,422
First-time freshmen	122,154
Graduate	70,903
Professional	13,602
American Indian	918
Asian	10,583
Black	38,415
Hispanic	6,139
White	504,972
Foreign	12,900
Total	573,927

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	64.3%
Minority	10.0%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.7%
At public 2-year institutions	13.0%
At private 4-year institutions	7.4%
At private 2-year institutions	18.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	18,281
Bachelor's	58,348
Master's	13,791
Doctorate	1,882
Professional	3,637

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 64% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,210
At public 2-year institutions	$1,419
At private 4-year institutions	$9,430
At private 2-year institutions	$5,497

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,392,145,000
Private institutions	$3,169,219,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,361,361,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $133,429,000; 120,009 awards
Non–need-based: $585,000; 226 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joab L. Thomas, Pennsylvania State University main campus: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $675,112,000

Sources:

Federal government	63.3%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	14.5%
The institution itself	13.5%
Other	4.9%

Continued on Following Page

Quodata®
Integrated Software
Admissions
Student Information
Alumni/ Development
Financials
Networking
Flexibility
Quodata®
Service and Support
Implementation
Conversion
Training
Consulting
800 Advising
Enhancements
User Group
Quodata®
Information Management for Higher Education
digital™
Cooperative Marketing Program
266 Pearl Street
Hartford, CT 06103
(203) 728-6777

Pennsylvania
CONTINUED

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$38,673,000
GI Bill	$15,889,000
Pell Grants	$216,502,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $452,313,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$238,290,000
National Science Foundation	$51,686,000
Department of Defense	$115,134,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,801,000
Department of Energy	$16,097,000

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	$761,408,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	$121,946,000
Pennsylvania State University	$55,181,000
Carnegie Mellon University	$31,224,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Pennsylvania has the oldest medical school in the country, founded in 1765.

★ In a landmark decision, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled in 1990 that the University of Pennsylvania could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from a federal agency investigating a discrimination complaint.

★ Bucknell University students can board the Bison Express, a chartered bus that takes them to explore New York, Washington, or Philadelphia. The trips give students at the small liberal-arts college, which one university official jokes is "centrally isolated," the chance to explore urban attractions.

★ Established in 1834, the Dickinson School of Law is the nation's oldest independent law school.

★ Learning-disabled students may get a college degree through an innovative program at College Misericordia that uses tutoring, note-taking services, and talking computers and calculators.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

IN THE MID-1980's, Rhode Island was booming. State revenues were up and the business community was flourishing. But now—like the rest of New England—Rhode Island is in the grip of a recession.

Higher education, particularly the University of Rhode Island, has been hit hard by budget cuts. Reluctantly, Gov. Edward D. DiPrete, a Republican, reversed his no-new-taxes stance and proposed a one-cent increase in the sales tax to help restore money to the university and other state agencies.

The heated budget fight strained the relationship between the university and Mr. DiPrete and made higher education an issue in the 1990 Governor's race. Mr. DiPrete is unopposed in the Republican primary, but three Democrats are vying for the chance to defeat him in November.

The state's reverence for higher education predates the national public-college movement by a century. Hence, private colleges have great status in Rhode Island. The state offers an array of generous scholarship programs designed to help residents attend its private colleges, including nationally regarded Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

The state has adopted a "quality, not quantity" approach to public higher education, a tactic that has proved financially beneficial to its three public institutions: the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the Community College of Rhode Island.

Despite budget problems, the Governor did find money to start a "Children's Crusade." The program established an endowment, financed with public and private funds, to help pay the cost of a college education for needy students who agree in grade school to avoid drugs and meet certain academic requirements.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the governing board and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 998,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	48.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.7%
Black	2.9%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	61.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.3%
At least 4 years of college	15.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,061

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	9,083
2000-01 (estimate)	9,949

New GED diploma recipients: 1,844

High-school dropout rate: 30.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edward D. DiPrete (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Charles R. Mansolillo, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Ronald K. Machtley (R), Claudine Schneider (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 41 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 83 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	8
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	11

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
301 Promenade Street
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,143
At private institutions	1,430

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.5%
At private institutions	23.9%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	78.1%
At private institutions	62.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,127
At public 2-year institutions	$31,108
At private 4-year institutions	$37,306
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	24,274
At public 2-year institutions	14,715
At private 4-year institutions	35,850
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	65,954
First-time freshmen	13,419
Graduate	8,594
Professional	291
American Indian	218
Asian	1,402
Black	2,185
Hispanic	1,197
White	68,139
Foreign	1,698
Total	74,839

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	62.4%
Minority	6.8%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.1%
At public 2-year institutions	9.3%
At private 4-year institutions	6.9%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,659
Bachelor's	7,934
Master's	1,625
Doctorate	237
Professional	84

Residence of new students: State residents made up 44% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island; 70% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,281
At public 2-year institutions	$1,004
At private 4-year institutions	$10,143
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$213,253,000
Private institutions	$315,651,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $144,522,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,134,000; 9,500 awards
Non–need-based: $120,000; 48 awards
Other: $1,000,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward D. Eddy, University of Rhode Island: $103,502 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $77,543,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.9%
State and local governments	3.7%
Industry	11.1%
The institution itself	9.4%
Other	0.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,288,000
GI Bill	$2,173,000
Pell Grants	$13,507,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $47,349,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,568,000
National Science Foundation	$13,141,000
Department of Defense	$9,888,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,385,000
Department of Energy	$2,669,000

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$398,100,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$38,237,000
University of Rhode Island	$6,673,000
Providence College	$3,034,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former private homes, a church, and a restored bank building house the studios, workshops, classrooms, dormitories, and other facilities for the Rhode Island School of Design, located on Providence's historic East Side.

★ Many of the campus buildings at Salve Regina–the Newport College were once part of 19th-century estates on Newport's Cliff Walk, overlooking the Atlantic.

★ Johnson & Wales University has established a program called Fast Action Study Team, which encourages employees to come up with new ideas for saving money or improving university operations. A recycling program that participants designed resulted in more than $100,000 in savings for the university in the 1988-89 fiscal year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS spent a lot of time on higher education in 1990, but few public-college leaders welcomed the attention.

The General Assembly was angry over the free-spending practices of University of South Carolina President James B. Holderman, who has since resigned. In the wake of revelations about his $879-a-night hotel rooms and annual chauffeur bills of $7,000, lawmakers provided only a token increase for college and university budgets. They also imposed several restrictions on all university financial practices, including limits on tuition increases.

Legislators have threatened to pass other laws that would restrict how universities spend their income from bookstores, athletics, and concession stands, and force them to open the financial records of their affiliated foundations if they refuse to do so voluntarily.

The laws apply not only to the University of South Carolina, but to other public institutions such as

Clemson University, where there have been no allegations of misspending.

The actions were severe, but hardly out of character for the General Assembly, which is known for taking an active interest in the management of the state's colleges. That interest has continued despite efforts in recent years to shift more authority to the state Commission on Higher Education, the coordinating board.

South Carolina colleges have a history of appealing directly to their legislators for support, and of resisting efforts by the commission to assert more control over higher-education policy. The commission's recent decision to allow technical colleges to award associate degrees, for example, was nearly scuttled when community-college leaders threatened to have the General Assembly overturn the move as an intrusion on their mission. Most institutions are governed by their own boards.

In 1988 the state started an ambitious program to improve higher education. The program, called the "Cutting Edge," included money for new endowed professorships and improved research programs.

State higher-education policy also takes private higher education into account. The private institutions are eligible for some grants under the Cutting Edge program, and needy students at private colleges are eligible for state grants that offset the higher costs of private-college tuition.

Besides the perennial lack of money, higher-education leaders in South Carolina are also concerned about improving the college-going rates of black citizens, who make up one-third of the state's population but only about one-fifth of the college population. Minority enrollment is even lower at the state's major institutions, the University of South Carolina and Clemson.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,512,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	30.4%
White	68.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: $13,616

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	36,433
2000-01 (estimate)	37,610

New GED diploma recipients: 4,702

High-school dropout rate: 35.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Fred Carter, P.O. Box 11369, State House, Columbia 29211; (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 34 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 83 Democrats, 40 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 62

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina College Council
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
Sterling L. Smith, vice-president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Clemson University,
University of South Carolina

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,747
At private institutions	1,234

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.0%
At private institutions	29.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.8%
At private institutions	56.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,051
At public 2-year institutions	$22,484
At private 4-year institutions	$28,056
At private 2-year institutions	$23,090

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	79,252
At public 2-year institutions	40,674
At private 4-year institutions	22,963
At private 2-year institutions	4,868
Undergraduate	127,488
First-time freshmen	33,985
Graduate	17,888
Professional	2,381
American Indian	236
Asian	1,288
Black	29,247
Hispanic	863
White	113,939
Foreign	2,184
Total	147,757

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	67.7%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.7%
At public 2-year institutions	24.5%
At private 4-year institutions	30.1%
At private 2-year institutions	39.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,776
Bachelor's	12,136
Master's	3,535
Doctorate	302
Professional	683

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 834 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 54% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,162
At public 2-year institutions	$807
At private 4-year institutions	$5,914
At private 2-year institutions	$4,898

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$951,848,000
Private institutions	$196,271,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $612,508,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $18,191,000; 7,476 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,581,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Arthur K. Smith, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $112,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $102,160,000

Sources:

Federal government	38.9%
State and local governments	15.3%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	33.1%
Other	4.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$14,056,000
GI Bill	$13,280,000
Pell Grants	$58,986,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $35,595,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,931,000
National Science Foundation	$4,874,000
Department of Defense	$4,041,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,798,000
Department of Energy	$1,625,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$73,160,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	$22,567,000
Clemson University	$17,720,000
Furman University	$7,517,000

MISCELLANY

★ Winthrop College has been selected as the site of South Carolina's Center for the Advancement of Teaching and School Leadership, a consortium of eight public and private higher-education insti-

Continued on Following Page

NEW FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Literature/Literary Studies

Designs of Darkness in Contemporary American Fiction
Arthur M. Saltzman
(Penn Studies in Contemporary American Fiction)
Nov. 1990. 168 pp. Cloth, 3051-5, $21.95

Lyric Contingencies
Emily Dickinson and Wallace Stevens
Margaret Dickie
Feb. 1991. 208 pp. Cloth, 3077-9, $23.95 (tent.)

The Literary Structure of Scientific Argument
Edited by Peter Dear
Feb. 1991. 216 pp. Cloth, 8185-3, $24.95 (tent.)

Macropolitics of Nineteenth-Century Literature
Nationalism, Exoticism, Imperialism
Edited by Jonathan Arac & Harriet Ritvo
Feb. 1991. 320 pp. Cloth, 8208-6, $35.95 (tent.)

Literary Theory/Linguistics/Theatre Studies

The Language of Fiction in a World of Pain
Reading Politics as Paradox
Barbara J. Eckstein
(New Cultural Studies Series)
Dec. 1990. 220 pp. Cloth, 8254-X, $29.95; paper, 1321-1, $13.95

Power in Performance
The Creation of Textual Authority in Weyewa Ritual Speech
Joel C. Kuipers
(Conduct & Communication Series)
Nov. 1990. 230 pp, 18 illus. Cloth, 8245-0, $24.95

A Sociosemiotic Theory of Theatre
Jean Alter
Jan. 1991. 320 pp. Cloth, 3054-X, $32.95 (tent.)

Women's Studies

Women at War
The Story of Fifty Military Nurses Who Served in Vietnam
Elizabeth Norman
Sept. 1990. 222 pp, 28 illus. Cloth, 8249-3, $36.95; paper, 1317-3, $14.95

Anthropology/Ethnohistory

Learning Capitalist Culture
Deep in the Heart of Tejas
Douglas E. Foley
(Series in Contemporary Ethnography)
Sept. 1990. 268 pp. Cloth, 8246-9, $31.95; paper, 1314-9, $14.95

Ethics and the Profession of Anthropology
Dialogue for a New Era
Edited by Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban
Feb. 1991. 302 pp. Cloth, 8157-8, $29.95 (tent.)

Forest Society
A Social History of Petén, Guatemala
Norman B. Schwartz
Dec. 1990. 320 pp, 21 illus. Cloth, 8248-5, $30.95; paper, 1316-5, $13.95

The Middle Ages Series

Diana's Hunt
Caccia di Diana
Boccaccio's First Fiction
Edited & translated by Anthony K. Cassell & Victoria Kirkham
Feb. 1991. 288 pp, 9 illus. Cloth, 8219-1, $29.95

From Ad Hoc to Routine
A Case Study in Medieval Bureaucracy
Ellen E. Kittell
Feb. 1991. 412 pp. Cloth, 3079-5, $35.95 (tent.)

Law

Social Courts in Theory and Practice
Yugoslav Workers' Courts in Comparative Perspective
Robert M. Hayden
(Law in Social Context Series)
Jan. 1991. 224 pp. Cloth, 8259-0, $28.95

pennsylvania
University of
Pennsylvania Press
Orders taken at: P.O. Box 4836,
Hampden Station, Baltimore, MD 21211
Toll-free: (800) 445-9880

South Carolina

CONTINUED

tutions. The center will provide training for faculty members, as well as for schoolteachers and administrators who will work in the public schools to make fundamental organizational changes.

★ Segments of news film shot all over the world from 1919 to 1963 can be viewed in the Movietonews Film Library at the University of South Carolina's McKissick Museum.

★ Since 1982 the University of South Carolina at Columbia has been leading a nationwide effort to improve students' first year in college. The university is the site of the National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, one of the most popular annual conferences for student-personnel administrators.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA'S LAWMAKERS are very supportive of higher education, but they are also very reluctant to increase taxes to pay for it. As a result, state officials are encouraged to be creative and stretch every dollar as far as it can go.

For example, the state enacted an Education Savings Bond program early in 1990. Although the program was established to help families save for college, money collected from the bond sales may be used by the state for other purposes. Revenue from the first bonds will be lent to a public-school district to finance remodeling projects and to build a new high school and elementary school.

Like other states in the Great Plains region, South Dakota has an economy based on agriculture and mining. Although that economy has been relatively strong, it does not have the revenue to support dramatic increases in financial support for higher education. At the urging of officials from the University of South Dakota, the state has provided more money for faculty salaries, but professors are still among the lowest-paid in the nation.

Gov. George S. Mickelson, a Republican, hopes his support of higher education will help him in his re-election campaign this year. His Democratic opponent, former State Senator Bob Samuelson, says he would make education a higher priority and strengthen the relationship between the universities and businesses.

Some higher-education officials complain that influential farming interests direct too much money to agriculture-related research at the expense of life-science, engineering, and physical-science programs—all of which could contribute to the diversification of the state's economy.

South Dakota's population of American Indians is served by the state institutions as well as by tribally controlled colleges, which receive support from the federal government.

The South Dakota Board of Regents serves as the governing and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 715,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.4%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	92.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: $13,244

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	7,696
2000-01 (estimate)	8,913

New GED diploma recipients: 892

High-school dropout rate: 20.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Howell Todd, 207 East Capitol Avenue, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3455

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 15 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 21

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Howell Todd, executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 338-6621
Jeffrey W. Hayzlett, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
South Dakota State Colleges
and Universities (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	862
At private institutions	283

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.9%
At private institutions	39.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.6%
At private institutions	56.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,958
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$22,753
At private 2-year institutions	$19,330

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,898
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	7,180
At private 2-year institutions	382
Undergraduate	28,308
First-time freshmen	6,085
Graduate	2,729
Professional	423
American Indian	1,888
Asian	122
Black	226
Hispanic	69
White	28,526
Foreign	629
Total	31,460

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	72.9%
Minority	7.5%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.7%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	11.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	831
Bachelor's	3,627
Master's	756
Doctorate	51
Professional	121

Residence of new students: State residents made up 72% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota; 72% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,718
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$6,224
At private 2-year institutions	$2,447

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$149,092,000
Private institutions	$51,675,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $85,995,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $504,000; 1,500 awards
Non–need-based: $90,000; 60 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $84,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $12,327,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.4%
State and local governments	41.2%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	5.2%
Other	1.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,099,000
GI Bill	$2,819,000
Pell Grants	$26,910,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $4,851,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$670,000
National Science Foundation	$772,000
Department of Defense	0
Department of Agriculture	$2,402,000
Department of Energy	$265,000

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	$13,695,000

Top fund raisers:

Augustana College	$3,855,000
University of South Dakota	$2,213,000
South Dakota State University	$2,201,000

MISCELLANY

★ In its Shrine to Music Museum, the University of South Dakota houses more than 4,000 musical instruments from around the world—including one of the two Stradivari guitars still in existence.

SCANVENTORY™
Fixed asset management software designed for college and university property management
★ A turnkey system integrating bar code and PC technology for real-time inventory control; mainframe interface
★ Complies with GAAP and FASB requirements
★ Recommended by accounting and valuation firms
★ Special system features
- Over 40 standard reports
- Detailed audit trail
- Multiple funding, linked assets, surplus records
★ Offers quick payback
★ In use at major colleges and universities
A&TSCAN 4 John Clarke Road, Middletown, RI 02840
Putting Technology to Work
1-800-628-9917 in Rhode Island 1-849-5952
703 001

★ South Dakota has two four-year colleges that are controlled by Indian tribal councils, as well as two tribal community colleges.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

Gov. Ned Ray McWherter of Tennessee is the new chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, and he wants to make his state's efforts to improve education a national model.

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission is developing a plan to improve the quality of instructional programs dramatically, increase higher education's ties to economic development, and enlarge its share of federal research dollars. The public-schools commissioner has prepared a plan to improve the state's elementary and secondary schools.

If Mr. McWherter, a Democrat, is elected as expected to a second term in November, he says he will devote the next four years to improving the quality of Tennessee schools and colleges—and financial support for them.

Although the University of Tennessee has historically dominated higher education in the state, the regional and community-college system is gaining importance. The regional system is governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents.

The board's new chancellor is Otis L. Floyd, once the president of Tennessee State University, a historically black university. One of his top priorities will be to hire new presidents for three of the state's largest institutions: Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and Memphis State Universities.

Meanwhile, Lamar Alexander, president of the University of Tennessee, is pushing ahead with his plans to make the university into a top-flight research institution. He says he wants it to be on a par with the University of Michigan and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Mr. Alexander, Mr. McWherter's predecessor, has been the subject of much debate in Tennessee. His selection for the presidency angered many Democrats, who did not want to see the former Republican Governor head the four-campus system.

Both the regional and the university systems are coordinated by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. In the last few years, the commission has stepped up its monitoring of yet another segment of higher education: for-profit trade schools. Many politicians believe the proprietary schools are misusing student-aid money and must be watched more closely.

The commission has also been working to make sure that the public colleges and universities attract more black students and faculty members. Unlike most Southern states, which were covered by a single federal desegregation suit, Tennessee has its own court order, with goals for increasing black enrollment. And the state is still trying to meet several of those goals.

Many of the state's black students enroll at historically black colleges like Tennessee State, a public institution, or Fisk University, a private institution.

Several private institutions are influential in Tennessee, including the University of the South and Vanderbilt University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,940,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	46.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	15.8%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,765

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	47,273
2000-01 (estimate)	47,131

New GED diploma recipients: 9,093

High-school dropout rate: 30.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Billy Stair, G12 State Capitol, Nashville 37219; (615) 741-5098

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	20
Total	86

Vocational institutions: 127

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher
Education Commission
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 37219
(615) 741-7562
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Council of Private Colleges
1900 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville 37212
(615) 383-7001
William E. Troutt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Memphis State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,701
At private institutions	2,026

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.7%
At private institutions	25.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.0%
At private institutions	54.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,396
At public 2-year institutions	$26,660
At private 4-year institutions	$31,373
At private 2-year institutions	$19,106

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	103,791
At public 2-year institutions	51,818
At private 4-year institutions	45,087
At private 2-year institutions	5,710
Undergraduate	180,156
First-time freshmen	37,475
Graduate	20,821
Professional	5,429
American Indian	404
Asian	1,728
Black	28,494
Hispanic	1,166
White	170,510
Foreign	4,104
Total	206,406

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	66.6%
Minority	15.7%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 6.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	14.6%
At public 2-year institutions	15.6%
At private 4-year institutions	17.5%
At private 2-year institutions	22.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,908
Bachelor's	17,159
Master's	4,435
Doctorate	540
Professional	1,308

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,406
At public 2-year institutions	$803
At private 4-year institutions	$6,530
At private 2-year institutions	$3,395

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	$684,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $727,449,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $17,295,000; 24,599 awards
Non–need-based: $205,000; 51 awards
Other: $2,527,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John J. Quinn, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $138,375 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $183,756,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.1%
State and local governments	16.0%
Industry	8.1%
The institution itself	18.0%
Other	5.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,831,000
GI Bill	$11,833,000
Pell Grants	$83,403,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $114,221,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$73,025,000
National Science Foundation	$7,180,000
Department of Defense	$8,264,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,254,000
Department of Energy	$11,824,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$556,567,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$36,359,000
University of Tennessee	$32,159,000
University of the South	$6,212,000

MISCELLANY

★ Meharry Medical College—founded in 1876 as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College—separated in 1915 to become the first independent medical school for blacks. Meharry claims to have trained nearly a third of the black doctors and dentists in the country. In 1987, the college was designated by the federal government as a Center for Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care.

★ David Lipscomb College, which is affiliated with the Church of Christ, in 1989 banned the cable-television channel MTV from campus sets because of its "sexually explicit and violent content."

★ The oldest institution of higher

Continued on Following Page

Authoritative

Authority: "a reference source or expert in the field to support a fact."

The **Ninth Edition** of the *hep Higher Education Directory* will be ready on schedule early this fall. Thousands upon thousands of users rely on this one-of-a-kind Directory for information year after year.

Here are some of the **reasons** why the hep Directory is **the authoritative source.**

- **Continues** to use the traditional **standard for inclusion** and format established by the U.S. Department of Education.
- **Lists** degree-granting, post-secondary institutions accredited by agencies **recognized** by the Secretary of Education.
- The **only** Directory to list 97 system offices with top administrators, titles and phone numbers.
- Accreditation is **verified** with each accrediting agency to ensure eligibility.
- It is the **only successor** to the Department of Education's last full edition, *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities,* 1980-81.
- The institutions **recognize** the hep Directory as the authoritative source. The 99.9% response rate to our annual update **proves** it.
- More accurate, more current and more complete than any other source.

"The hep Higher Education Directory *is* the authoritative source."
Charles E. Glassick, Senior Fellow and Vice President of Administration
The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Princeton, NJ

Special pre-publication price is $37.00 on orders received on or before September 30, 1990 for the 1991 edition. Postage included (U.S.). List price is $41.00. **Save** 5% by sending payment ($35.15) with order. One month free trial. **Guaranteed.** Fully refundable. **Call or Fax** your order.

hep 91 Higher Education Directory

Higher Education Publications, Inc.
6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 648
Falls Church, VA 22042
(703) 532-2300
FAX (703) 532-2305

ISSN 0736-0797
ISBM 0-914927-14-0
L.C.# 83-641119
Visa and MasterCard orders accepted.

hep™
Higher Education Directory

Tennessee
CONTINUED

education in the state is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794.

Texas

TEXAS PRIDES ITSELF on its Old West populism, its rich ethnic history, and its reputation as the home of some of the nation's most sophisticated medical and scientific research centers. The Lone Star State's giant higher-education enterprise clearly reflects those political and cultural factors.

Public colleges in Texas are large, charge low tuition, and spread across the state. But critics say that quality is too often related to their locale, the demographics of the regions they serve, or the political clout of their alumni and local legislators.

College leaders in the poor, predominantly Hispanic area of South Texas, for example, have long complained that their institutions don't receive a fair share of state funds, although in recent years the Legislature has sought to redress that by merging some institutions into larger, better-financed systems.

The two most powerful and prestigious systems are the University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems, which enjoy special status because they receive income from a state trust fund based on oil revenue. They have invested it wisely: Their endowments are the largest of any public systems in the country.

Their wealth and traditional legislative clout have often been a source of irritation to the state's other ambitious, research-oriented institutions, including the University of Houston and Texas Tech University.

Altogether, public colleges and universities are governed by 12 different boards. Although the institutions retain much control over their day-to-day operations, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board is increasingly expanding its role in policy-making issues. The coordinating board is also now studying whether Texas colleges could be run more efficiently with fewer governing boards.

The board also recently took steps to encourage more black and Hispanic students to pursue doctoral degrees by offering them forgivable student loans.

The board has also become a central player in the state's effort to improve the success rates for college students taking the basic-skills test, which they must pass to move into junior- or senior-level courses. A disproportionate number of those who fail are black or Hispanic students, a fact that many attribute to the poor preparation such students receive in public schools. The Legislature spent much of 1990 fighting Gov. William P. Clements, a Republican, over ways to overhaul public-school financing.

Governor Clements, who has feuded with higher-education officials for many years, is not seeking re-election. Clayton Williams, a controversial Republican businessman and diehard Texas A&M fan, is running against Democratic State Treasurer Ann Richards for the Governor's seat. Meanwhile, higher education is losing one of its staunchest supporters with the retirement of Lieut. Gov. William P. Hobby.

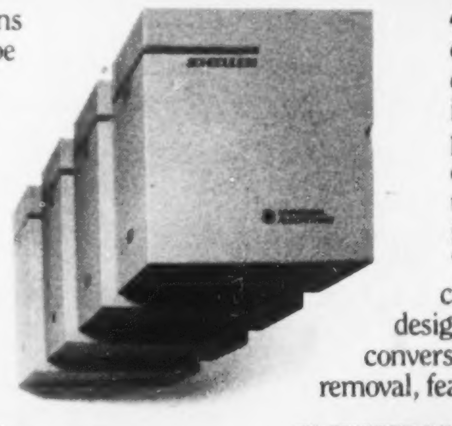
Mr. Hobby has been one of the strongest advocates of the state's efforts to expand the universities' research capabilities and to use their faculty members' expertise to promote economic development. The state's competitive grant program for research, financed by special appropriations from the Legislature, is the largest of its kind in the nation.

Because it is moving to diversify its energy-based economy, Texas takes its research seriously. The state's pledge of $1-billion was cited as an important factor in its being selected by the U.S. Department of Energy as the site for the Superconducting Supercollider. And faculty members at several public and private medical schools, including the Baylor College of Medicine and the U.T. Health Science Center at San Antonio, have been in the forefront of state and national campaigns to block restrictions on the use of animals in scientific and medical research.

Private colleges and universities also are a force in Texas, particularly research institutions such as Rice University and those with religious ties, such as Southern Methodist and Texas Christian Universities.

now for IBM RS/6000 IBM 43xx/30xx HP3000, DEC VAX, Sequent

Why over twenty percent of the nation's leading research universities* now automatically assign classrooms with SCHEDULE25:



1) RELIABILITY Well-managed institutions require that bulk classroom scheduling be carried out quickly, accurately, and on-time every time. Meeting this requirement unvaryingly, SCHEDULE25 has proven itself to be one of the most reliable administrative software systems ever developed. When a college or university licenses SCHEDULE25, it licenses a full featured, fixed cost, bulletproof system, not a product claim or an open-ended development promise.

2) PLACEMENT SATISFACTION Because classroom scheduling affects relations with the academic community, it must be performed in a manner sensitive to faculty needs. Unlike any other system, SCHEDULE25 is capable of rapidly, constantly and evenhandedly reevaluating an enormous mix of decision details—the vast majority of which are impossible to consider or preordain through any one-at-a-time or priority sequence method. Comparisons conducted at leading campuses have shown that because SCHEDULE25 finds the right rooms for more sections it minimizes the need for requiring departments to alter chosen times during the scheduling process. The result is better service to faculty and students.

3) SPEED Top administrators ask: Why take weeks to assign classrooms when you can do the job better in minutes? Unlike manual or computer assisted methods that require weeks or months of decision time, the computer time for all SCHEDULE25 decisions is under five minutes even for very large campuses. SCHEDULE25 thus eliminates the protracted tedium of assigning classrooms and provides the ability to respond quickly in the event of change or catastrophe.

4) PROVEN MODELLING POWER Bulk classroom scheduling exemplifies an "N-P complete" scheduling problem—the most intractable type of practical optimization problem known. SCHEDULE25's proven capacity to powerfully address this underlying problem enables leading institutions to effectively model various "what-if" optimization issues—eg. classroom/office conversions, new building design/construction, semester/term/quarter conversions, energy savings/blackouts, asbestos removal, feasibility of building repairs.

5) SHARED LANGUAGE Instead of relying on an argot understood only by a local few, SCHEDULE25 users speak the same "language" regarding classroom scheduling methods. Thus, any SCHEDULE25 user is able to easily develop and discuss new ideas about the automatic assignment of space with his or her counterparts in the world's best managed institutions.

If you represent a college or university seeking maximum results from classroom assignments, write or call for more information about SCHEDULE25—the choice of leading institutions for bulk classroom scheduling.

*Classified as "Research Universities 1" by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

(See SCHEDULE25 user comments by Carnegie Mellon University, Carleton University, and Allegheny College in the Fall '89 issue of DEC's EDU magazine. UAI welcomes new SCHEDULE25 sites: U-Akron, U-Arizona, Catholic U, Centennial College, Hofstra U, McGill U, SE Louisiana U, SUNY StonyBrook, Tufts U, and Utah Valley CC.)

UNIVERSAL ALGORITHMS

Universal Algorithms, Inc.
111 SW Columbia/Suite 960
Portland, OR 97201 USA
(503) 227-2790 · FAX: (503) 227-4888

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 16,991,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.9%
Black	12.0%
White	79.4%
Other and unknown	7.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	21.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	33.8%
At least 4 years of college	16.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,483

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	183,090
2000-01 (estimate)	204,725

New GED diploma recipients: 33,187

High-school dropout rate: 34.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William P. Clements, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Adams, Capitol Station, P.O. Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1778

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 19 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Steve Bartlett (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Pete Geren (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Greg Laughlin (D), Marvin Leath (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Craig A. Washington (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 90 Democrats, 60 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	40
Public 2-year institutions	67
Private 4-year institutions	56
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	174

Vocational institutions: 397

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788
Austin 78711
(512) 483-6100
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Houston Baptist University, Texas A&M University, University of Houston, West Texas State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	16,463
At private institutions	3,955

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	27.8%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.8%
At private institutions	55.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,963
At public 2-year institutions	$29,972
At private 4-year institutions	$34,221
At private 2-year institutions	$21,241

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	392,103
At public 2-year institutions	361,091
At private 4-year institutions	90,024
At private 2-year institutions	3,974
Undergraduate	739,128
First-time freshmen	150,518
Graduate	92,638
Professional	15,426
American Indian	2,756
Asian	23,642
Black	75,478
Hispanic	125,778
White	597,400
Foreign	22,138
Total	847,192

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	54.6%
Minority	27.6%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	25.1%
At public 2-year institutions	32.0%
At private 4-year institutions	19.8%
At private 2-year institutions	33.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	22,346
Bachelor's	55,575
Master's	17,559
Doctorate	2,067
Professional	3,999

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas; 95% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 42% of Texas' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$959
At public 2-year institutions	$455
At private 4-year institutions	$6,047
At private 2-year institutions	$5,112

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	$993,824,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,624,288,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $27,380,000; 20,857 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: $84,667,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: $62,160 from state plus $111,840 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $887,470,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.4%
State and local governments	11.2%
Industry	6.3%
The institution itself	18.3%
Other	12.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$57,359,000
GI Bill	$50,301,000
Pell Grants	$327,601,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $414,370,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$239,919,000
National Science Foundation	$39,346,000
Department of Defense	$64,547,000
Department of Agriculture	$18,466,000
Department of Energy	$21,057,000

Largest endowment:

University of Texas System	$3,021,474,000

Top fund raisers:

Texas A&M University	$50,240,000
University of Texas at Austin	$35,464,000
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	$26,800,000

MISCELLANY

★ Students at the University of Texas gave the institution an overall C average when they graded it in a campuswide referendum in the fall of 1989. Students gave the institution the lowest grades in learning atmosphere, class size, and ability to provide the classes that students are required to take.

★ Texas Woman's University has a residence hall for 30 single mothers and their children.

★ Texas high-school juniors and seniors can get a head start on college in a program for gifted mathematics and science students. The Texas Academy of Mathematics and Science, at the University of North Texas, allows students simultaneously to finish their last two years of high school and first two years of college.

★ President Bush has reportedly decided to set up his Presidential library at a campus in his adopted home state of Texas, and universities are already vying to provide a site for it.

★ A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845 charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.

Utah

FUSION CONFUSION continues to have ramifications for Utah higher education more than a year after the University of Utah became the center of a national scientific controversy. The debate involved a claim by two professors who said they had produced fusion at room temperature.

State officials, who authorized $4.5-million in public funds to establish a National Cold Fusion Institute, are now demanding more detailed information to determine if future financing for the institute is warranted. The Legislature created the institute in a burst of enthusiasm shortly after the scientists made their announcement in March 1989. But the excitement has since subsided as scientists around the world have continued to challenge the experiment's validity.

More fallout came in June, when the university's president, Chase N. Peterson, announced he would retire after a storm of protest over his use of $500,000 from the university foundation as an "anonymous" gift to the fusion institute.

Many in the university and state now fear that the controversy will damage the university's hard-earned reputation in such fields as medicine, physics, and space-related research.

The concern is especially high because Utah's public colleges sometimes have a difficult time winning budget increases from the fiscally conservative Legislature, and the state's soaring population is placing additional strains on the public institutions.

The public colleges also regularly contend with the state's strong anti-tax movement. Higher-education officials monitor and lobby against legislation and referenda to eliminate or cut state taxes.

The Board of Regents is the governing and coordinating board for all of public higher education, which now includes two new universities formerly known as state colleges: Southern Utah State and Weber State. The Legislature approved the name changes in 1990.

For a Western state, Utah also has unusually influential private colleges. That is largely due to the enormous influence of the Mormon Church and its premier institution, Brigham Young University. Brigham Young alumni dominate many spheres of state business and government.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,707,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	37.0%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	33.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.4%
Black	0.6%
White	94.7%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	19.9%

Per-capita personal income: $13,027

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	24,473
2000-01 (estimate)	31,829

New GED diploma recipients: 1,007

High-school dropout rate: 20.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Colleen Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Wayne Owens (D), James V. Hansen (R), Howard C. Nielson (R)

Legislature: Senate, 7 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,096
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.5%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.1%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,060
At public 2-year institutions	$26,460
At private 4-year institutions	$25,557
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	52,631
At public 2-year institutions	21,801
At private 4-year institutions	32,080
At private 2-year institutions	1,026
Undergraduate	96,586
First-time freshmen	18,900
Graduate	9,740
Professional	1,212
American Indian	1,088
Asian	1,736
Black	619
Hispanic	1,743
White	97,575
Foreign	4,777
Total	107,538

Enrollment highlights:

Women	47.1%
Full-time	63.8%
Minority	5.0%
Foreign	4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.5%
At public 2-year institutions	7.7%
At private 4-year institutions	2.0%
At private 2-year institutions	15.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,552
Bachelor's	10,820
Master's	2,574
Doctorate	418
Professional	378

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah; 90% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 67% of Utah's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,429
At public 2-year institutions	$1,136
At private 4-year institutions	$1,975
At private 2-year institutions	$2,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$669,714,000
Private institutions	$194,649,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $272,201,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,068,000; 1,690 awards
Non–need-based: $968,000; 66 awards
Other: $8,491,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah: $113,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $146,029,000

Sources:

Federal government	67.0%
State and local governments	10.5%
Industry	3.6%
The institution itself	15.9%
Other	3.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,356,000
GI Bill	$5,047,000
Pell Grants	$56,137,000

Continued on Following Page

Who hands out student grades at St. Norbert?

After examining the various available financial and administrative software packages, St. Norbert, like so many of the country's finest colleges and universities, chose The AIMS Group.

That's not surprising when you consider the exceptional degree of modular integration, flexibility, cost effectiveness, and user support we provide. This state-of-the-art, fully integrated and on-line software also operates across a wide variety of platforms, including UNIX, and can make a major difference in your budgeting, applicant tracking, fund raising, and degree audit/advising capabilities.

We can quickly show you why you should consider The AIMS Group before making what is probably the most important software decision your institution will ever make. Just call James Scott at 800-444-AIMS.

The AIMS Group
We're Setting Academic Standards.
6501 Park of Commerce Blvd., Suite 220, Boca Raton, FL 33487

WALLACE'S DEFINES BOOKSTORE LEASING

book store leas ing (bük stō(ə)r lē sing), n:
1. commitment, dedication, and desire to operate a college/university bookstore to its highest potential; can be accomplished by a company who has the experience and expertise; the company recommended for the job, **Wallace's Bookstores, Inc.**

For a more detailed definition, contact:

Wallace's Bookstores, Inc.
Tim Prather, Vice President
Retail Division
P.O. Box 11039
Lexington, Kentucky 40512
1-800-354-9500

Fire your trust accountant

Why spend money on outside trust accounting? Do it yourself with TrustProcessor™ Software from BancCorp Systems.

TrustProcessor works on your micro or mid-size IBM® system for charitable remainder unitrusts, charitable remainder annuity trusts, gift annuities and produces worksheets for forms 5227 and 1041-A.

For complete details, contact John Bingham at **1-800-423-8862** today.

BANCCORP SYSTEMS

P.O. Box 50597 Amarillo TX 79159 (806) 358-7226

POCKET TOOL

POCKET PROPOSAL STYLE MANUAL
BY ROSS PIPES AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Special price for higher education
$6.95
Regular price $12.95

A small but powerful book that gives you the edge you need to win grants and contracts

You work hard to surpass your competition. But unless your proposals are also superior, you may fail to win the grants or contracts you deserve. Now there is a tool, *The Pocket Proposal Style Manual*, to help you create professional, convincing proposals.

This authoritative manual shows you how to
- organize your proposal
- maintain consistency
- deliver ideas clearly, logically, and powerfully

Included are a proposal evaluation checklist and an alphabetized guide to punctuation, grammar, and usage.

To order, call 1-800-326-0781; fax your order form to 919-942-2699; or mail your order form to Tekne Press, 1506 E. Franklin St., Suite 203, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

TEKNE PRESS™

YES, I would like to order *The Pocket Proposal Style Manual.*
Please send me ______ manuals at $~~12.95~~ $6.95 each. Add $2.25 per order for shipping and handling. NC residents: add 5% sales tax.
Total amount $ ________
☐ Check or ☐ Money order
☐ MasterCard or ☐ VISA
CARD NUMBER EXP. DATE
SIGNATURE
NAME
COMPANY
STREET
CITY/STATE/ZIP
AREA CODE/TELEPHONE
Tekne Press, 1506 E. Franklin St., Suite 203, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 1-800-326-0781

Utah

CONTINUED

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $86,648,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$39,107,000
National Science Foundation	$11,168,000
Department of Defense	$24,126,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,649,000
Department of Energy	$4,742,000

Largest endowment:
University of Utah $55,752,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah	$34,830,000
Utah State University	$10,540,000
Dixie College	$1,527,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Repertory Dance Theatre at the University of Utah performs more than 200 historical and modern dance works by choreographers from around the country. The theater was founded by the university and the Rockefeller Foundation in 1966.

★ Brigham Young University has a large population of multilingual students. They learned the languages, especially Asian ones, when they served abroad as Mormon missionaries before attending college.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. investigating team.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

VERMONT's long private-college tradition continues to have a great impact on higher education in the Green Mountain State. Lately, though, the weakening economy has been a more powerful influence.

Hit by a recession that is battering all of New England, Vermont has found itself unable to provide its public colleges and universities with the kind of generous budgets they enjoyed during the regional boom of the mid-1980's.

The belt tightening comes at a time when legislators are making greater demands on public institutions to use new technologies, like the state's educational television network, to serve students in rural regions.

Four-year institutions and community colleges operated by the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees are especially hard hit by the tight budgets. They rely more heavily on state support than does the University of Vermont, which receives less than 15 per cent of its funds from the state.

The university, Vermont's premier educational institution and its land-grant college, has an unusual relationship with the state. It was founded as a private institution and began receiving state funds only in 1955. It is governed by its own Board of Trustees. The university is often regarded as elitist because of its high tuition and popularity among wealthy non-Vermonters. Its legal maneuvering to thwart a unionization effort by faculty members has inflamed some lawmakers.

The hostility in the capital, Montpelier, and in the university's hometown of Burlington dissipated significantly in 1990 when university leaders tried to be more responsive to legislative and local concerns.

Private colleges enroll about a third of Vermont's college students and rely heavily on the state's student-aid programs. They also are attuned to political trends and have not shied away from lobbying for more state financial aid. Bennington, Middlebury, and St. Michael's Colleges are among the state's leading liberal-arts institutions. Middlebury's foreign-language programs and Bennington's innovative curriculum emphasizing independent study are nationally known.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 567,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	25.0%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.2%
White	99.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $16,399

New high-school graduates in:	
1990-91 (estimate)	6,206
2000-01 (estimate)	7,301

New GED diploma recipients: 1,060

High-school dropout rate: 21.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judith B. Stephany, Pavilion Office Building, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3333

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R), term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Peter Smith (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 16 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 75 Democrats, 75 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 11

Statewide coordinating board:
Vermont Higher Education
Planning Commission
Pavilion Building
109 State Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Suzanne A. Villanti, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont
Independent Colleges
9170 Shaw Mansion Road
Waterbury Center 05677
(802) 244-5586
Judy P. Rosenstreich,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:	
At public institutions	660
At private institutions	673

Proportion who are women:	
At public institutions	25.8%
At private institutions	30.8%

Proportion with tenure:	
At public institutions	63.1%
At private institutions	57.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:	
At public 4-year institutions	$35,520
At public 2-year institutions	$27,525
At private 4-year institutions	$30,670
At private 2-year institutions	$22,235

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	15,762
At public 2-year institutions	4,205
At private 4-year institutions	12,383
At private 2-year institutions	2,117
Undergraduate	30,590
First-time freshmen	6,918
Graduate	3,522
Professional	355
American Indian	98
Asian	407
Black	277
Hispanic	234
White	32,953
Foreign	498
Total	34,467

Enrollment highlights:	
Women	57.2%
Full-time	68.7%
Minority	3.0%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:	
At public 4-year institutions	3.2%
At public 2-year institutions	1.3%
At private 4-year institutions	3.6%
At private 2-year institutions	1.6%

Degrees awarded:	
Associate	1,149
Bachelor's	4,273
Master's	830
Doctorate	45
Professional	98

Residence of new students: State residents made up 43% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont; 63% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,641
At public 2-year institutions	$2,210
At private 4-year institutions	$10,928
At private 2-year institutions	$5,979

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$188,112,000
Private institutions	$150,689,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $59,936,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,172,000; 10,806 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $212,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
George H. Davis, University of Vermont: $125,000 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $36,815,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.4%
State and local governments	6.2%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	11.8%
Other	4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$4,373,000
GI Bill	$725,000
Pell Grants	$8,446,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $28,244,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$21,465,000
National Science Foundation	$1,649,000
Department of Defense	$355,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,831,000
Department of Energy	$242,000

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	$216,920,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Vermont	$11,829,000
Middlebury College	$10,537,000
Norwich University	$2,619,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Vermont is home to the Pringle Herbarium, housing more than 300,000 specimens of dried plants from all over the country. The herbarium—started at the university by Cyrus Guernsey Pringle in 1902—includes plant specimens dating back to 1820.

★ Trustees at Middlebury College in the spring of 1990 ordered the college's six fraternities to admit women or face loss of their charters. All six fraternities, which are now called houses, have agreed to admit women. The trustees took the action after a special committee recommended the abolition of the fraternity system.

★ In 1819 Alden Partridge founded the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy in Norwich. The first private technical and military school in the world, it is now Norwich University.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

VIRGINIA, home of several of the nation's oldest universities, is the center of some of the most innovative thinking and policy making in American higher education.

Governors have been doing much of that thinking. In the early 1980's, Charles S. Robb pushed for higher faculty salaries. As the decade came to a close, Gerald L. Baliles promoted general education and college courses in foreign languages and foreign cultures.

Those efforts may pale beside the actions taken by Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat who took office in January. Already Mr. Wilder has put a lid on tuition increases, ordered colleges to use existing funds if they want to start new academic programs, and pressured colleges to divest their portfolios of stocks in companies with ties to South Africa.

He has also demanded that colleges prepare policies to fight racism and sexism on campus and present them to him for approval. The demand is a reflection of the state's uneven progress in recruiting minority students, particularly at its predominantly white campuses.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Wilder has shown little reverence for Virginia's strong tradition of campus autonomy.

A notable exception, however, has been his reluctance to intervene in the controversy over the Virginia Military Institute, which is being sued by the U.S. Justice Department because the state-supported institution does not admit women.

The institute's loyal alumni are among the most politically influential in the state. They are also generous: The V.M.I. Foundation has the largest endowment per student of any public institution in the nation. Two of the state's other prestigious institutions, the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, are among the top 10 institutions in that ranking.

Virginia has also been a leader in the movement to assess what college students learn and has won praise for a new, imaginative strategy for overall long-range planning. Both efforts were guided by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, whose studies are respected across the country.

The planning strategy, prepared by the so-called Commission on the University of the 21st Century, requires institutions to justify increases in their budgets. They must also show the General Assembly how they intend to respond to technological changes and the new educational demands of the emerging global economy. The strategy is also supposed to guide the state in planning to meet an expected surge in college enrollments in the next 10 years.

The council has some influence with the legislature, but the individual Boards of Visitors of the four-year institutions retain considerable power. The State Board for Community Colleges governs two-year institutions, many of which have seen remarkable enrollment increases in recent years.

Historically black institutions in the state include Virginia State and Norfolk State Universities, which are public, and Hampton University, which is private. Other private institutions include the University of Richmond and Liberty University, which is best known for its ties to the televangelist Jerry Falwell.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,098,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	45.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.3%
Black	18.9%
White	79.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: $18,970

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	66,015
2000-01 (estimate)	82,897

New GED diploma recipients: 8,446

High-school dropout rate: 28.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: L. Douglas Wilder (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education adviser: Karen J. Petersen, P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-3586

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), Lewis F. Payne, Jr. (D), Jim Olin (D), Stan Parris (R), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

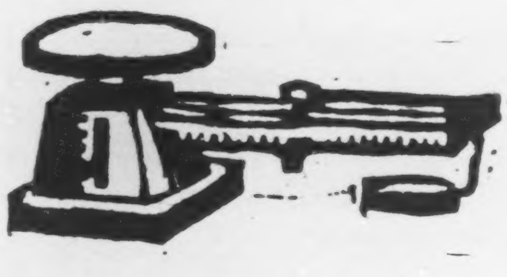
General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 40 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 165



Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
118 East Main Street
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	7,421
At private institutions	2,069

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.0%
At private institutions	33.6%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	53.7%
At private institutions	52.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$40,038
At public 2-year institutions	$30,747
At private 4-year institutions	$29,758
At private 2-year institutions	$20,173

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	154,165
At public 2-year institutions	116,207
At private 4-year institutions	47,766
At private 2-year institutions	3,078
Undergraduate	276,339
First-time freshmen	50,768
Graduate	38,829
Professional	6,048
American Indian	738
Asian	9,032
Black	44,164
Hispanic	3,783
White	257,686
Foreign	5,813
Total	321,216

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	56.9%
Minority	18.3%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.1%
At public 2-year institutions	16.9%
At private 4-year institutions	21.0%
At private 2-year institutions	36.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,192
Bachelor's	25,149
Master's	6,056
Doctorate	746
Professional	1,699

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia; 78% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 895 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 58% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,532
At public 2-year institutions	$813

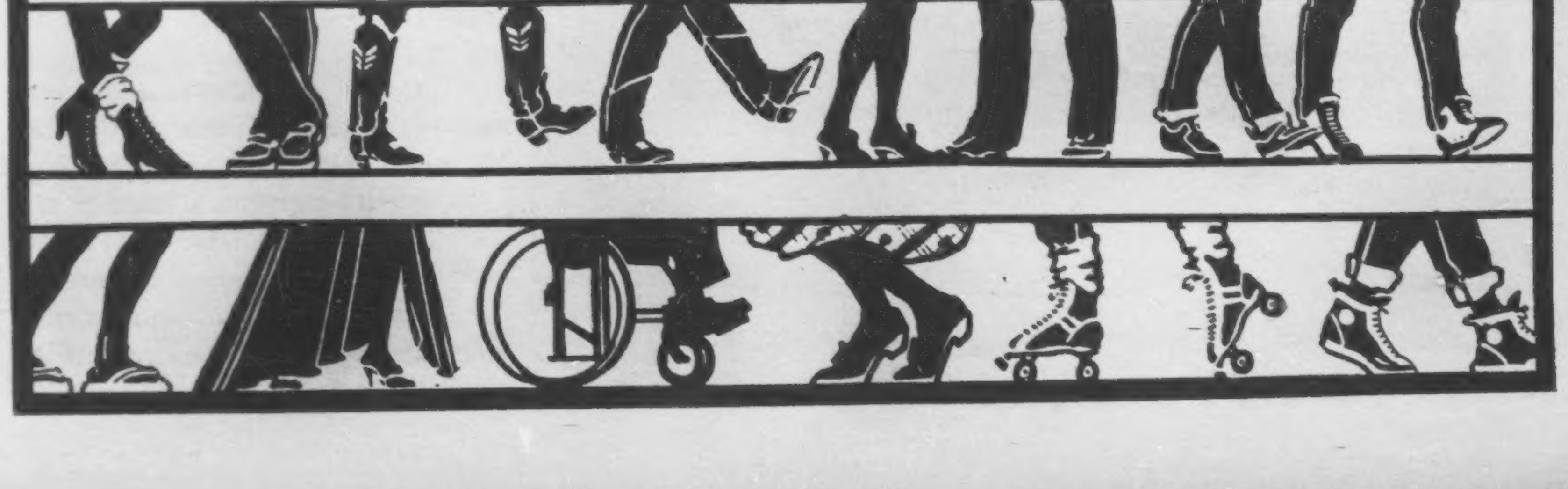
Continued on Following Page

NACUFS
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY FOOD SERVICES

Like people, our association members come in all sizes, from extra large, (50,000 students) to petite (300 students). Sharing information and helping each other is what we are all about. It makes little difference if you are big or small. We offer a unique opportunity to join a winning team of foodservice professionals.

WE FILL A LOT OF DIFFERENT SHOES!

**Executive director - NACUFS,
Suite 303 Manly Miles Building, MSU,
East Lansing, MI 48824 (517) 332-2494.**



Virginia
CONTINUED

At private 4-year institutions	$7,238
At private 2-year institutions	$4,409

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,825,156,000
Private institutions	$387,455,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,107,480,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $8,284,000; 9,700 awards
Non–need-based: $18,089,000; 16,723 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $104,621 from state plus $43,058 from private donations (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $234,887,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.1%
State and local governments	18.0%
Industry	8.4%
The institution itself	13.8%
Other	4.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,810,000
GI Bill	$23,293,000
Pell Grants	$76,924,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $126,596,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$62,956,000
National Science Foundation	$13,327,000
Department of Defense	$10,061,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,426,000
Department of Energy	$6,221,000

Largest endowment:

University of Virginia	$446,476,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	$47,575,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	$27,779,000
College of William and Mary	$13,362,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Virginia has contributed $15,000 to a rape-crisis center near its campus because about 20 per cent of the center's clients are students.

★ Christopher Newport College has a touch of Japan on its campus: a replica of a 17th-century teahouse. The building was a gift from a Japanese newspaper and a securities company.

★ Thomas Jefferson, who considered the creation of the University of Virginia one of his greatest achievements, opposed the awarding of degrees as "artificial embellishments." However, in 1831, six years after the university opened and five years after Jefferson's death, the university abandoned his no-degree policy.

★ Officials of Liberty University began mandatory drug testing of students in the 1989 academic year—the first such effort at an American college or university.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Index

VOLUME XXXVI

September 6, 1989 – August 15, 1990

Order your copy NOW.

The next news index is now available. Since a limited number of copies have been printed, it's important to order yours *now*.

Circulation Department
The Chronicle of Higher Education
1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

☐ Please send me a copy of the Index. Enclosed is my $4.

Name

Institution

Address

City State Zip Code

90-I

Washington

WASHINGTON STATE would probably have enough room in its six public four-year colleges to handle its predicted increase in enrollments—if the institutions were in the right places.

But only the University of Washington, the state's premier research institution, and Evergreen State College are located near populous areas: Seattle and Olympia are seeing tremendous population growth.

Those regions, along with Vancouver, the Puget Sound area, and Spokane, are also places where the state's prospective minority, part-time, and other non-traditional students are concentrated.

The state has addressed the problem with a plan to develop six new branch campuses in the next 20 years. But lawmakers did not provide as much start-up money as was sought by the three sponsoring institutions, the University of Washington and Washington State and Central Washington Universities. And with the Legislature's history of fiscal conservatism, some college leaders worry that lawmakers are not yet willing to provide budgets that adequately support the new institutions and maintain quality on existing campuses.

The economy has been buoyed, however, by a resurgence in the aerospace industry and the state's growing role as a center for international trade.

Education has been a priority for Gov. Booth Gardner, a soft-spoken Democrat who is in his second term. The Governor has made elementary and secondary education the focus of his legislative programs, which in 1990 included a dramatic change in the state's teacher-preparation requirements.

The new law, which is being phased in, eliminates education as an undergraduate major and requires teachers to obtain a master's degree within seven years of completing college or lose their teaching certification.

This year Mr. Gardner is chairman of two national organizations with education concerns: the National Governors' Association and the Education Commission of the States.

Washington's relatively new Higher Education Coordinating Board has also begun to assume more authority in policy making. One of its biggest projects is to oversee the state's new requirement that colleges develop programs to assess how well their students are being taught. However, institutional boards and the State Board for Community Colleges, which oversees a network of 27 two-year institutions, retain considerable autonomy.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,761,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	18.9%
35 and older	45.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.5%
Asian	2.7%
Black	2.6%
White	91.7%
Other and unknown	1.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	40.2%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $17,640

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	45,691
2000-01 (estimate)	59,201

New GED diploma recipients: 10,363

High-school dropout rate: 22.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ronn Robinson, 300 Insurance Building, Mail Stop AQ44, Olympia 98504; (206) 586-0820

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 63 Democrats, 35 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	27
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	55

Vocational institutions: 143

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way, GV-11
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of Higher Education
Westland Building, Suite 265
100 South King Street
Seattle 98104
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,236
At private institutions	1,214

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.0%
At private institutions	28.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.6%
At private institutions	58.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,295
At public 2-year institutions	$29,267
At private 4-year institutions	$30,417
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	78,070
At public 2-year institutions	141,033
At private 4-year institutions	32,337
At private 2-year institutions	1,648
Undergraduate	231,422
First-time freshmen	72,493
Graduate	18,663
Professional	3,003
American Indian	3,444
Asian	13,492
Black	6,504
Hispanic	4,830
White	219,643
Foreign	5,175
Total	253,088

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.2%
Full-time	57.8%
Minority	11.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 8.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.6%
At public 2-year institutions	11.3%
At private 4-year institutions	9.3%
At private 2-year institutions	9.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	11,664
Bachelor's	17,552
Master's	4,262
Doctorate	576
Professional	898

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 923 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 44% of Washington's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,710
At public 2-year institutions	$802
At private 4-year institutions	$8,096
At private 2-year institutions	$7,045

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,399,780,000
Private institutions	$227,211,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $790,383,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,625,000; 19,407 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $511,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $105,370 from state plus $48,350 from private donations

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $242,054,000

Sources:

Federal government	75.0%
State and local governments	2.2%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	11.5%
Other	3.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,595,000
GI Bill	$22,771,000
Pell Grants	$83,894,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $200,888,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$119,739,000
National Science Foundation	$27,134,000
Department of Defense	$23,937,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,524,000
Department of Energy	$7,782,000

Largest endowment:

University of Washington	$147,978,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$76,411,000
Seattle University	$5,013,000
Gonzaga University	$4,960,000

MISCELLANY

★ Seventeen veteran and retired faculty members at Whitworth College have been the beneficiaries of an anonymous alumnus who has invited them to take trips, with their spouses, anywhere in the world—on his tab. The donor, known only as the "Mystery Man," covers all travel expenses and hotel costs and sometimes adds $1,000 in spending money.

★ Washington State University's partner-accommodation fund helps spouses and homosexual partners of faculty members find research or teaching jobs at the institution.

★ Western Washington University has one of the country's most highly regarded collections of outdoor sculpture. In the collection, which includes 20 large sculptures and several smaller pieces, are works by some of the most important—and controversial—contemporary sculptors.

★ Governor Gardner has served as an administrator at two business schools. He was assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School and director of the School of Business and Economics at the University of Puget Sound.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

THANKS to a sweeping reorganization, higher education in West Virginia today looks different from the way it appeared in the 1980's, but many of its critical problems remain.

The new structure, engineered by Gov. Gaston Caperton, a Democrat, was designed to help the state use its scarce resources more efficiently. The reform eliminated a statewide Board of Regents that had been considered ineffective and replaced it with two new boards: One governs the research universities and professional schools that make up the new University of West Virginia System; the other oversees operations of the state's two-year and four-year colleges. Paul Marion, formerly chancellor of higher education in Arkansas, has recently assumed the same position at the State College System. Charles W. Manning, previously executive vice-chancellor for the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, is the new university chancellor.

Still to be overcome are the deep-rooted economic and cultural traditions that hamper educational progress. West Virginia is poor, and its coal-mining economy will be further hurt in the future because federal laws to reduce air pollution will require power plants to use low-sulfur coal found in other regions.

Moreover, West Virginia ranks among the lowest in the nation in the number of high-school graduates who go on to college. So there is little grassroots political support in the state for higher education, although West Virginia University is popular in many quarters because of the recent successes of the its football team.

West Virginia colleges have also repeatedly been criticized for trying to add to their own turf rather than coordinating their programs with other institutions.

The university also holds the dubious honor of inspiring a new federal law that affects how universities lobby Congress for funds. After it won a federal grant with the much-publicized help of a Washington lobbying firm, West Virginia's powerful Senator, Robert C. Byrd, pushed through a law that requires universities to report their relationships with private lobbyists and bars institutions from using federal grant money to pay lobbying fees.

Most private higher education in West Virginia comprises religiously affiliated institutions, including Bethany College, which has taken the lead in the state's effort to improve college-going rates. The college pledged in March to increase the number of West Virginians attending the institution by 25 per cent within the next decade and challenged other institutions to match that effort.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,857,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.9%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	47.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	3.3%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: $12,529

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	21,629
2000-01 (estimate)	17,894

New GED diploma recipients: 3,004

High-school dropout rate: 22.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stephen E. Haid, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, No. 700, Charleston 25301; (304) 348-2440

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 52

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Charles W. Manning, chancellor

West Virginia State College System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-4016
Paul Marion, chancellor

Private-college association:

West Virginia Association of Independent Colleges
1106 Security Building
102 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301
(304) 345-5525
Robert F. Prather, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Marshall University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,031
At private institutions	381

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	39.4%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.1%
At private institutions	54.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,825
At public 2-year institutions	$23,644
At private 4-year institutions	$23,520
At private 2-year institutions	$19,248

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	60,733
At public 2-year institutions	9,648
At private 4-year institutions	7,488
At private 2-year institutions	2,510
Undergraduate	70,143
First-time freshmen	16,569
Graduate	8,948
Professional	1,288
American Indian	119
Asian	577
Black	2,876
Hispanic	335
White	75,128
Foreign	1,344
Total	80,379

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.5%
Full-time	65.7%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.2%
At public 2-year institutions	2.5%
At private 4-year institutions	5.9%
At private 2-year institutions	6.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,419
Bachelor's	7,260
Master's	1,824
Doctorate	131
Professional	308

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 17.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,591
At public 2-year institutions	$803
At private 4-year institutions	$7,197
At private 2-year institutions	$2,554

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$376,293,000
Private institutions	$73,716,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $251,505,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,272,000; 5,500 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: $6,605,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $104,572 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $30,418,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	3.5%
Industry	2.6%
The institution itself	36.9%
Other	4.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$7,744,000
GI Bill	$2,948,000
Pell Grants	$36,770,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $14,204,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,631,000
National Science Foundation	$1,168,000
Department of Defense	$1,028,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,037,000
Department of Energy	$1,136,000

Largest endowment:

Bethany College	$24,134,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$10,447,000
Marshall University	$7,126,000
Bethany College	$4,808,000

MISCELLANY

★ A consortium of universities operates the collection of radio telescopes in Green Bank. The National Science Foundation, which

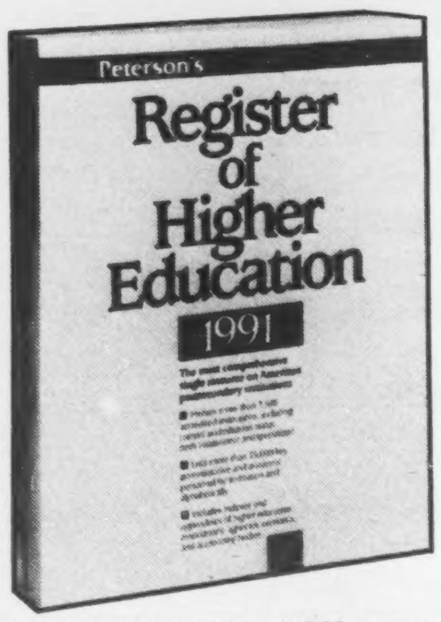
Continued on Following Page

Simply the Best

Peterson's Register of Higher Education 1991—the most comprehensive directory available anywhere on who's who and what's what in higher education.

The Most Information
- **More names:** 74,000—20,000 more than any similar directory
- **More administrators per institution:** 71 title categories—16 more than the closest competitor
- **More pages and more information:** The Register is almost twice as big as its closest competitor
- **More indexes and more appendixes** for extra information

Easiest to Use
- Phone numbers where you want them: right next to names and titles within the institution listing
- Main institution profiles in alphabetical order, not geographical
- Administrative offices organized alphabetically, not by hierarchy
- Complete information where you want it: no confusing codes and no complicated cross-reference trails



NOVEMBER 1990 1,050 pages

Now Until October 31, 1990
$31.96—a 20%
Prepublication Savings!
For credit card and
institutional orders,
call toll-free
1-800-EDU-DATA
(NJ 609-243-9111)
To pay by check
or money order,
include $5.75
shipping and handling,
and mail to
Peterson's
Dept. 0479, P.O. Box 2123,
Princeton, NJ 08543-2123

The Only Directory You'll Need—All Year Long

Peterson's

AWARDS ARE GREAT... BUT RESULTS ARE BETTER!

Sure, we win our share of awards. But it isn't awards we're after, it's results. Because of sound and effective communication with their constituents, Phoenix clients are achieving and surpassing their objectives and goals with unprecedented results. Simply stated, these results are their greatest awards.

Whether developing a sound admissions marketing plan, producing effective publications, conducting comprehensive market research, or laying the foundation for successful fundraising and development campaigns, the Phoenix Educational Division team is prepared to get you results.

Let's put our creative minds together and reach for the greatest award of all.

For more information, references, samples, or perhaps a proposal, call or write:

PHOENIX COMMUNICATIONS
5664 NEW PEACHTREE ROAD ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30341-2508
1-800-327-3686 ☐ (404) 457-1301 ☐ FAX 452-8915

CREATIVE MINDS AT WORK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

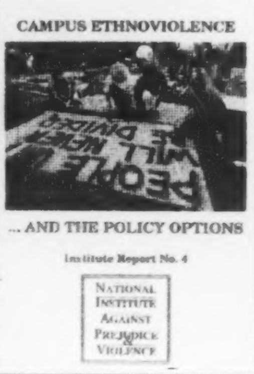
INTERNATIONAL VALUES INSTITUTE
OF
MARIAN COLLEGE

Provides

VALUES-BASED

Accreditation Report Writing
Curriculum Development
Strategic Planning
Faculty Training

For information call or write The International Values Institute of Marian College, 45 S. National Avenue, Fond du Lac, WI 54935
(414) 923-8140



CAMPUS ETHNOVIOLENCE
... AND THE POLICY OPTIONS
Institute Report No. 4
NATIONAL INSTITUTE AGAINST PREJUDICE & VIOLENCE

Campus Ethnoviolence and the Policy Options

Based on three years of intensive research, ***Campus Ethnoviolence and the Policy Options*** provides recommendations on ways to cope effectively with campus ethnoviolence and improve intergroup relations. The report includes a conceptual background for administrative action as well as a guide to the options available to campus decision-makers. Published by the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, the report contains a 30 page appendix documenting ethnoviolent incidents on campuses across the nation.

Order Form

Rush me ______ copy(ies) of **Campus Ethnoviolence** at $10.00 each.

Order now and **SAVE 50%** on NIAPV's Campus Ethnoviolence Kit #1. Call (301) 328-5170.

Name ______
Organization ______
Address ______
City ______ State ______ Zip ______

Mail to **NIAPV**, 31 South Greene St., Baltimore, MD 21201

West Virginia
CONTINUED

finances the operation of the instruments by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, is building a state-of-the-art, 100-meter radio telescope there that is estimated to cost $75-million.

★ West Virginia's colleges and universities have received many major federal grants, frequently with the assistance of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat who has served as Senate Majority Leader and is chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

★ The Personal Rapid Transit System—a driverless, computer-directed rail system that connects the campus of West Virginia University with downtown Morgantown—was set up by the Department of Transportation in 1979 as a national research and demonstration project.

★ Some dispute exists over the oldest college in West Virginia. Marshall University and West Liberty State College were both founded in 1837. But Bethany College says those two institutions did not become baccalaureate-degree granting institutions until years later. Bethany believes its 1840 charter makes it the oldest institution of higher education in the state.

Wisconsin

WISCONSIN has a long history of supporting higher education. The flagship Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin System is among the nation's most respected public institutions.

But the state's populist traditions and a more recent push for tax relief are creating worrisome financial dilemmas for the giant 26-campus system.

The Legislature is under pressure to increase spending on local schools and services, so that property taxes can be reduced. Many higher-education leaders fear that a restructuring of the tax system will drain state resources previously available to public colleges.

Other strategies to ease the financial crunch, such as enrollment limits or higher tuitions, have been resisted by lawmakers.

The Legislature has not been shy about using its power to influence higher-education policy when its members feel the university leadership has not been responsive enough. That inclination recently led to a law that requires public colleges to provide students with statistics about sexual assault and rape on campuses, and to a recommendation that they require students to take ethnic-sensitivity courses.

The system has undertaken a campaign to increase its number of minority faculty members and has enacted an anti-harassment policy in response to several racial incidents. The policy, which was instituted by the Board of Regents, is being challenged by a group of students and an instructor, who say it violates their rights to free speech.

The regents govern most of public higher education, including two-year colleges. A separate Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education governs other postsecondary institutions.

Private institutions include liberal-arts colleges, such as Lawrence University, and research institutions, such as Marquette University. Recently they have become more active in campaigns to increase state financial aid and to be included in other state programs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,867,000 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.9%
White	94.5%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.2%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $16,759

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	55,021
2000-01 (estimate)	59,529

New GED diploma recipients: 2,660

High-school dropout rate: 15.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-1212

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herbert Kohl (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R), Toby Roth (R)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 13 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 55 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	28
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 99

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Kenneth A. Shaw, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
25 West Main Street, Suite 583
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	7,960
At private institutions	1,476

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.9%
At private institutions	30.1%

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.8%
At private institutions	62.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,780
At public 2-year institutions	$32,285
At private 4-year institutions	$31,090
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	151,146
At public 2-year institutions	90,712
At private 4-year institutions	42,211
At private 2-year institutions	1,158
Undergraduate	256,235
First-time freshmen	54,094
Graduate	25,345
Professional	3,647
American Indian	1,897
Asian	4,033
Black	9,060
Hispanic	3,497
White	261,147
Foreign	5,593
Total	285,227

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.9%
Full-time	65.8%
Minority	6.6%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	7.7%
At private 4-year institutions	8.2%
At private 2-year institutions	18.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,570
Bachelor's	25,057
Master's	5,479
Doctorate	812
Professional	988

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	$1,160
At private 4-year institutions	$7,615
At private 2-year institutions	$4,001

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	$373,533,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $795,383,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $39,181,000;
50,575 awards

Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,879,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $112,630 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $325,266,000

Sources:	
Federal government	58.3%
State and local governments	16.6%
Industry	4.6%
The institution itself	13.8%
Other	6.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$16,153,000
GI Bill	$9,827,000
Pell Grants	$116,259,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $162,145,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$93,376,000
National Science Foundation	$21,417,000
Department of Defense	$9,333,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,062,000
Department of Energy	$14,919,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin Foundation	$97,849,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$102,233,000
Marquette University	$16,100,000
Lawrence University	$8,494,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has voted to allow the Reserve Officers Training Corps to remain on the campus despite objections of faculty members and students that it discriminates against homosexuals.

★ Alverno College is a pioneer in the effort to assess student learning and institutional effectiveness. To graduate, students at the Roman Catholic women's college must prove they are competent in eight "abilities": communication, analysis, problem solving, valuing, social interaction, taking responsibility for the global environment, effective citizenship, and aesthetic response.

★ Grilling hamburgers and french-frying potatoes are among the tasks for undergraduates at the Burger King Fast Food Laboratory, a training facility for students in the hotel- and restaurant-management program at the University of Wisconsin–Stout.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

WYOMING is the only state with no private non-profit colleges. It is also one of the largest and most sparsely populated states in the union.

The University of Wyoming and the state's seven community colleges therefore take seriously their responsibility for making a wide array of educational programs both accessible and affordable.

To fulfill that charge, a corps of university faculty members—nicknamed the Flying Professors—regularly travels rural regions of the state to teach classes. And for many in Wyoming's remotest regions, university personnel also provide family health care.

Because of Wyoming's membership in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, students who want courses not available in the state may take them—at in-state tuition rates—in other Western states.

Wyoming was one of the first states to adopt a prepaid tuition program. The plan applies to both the university and community colleges and is open to parents or other tuition payers from outside the state.

A board of trustees governs the university, while the seven community colleges are run by the Wyoming Community College Commission. There is no overall statewide coordinating board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 475,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.6%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	21.7%
35 and older	38.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.7%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.9%
At least 4 years of college	17.2%

Per-capita personal income: $14,135

New high-school graduates in:

1990-91 (estimate)	5,896
2000-01 (estimate)	5,658

New GED diploma recipients: 1,025

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jane Sabes, Herschler Building, 4th Floor East Wing, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7574

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1991; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of Wyoming
Box 3434, University Station
Laramie 82071
(307) 766-4121
Terry P. Roark, president

Wyoming Community College Commission
Herschler Building, 2nd Floor West
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7763
James Meznek, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	933
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.5%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,053
At public 2-year institutions	$27,889
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	10,773
At public 2-year institutions	15,138
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	629
Undergraduate	24,694
First-time freshmen	6,019
Graduate	1,640
Professional	206
American Indian	376
Asian	82
Black	267
Hispanic	646
White	24,668
Foreign	501
Total	26,540

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	59.1%
Minority	5.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 33.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.8%
At public 2-year institutions	5.5%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	6.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,386
Bachelor's	1,631
Master's	343
Doctorate	73
Professional	69

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming; 81% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 60% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,003
At public 2-year institutions	$613
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	$6,900

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$203,307,000
Private institutions	n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $116,183,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $241,000; 531 awards
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $113,614 (1990-91)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $20,429,000

Sources:	
Federal government	54.5%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	29.9%
Other	1.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,932,000
GI Bill	$1,655,000
Pell Grants	$11,500,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,076,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$824,000
National Science Foundation	$3,340,000
Department of Defense	$1,237,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,752,000
Department of Energy	$841,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming	$42,192,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Wyoming	$5,316,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Wyoming and the Northern Arapaho Indian Tribe have pooled funds to create a $1-million endowment to provide scholarships for about eight Arapaho students each year to attend the university's Laramie campus.

★ At an altitude of 7,200 feet above sea level, the University of Wyoming claims to be the highest university in the nation.

★ The trustees of Western Wyoming College have voted unanimously to ban the possession or consumption of alcohol on the campus, even by students who have reached the state's minimum drinking age of 21.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

New!

CMD/IBM Launch Business Partner*ship* For Educational Administrative Solutions.

IBM
Business Partner
Computer Management Dynamics, Inc.
COMMAND

Sail With Us. Computer Management Dynamics has expanded its fleet of hardware platforms and is now offering COMMAND Integrated Software Application on the IBM RISC System 6000. CMD offers a full line of Student Administrative software that will help you through the rough waters of administrative computing. CMD's crew will smooth your voyage with COMMAND Admissions, Registration, Financial Aid, Student Billing, Alumni Development, Scheduling, Housing, Vehicle Management, Inventory, and a full line of Financial Applications.

Call toll-free 1-800-548-8851. Computer Management Dynamics, Inc., 326 Chestnut Hill Road, Amherst, NH 03031

SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press-time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states is gathered from the decennial census; hence, the latest information is from 1980. The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its annual surveys of colleges and universities one to three years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on academic degrees awarded, for example, cover 1987-88.

Many data that would be useful to educators and policy makers are not available for every state. For example, the Education Department has no state-by-state information on the number of part-time faculty members. Nor does the department collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1989

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1989

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980

Educational attainment of adults:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover those 25 years and older.

Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1989

New high-school graduates:
SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
NOTE: Projections of the number of graduates in 1990-91 and 2000-01 were made in May 1988.

New GED diploma recipients:
SOURCE: American Council on Education
DATE: 1989
NOTE: General Education Development diplomas are high-school equivalency certificates awarded to high-school dropouts who pass the GED test.

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1988
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only, and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:
SOURCES: Education Commission of the States; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

ON TEACHING

The Faculty Teaching Excellence Program, University of Colorado at Boulder, has commissioned a series of essays on the art of teaching. The most revelatory and engaging articles are available in these two volumes.

On Teaching, Vol. I: topics include active learning strategies, the continuity of research and teaching, teaching Shakespeare, professional ethics in the classroom and the scientist as story teller. $9.95

On Teaching, Vol. II: topics include facilitating class discussion, gendered subjects, large lecture environments, ethics in academe, the Socratic method, and epistemology. $9.95

To Order: Contact Tom Cruff, Book Center, University of Colorado, CB 36, Boulder, CO 80309-0036, (303) 492-3423, FAX (303) 492-0420. Visa/Mastercard accepted. Please include $2.00 per volume for shipping/handling. Make check (U.S. Currency only) payable to University of CO.

FACULTY TEACHING EXCELLENCE PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of state legislatures as of November 1989.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figure includes public, private non-profit, and private for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer post-secondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: These organizations are responsible for planning for public colleges and universities. Some boards also have governing authority. Those that do are indicated in the state narratives.

Private-college association:
SOURCES: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1990
NOTE: The A.A.U.P. censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the A.A.U.P. and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except for those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1990

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members; proportion who are women; and proportion with tenure:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures cover full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts only. The figures are based on reports of those institutions that responded to the department's faculty-salary survey. Because not all colleges completed the survey, the totals are lower than figures appearing in other department tables. The tenure figures cover only those colleges that have a system of tenure.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on nine-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: Undergraduate enrollment includes first-time freshman enrollment, which is also shown separately. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian and Alaskan native; Asian and Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Foreign students are non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The change in enrollment covers Fall 1978 to Fall 1988. All other figures cover Fall 1988. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988

Degrees awarded:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: The figures cover freshmen only.

Test scores:
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; College Board
DATES: 1989 for A.C.T.; 1990 for S.A.T.
NOTE: The A.C.T.—American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment—is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by Fall 1988 full-time-equivalent undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or appropriations from local governments.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non–need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student financial aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1989-90 or 1990-91, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of Fall 1988 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1988
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: Fiscal year 1989

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1988
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures include only spending for science and engineering projects, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1989

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,132 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

C2175-1 A

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

September 19, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 3

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A microbiologist hopes to persuade his colleagues that oil-eating bacteria can clean up spills: Page A5.

Security at labs is being bolstered by universities to protect researchers who are threatened by animal-rights activists: Page A16.

A non-traditional, interdisciplinary graduate program at Chicago's Columbia College enables artists to broaden their horizons: Page A17.

A Congressional report that blasts universities and the N.I.H. for mishandling claims of scientific misconduct ignores the progress many institutions have made, some college officials say; some researchers praise its recommendations: Page A25.

The growth of a foundation that organizes corporate scholarship programs reflects the business world's concern for education: Page A37.

The average score on the A.C.T. remained unchanged in 1989-90; the average scores of many minority students increased slightly: Page A39.

A conference on multiculturalism brought disquieting lessons on stereotypes to its participants: Page A39.

A coach who also directs an institute on athletics at the U. of Chicago says sports can be used to keep youths in school: Page A42.

Soviet scientists have warned the government to reinvigorate the study of science or face long-term academic stagnation: Page A45.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-56**
Athletics	A42-44
Books	A12, 23
Business & Philanthropy	A37-38
Coming Events	A50
Computers	A22
Deadlines	A52
Deaths	A50
Gazette	A49
Government & Politics	A25-36
Grants	A38
International	A45-47
Personal & Professional	A16-24
Scholarship	A5-15
Students	A39-41
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-56**
Arts	B6
Bulletin Board	B7-55
End Paper	B56
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

NEW HEALTH POLICY

NIH to Require Researchers to Include Women in Studies; Female Cardiologist Is Top Candidate to Direct Institutes

NIH Head

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS

WASHINGTON

Biomedical researchers reacted enthusiastically last week to reports that Bernadine P. Healy, a Cleveland cardiologist, had emerged as the leading candidate to become director of the National Institutes of Health. Anti-abortion activists, however, immediately said they would not support her nomination.

The researchers said that the appointment of an N.I.H. director was long overdue and that Dr. Healy, if she were nominated and gained Senate confirmation, would be an effective leader of the agency.

They said she was held in high regard for her work both in the laboratory and on public panels addressing issues in biomedical research. They also said she had taken strong positions on some of the most important and difficult topics now facing the institutes.

Researchers noted, for example, that Dr. Healy had endorsed federal support of research on fetal-tissue transplantation and had urged scientists and research institutions to adopt stronger policies to prevent conflict of interest in research.

In addition, researchers welcomed the idea of nominating a woman to the director's post at a time when N.I.H. was being accused of giving short shrift to women's health issues. Dr. Healy, who would be the

Continued on Page A33

Congress Should Not Restrict Arts-Grant Content, Panels Say

Members of 2 key panels agreed last week that Congress should not restrict the content of U.S.-aided arts and humanities studies: Page A25.

Women in Studies

By DAVID L. WHEELER

BETHESDA, MD.

Under pressure from Congress, the National Institutes of Health have begun to require scientists to include more female subjects in medical research and are setting up an office to make sure its research addresses women's health needs.

Instead of merely encouraging scientists to seek an appropriate balance of men and women in pools of subjects, as N.I.H. has done in the past, the institutes have started insisting that scientists include women in their research unless it involves a disease that affects only men. The change was announced in a guide for scientists who propose research projects to the N.I.H. and in a meeting with members of Congress here last week.

Congressional critics of the N.I.H. have

Continued on Page A32

Crisis in the Persian Gulf Disrupts Researchers' Projects

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

James J. Riley, an environmental researcher at the University of Arizona, might be in Kuwait right now, but for his daughter's wedding.

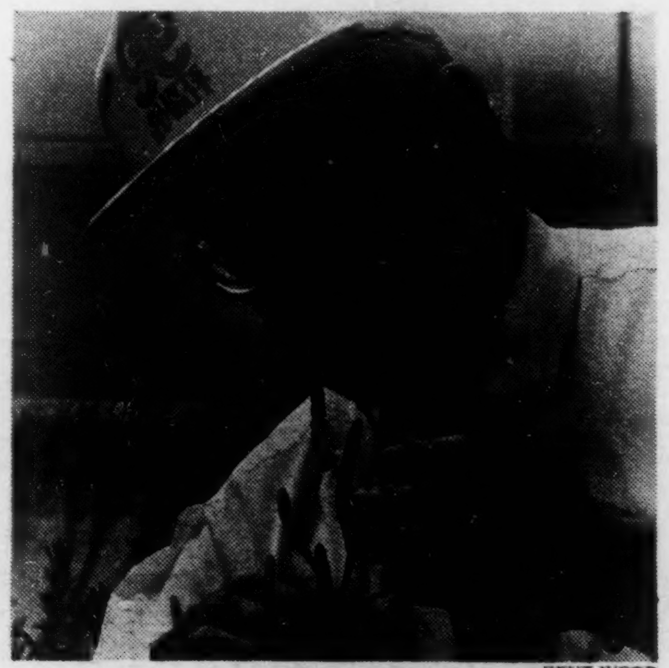
A senior research scientist at the university's environmental-research laboratory, Mr. Riley, with his wife and son, had been in the country for two years, working with scientists at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. They had set up a research farm on which they were testing the performance of a particular variety of plant—a halophyte, which tolerates irrigation by sea water—that the Kuwaitis hoped to introduce into their harsh environment.

Although the experiment had another year to run, Mr. Riley was scheduled to return to the University of Arizona in early summer. He planned to stay in touch with the project from there, going back to Kuwait for a few visits over the course of the year. But this season's crop was late in maturing, and he might have stayed an extra month or more to see it through, except that his daughter was getting married in mid-July. He left Kuwait on July 1, just a month before the Iraqi invasion.

Mr. Riley has had no communication with his colleagues in Kuwait since then and does not know what may have happened to them or to their research project. He has heard secondhand that the institute's facilities were ransacked.

Mr. Riley is one of an uncounted number of American and other researchers whose work in the Persian Gulf region has been disrupted, if not terminated, by the current crisis there. Archaeological digs have been

Continued on Page A8



KENT WOOD

James J. Riley, examining a type of halophyte: "This certainly is going to change not only our own research, but the whole region for the long haul."

Michigan's 'Higher-Education Mall' Viewed as a Model for Other Communities

© 1990 PETER YATES, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Albert Lorenzo: "I don't want to pretend it's as good as a main campus. But it's going to be a lot better than a typical extension campus."

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

CLINTON TOWNSHIP, MICH.

The State of Michigan told Albert L. Lorenzo it couldn't afford to build a university to serve Macomb County's 700,000 residents, so he proposed an alternative: What if the community provided the classrooms and the administrative infrastructure? Would a university provide the academic staff?

Now that alternative—a higher-education center at which county residents will be able to earn undergraduate degrees from five different institutions—is under construction. And Mr. Lorenzo, who is president of Macomb Community College, is being lauded by Michigan business and higher-education leaders as a visionary.

Outside Michigan, people are calling Mr. Lorenzo's plan a model for other communities that hope to encourage more community-college students and graduates to complete four-year degrees. The center, which is scheduled to open in the fall of 1991, also demonstrates how two-year colleges can gain more money and influence in communities that abhor taxes, and how the colleges use that clout to gain the cooperation of four-year institutions.

At the center, students who complete their lower-division studies at Macomb Community College and other community colleges in the area will be able to complete bachelor's-degree programs. A total of 11 programs will be offered, and most stu-

Continued on Page A26

MARGINALIA

Quotation attributed by the *Harvard Alumni Gazette* to Derek Bok, president of Harvard University:

"We have to take the long view at Harvard. We've existed for over 350 years, and we plan on existing for at least another 350. So as we look at the endowment, what we have to do is to balance the needs of the president against the needs of the future."

"As usual," writes the university president who clipped this item for us, "Derek Bok speaks for all of us."

■

Left over from last spring: a sign on doors at Wichita State University:

COMMENCEMENT
CEREMONY
IN PROGRESS
--
NO ATHLETES PERMITTED
IN THE ARENA

■

Another holdover: a memo to commencement participants at Pembroke State University:

"FACULTY, ADMINISTRATION & BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Will robe in the Green Room, second floor of the Performing Arts Center. Stage curtains will be closed and faculty will then take their seats on stage as indicted by rank."

Fair is fair.

■

"I feel extremely fortunate to be able to be a teacher," says a history professor quoted in *The University of Connecticut Bulletin*. "I always feel that I may be giving my students something. If I'm lucky, they always give me something in the way of incite or inspiration."

That's the way students are, y'know.

■

News item in *Science:*

"In today's tight fiscal climate, congressmen are apparently thinking twice about funding the Human Genome Initiative at the pace originally planned. . . . The House Appropriations Committee voted to give the project $71 million—$42 million less than the $108 million the administration had requested."

Let's give a little something to the Arithmetic Initiative, while we're at it.

■

From *Amnesty Education Newsletter,* a publication from the chancellor's office at the California Community Colleges:

"Smorgasbord offerings of classes to students must drop, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges says. . . .

"The community colleges still need $70 million to trigger the second round of AB 11725 reforms, he added.

"Reform, he reminded his audience, is just the starting pint."

We'll drink to that. —C.G.

In Brief

3 Students Are Killed in Fire at Berkeley

BERKELEY, CAL.—Three students at the University of California at Berkeley were killed in a fire that destroyed a fraternity house near the campus.

Two other students were injured in the nighttime blaze, and 15 more were forced to flee the inferno.

The victims were identified as Ryan Hamilton, 19, and Robert Sciutto, 21, both members of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and Natalia James, 19, a visitor to the two-story, wood-frame house.

Many of the fraternity's 34 members are on the university's water-polo team and were away on a trip at the time of the fire, university officials said.

Damage was estimated at $2-million. The cause of the blaze is under investigation, fire officials said.

Xavier U. Chemist Named Professor of the Year

WASHINGTON

A member of the chemistry department at Xavier University of Louisiana has been named the 1990 "Professor of the Year" by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

J W Carmichael, Jr. (*right*), a professor at Xavier since 1970, insists on teaching only freshman chemistry courses.

In an interview, Mr. Carmichael said that too often the "best teachers" are assigned upper-level courses to teach—the opposite, he said, of what should happen. The best professors, he said, should teach freshmen who need competent instruction to spark their interest and prepare them for advanced courses.

XAVIER U. OF LOUISIANA

At Xavier, Mr. Carmichael has focused on recruiting students into the sciences. He created a summer program called SOAR—Stress on Analytical Reasoning—which prepares high-school juniors and seniors for college-level science courses. Before joining the Xavier faculty, he taught for five years at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Mr. Carmichael earned a bachelor's degree at Eastern New Mexico University, and his master's and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Mr. Carmichael was selected from a group of 537 professors nominated for the award. He will receive a $10,000 cash prize from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This year the foundation doubled its usual $5,000 award to celebrate the contest's 10th anniversary. As part of the award, Mr. Carmichael will give a lecture at the Smithsonian Institution sometime early next year.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Trial Begins in Lawsuit on Copyright Violations

NEW YORK—Arguments began in Federal District Court here last week in a $1-million lawsuit brought by eight publishers against the Kinko's photocopying chain.

The publishers sued Kinko's Graphics Corporation last year for copyright violation, claiming that two Kinko's stores had illegally reproduced "substantial portions" of 12 books in anthologies produced for professors at Columbia University, the New School for Social Research, and New York University. Neither the professors nor their institutions were sued.

Lawyers for Kinko's are expected to argue that permissions systems now in use hamstring teaching and research.

The case is expected to continue through next month.

St. John's Reviews Cases of 3 Suspended in Assault

JAMAICA, N.Y.—Following a judge's decision to drop the indictments against three students who had been charged with sexually assaulting a female student, officials at St. John's University are reviewing their suspension of the three.

Last spring the university suspended six students after the sexual-assault incident. The university is not reconsidering its suspension of the three who still face charges.

Prosecutors in the Queens district attorney's office are moving to reinstate the charges, said Richard Piperno, a spokesman for the district attorney. In voiding the charges against the three, a state judge said the prosecutor had presented insufficient evidence but could bring new charges.

Meanwhile, the university is distributing brochures to undergraduates, describing sex crimes and advising how to report them.

In addition, the university is requiring all student-athletes and all students who seek to join a fraternity or sorority to attend special seminars on such issues as sexual ethics and drug and alcohol abuse. The university will also

Report Laments the 'Disappearance' of the Private Liberal-Arts College

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The private liberal-arts college is "disappearing from the landscape" and only 212 such colleges remain, a new report contends.

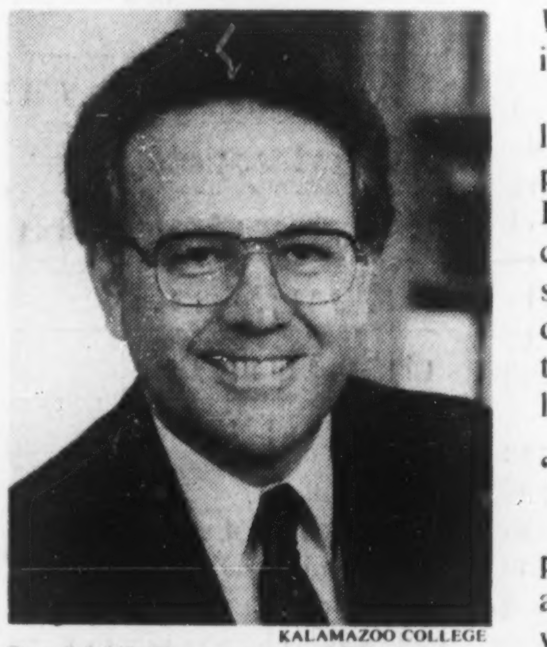
While some 600 colleges are considered liberal-arts institutions, only a third of those remain "true" to their educational ideals by focusing on the arts and sciences, says David W. Breneman, a visiting professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who wrote the report.

Hundreds of colleges typically considered liberal-arts institutions are in fact "small professional colleges" that emphasize such fields as business, education, and nursing, he says.

Meeting Student Demands

Those colleges have survived difficult economic times, he says, by changing their traditional liberal-arts curricula to meet student demands for career training.

The diversity of American higher education will be "much reduced" if the remaining liberal-arts colleges succumb to market pressures and change their curricula, says Mr. Breneman, a former president of Kalamazoo College.


KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

David W. Breneman: "They're not liberal-arts colleges anymore, yet they cling tenaciously to that label."

Writing in the current issue of *The College Board Review*, Mr. Breneman urges the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to revise the way it classifies colleges. The classification, which places colleges in one of 10 categories based on the level of degrees they award and their academic missions, is widely used by higher-education researchers. It also is used by *U.S. News & World Report* in its annual ranking of top colleges.

In its latest classification, published in 1987, the foundation placed 140 private colleges in the Liberal Arts I category. Those colleges have selective admissions policies, are primarily undergraduate, and award more than half of their degrees in the liberal arts.

'Labels Are Out of Whack'

The foundation classified 400 private colleges as Liberal Arts II, a group of undergraduate colleges with less-selective admissions standards. Some 300 of those colleges award less than half of their degrees in the arts and sciences.

Using stricter criteria that eliminated the Liberal Arts I colleges with significant graduate or professional programs and the Liberal Arts II colleges that award less than 40 per cent of their degrees in the liberal arts, Mr. Breneman categorized 129 colleges as Liberal Arts I and just 83 as Liberal Arts II.

"The labels we're using are really out of whack now," Mr. Breneman said in an interview. He said colleges providing professional training were misleading the public when they called themselves liberal-arts colleges. "They're not liberal-arts colleges anymore," he said, "yet they cling tenaciously to that label."

Responding to the article, Charles E. Glassick, senior fellow and vice-president of the Carnegie Foundation, said Mr. Breneman had "done us a service" with his research. He said the foundation planned to publish its next classification in 1992 and would consider Mr. Breneman's views, along with those of an advisory panel and others interested in the issue. "Our goal is to make whatever adjustments are rational as higher education changes," Mr. Glassick said.

He said the 1987 decision to classify small colleges emphasizing professional programs as Liberal Arts II represented a compromise position. "We decided to do that until the situation became more clear," he said.

Some college presidents would be unhappy if their institutions were reclassified, Mr. Glassick predicted. "Institutions, by and large, like to be called liberal-arts colleges." ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Athletics Used as a Lure to Education by Head of Chicago Sports Institute

Continued From Page A42

cago and by Big Buddies Youth Services, a local organization.

The institute began as a program that encouraged and helped high-school coaches to get master's degrees, with special emphasis on the unusual challenges they would face teaching athletics in urban centers.

Over the next several years the institute branched out. Its current offerings include standardized-test courses for high-school athletes and workshops for parents about college recruitment of athletes.

"Higher education should be your ultimate goal and sports is the tool to achieve that goal," he tells them. The institute's full-time staff has always been small—Mr. Hawkins and his right-hand man, Clyde Bell, a retired Chicago housing official now run the show—but a slew of volunteers help out.

The institute's aim, Mr. Hawkins says, is to teach everyone involved—principals, teachers, coaches, parents, and students—that sports can help keep students interested in school, but must not be allowed to overshadow the educational process.

"Everybody's looking for a quick fix, for one thing to do that will take care of all the problems," says Mr. Hawkins. "No one thing is going to do that, and certainly not sports. We're only saying it has this one narrow function: It can get the attention of kids who otherwise you can't talk to. It's just foreplay, if you will, a catalyst that gets you in the door."

This week the institute will try to spread its message beyond Chicago by sponsoring a conference here for sports officials and educators from around the country. It's called "School Sport as an Educational Tool."

A Test in Heart of the City

But it is in the heart of Chicago, at an elementary school just minutes from the university, where the institute's philosophy is being tested most directly.

The students at Wadsworth Elementary School, a ramshackle building in the struggling Woodlawn community, are like those at many inner-city schools, says its principal, Walter Albritton: Most of their families are poor, they score well below the national average on standardized tests, and their streets are infested with drugs.

School should be an oasis for them, says Mr. Albritton, a former elementary-school basketball coach who took the institute's coaching seminars in the early 1970's before earning his doctorate. With the institute's help, he hopes, his students will spend more time involved with the school, and that more of them will go on to succeed in high school.

> **"The colleges are saying, 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, as long as they're six-foot-eight or have a 42-inch neck.' "**

The institute-sponsored program began last year with the school's seventh- and eighth-graders, and fifth- and sixth-graders were added this year, at Mr. Albritton's request. "The earlier we get to these youngsters, the more time we have to work with them," he says.

Volunteers from local community colleges and the Wadsworth students spend two afternoons a week playing sports, two afternoons in academic tutorials, and Friday afternoons engaged in cultural activities and short trips. Students who don't attend the study sessions or go to class aren't allowed to play.

"Kids naturally gravitate toward sports, and there's no reason to discourage that if it will keep them in school," says Mr. Albritton. "But we're trying to get across to them that while athletics are fun, and it's great to be on a team, you've got to prepare yourself to do something beyond it."

No matter how much success Mr. Hawkins may have with one child or in one school, he realizes that the sports system in this country sets up an imposing roadblock to his efforts.

There are too many coaches, he says, who care about nothing but winning; too many parents who want to live vicariously through the athletic successes of their children; and too many communities that "spend all their time oohing and aahing over who made the last shot and won the tournament," he says.

Big Programs Share Blame

Colleges that play big-time sports are also to blame, he says, for admitting talented athletes while ignoring academically superior students who cannot run fast or jump high. "The colleges are saying, 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, as long as they're six-foot-eight or have a 42-inch neck,' " he says.

"It may be reasonable for them to come in and tease out the people they want, but we at the high-school level haven't learned yet to give them a bill for what they do.

"My point is that if a college takes a bluechipper from a high school, the athletic department ought to pay for a kid of the high school's choice to go there."

While Mr. Hawkins faces opposition in the nation's overemphasis on sports, he must also struggle to erase skepticism among education reformers about the value of sports. But he thinks they would be shortsighted to ignore any tool that might help them in their fight to improve the education system.

"In all the conversations about reform, there is no discussion about the value of school sport as a way to reach out to kids and tie them in to the reform attitudes," he says. "But think of education like flood water: You can put up all of the sandbags you want, but when the water rises, you'd better swim.

"Right now kids are drowning all over the place, and the reformers only want to use a yacht to help them. We need to use every flotation device we have. We've got to realize that the guy who's drowning will hold on to anything, and if there are a lot of things floating around the river, why not holler: 'Get that thing and hold on.' " ■

Division I Conference Shares of 1990-91 NCAA Basketball Television Money

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has released its projections for how it will divide about $32-million in television revenues among Division I conferences in 1990-91.

The money, part of the first year's total of $115-million from the association's seven-year, $1-billion contract with CBS, is divided among the conferences based on their members' performance in the Division I men's basketball tournament from 1985 to 1990. The conferences will receive their shares of the money in April.

Another $32-million will be divided among Division I colleges based on the number of sports they sponsor and scholarships they offer, and about $8-million will be divided equally among Division I institutions to support academic programs for athletes. That money will be distributed after the 1990-91 academic year.

The rest of the money will be used to support a range of programs that support colleges in all three divisions, including catastrophic-injury insurance for all N.C.A.A. athletes.

Conference	Projected April 1991 Distribution	1989-90 Payout
American South	$ 88,600	$ 0
Atlantic Coast	4,077,500	5,157,000
Atlantic 10	930,700	286,500
Big East	3,900,200	3,724,500
Big Eight	2,570,600	1,719,000
Big Sky	265,900	286,500
Big South	0	0
Big Ten	3,590,000	4,297,500
Big West	1,152,300	2,292,000
Colonial	576,100	286,500
East Coast	265,900	286,500
Ivy League	265,900	286,500
Metropolitan	975,000	859,500
Metro Atlantic	310,200	573,000
Mid-American	487,500	859,500
Mid-Continent	443,200	859,500
Mid-Eastern	265,900	286,500
Midwestern	664,800	1,432,500
Missouri Valley	576,100	286,500
North Atlantic	310,200	286,500
Northeast	177,200	286,500
Ohio Valley	443,200	286,500
Pacific-10	1,329,600	2,292,000
Patriot	0	0
Southeastern	2,481,900	1,719,000
Southern	221,600	286,500
Southland	354,500	286,500
Southwest	1,240,900	2,865,000
Southwestern	265,900	286,500
Sun Belt	886,400	573,000
Trans America	310,200	286,500
West Coast	531,800	1,146,000
Western	975,000	859,500

Note: Conferences that will receive no money either did not place any teams in the N.C.A.A. tournament from 1985 to 1990, or are newly constituted leagues.

AAHE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

"Strengthening Teaching and Learning"

The American Association for Higher Education (AAHE) and its National Project in Support of Academic Alliances announce:

AAHE/MacARTHUR FOUNDATION ACADEMIC ALLIANCE GRANTS
(up to $500 for local discipline-based and
interdisciplinary school-college faculty collaboratives)

FUNDING OBJECTIVES: 1. To strengthen existing alliances; **2.** To form new alliances in all disciplines and interdisciplinary areas of study, in all geopgraphic areas; **3.** To expand participation by minority faculty, faculty from elementary schools and historically Black colleges, and by teachers of "at risk" students.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: November 9, 1990

For more information: Karen L. Goldberg
c/o National Project in Support
of Academic Alliances
American Association for Higher Education
One Dupont Circle • Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-6440; FAX (202) 462-7326

FUNDED BY JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MacARTHUR FOUNDATION

ATHLETICS NOTES

- **Former Cleveland State coach told to undergo drug treatment**
- **U. of Rhode Island institute names 17 'sports-ethics fellows'**

The former men's basketball coach at Cleveland State University has been ordered to undergo treatment for substance abuse in return for his pleading no contest to charges of using cocaine and driving while intoxicated.

Kevin Mackey, who was fired as Cleveland State's coach after he was arrested in July as he left what the police called a crack house, avoided a possible two-year prison sentence and $3,500 in fines by agreeing to a county judge's order that he spend 60 days in a rehabilitation center near Cleveland.

Meanwhile, another Division I basketball coach, Gary Williams of the University of Maryland at College Park, pleaded guilty last week to a charge of driving while intoxicated. A judge sentenced Mr. Williams to a year of unsupervised probation and a $250 fine.

■

The University of Rhode Island's Institute for International Sport last week named 17 "sports-ethics fellows" to develop codes of conduct for coaches and other sports officials.

The fellows, who include college and high-school coaches and athletics directors, professors, and others, will participate in the institute's Ethics and Sportsmanship Program, which was started after the campus sponsored a conference on the subject in June 1989 (*The Chronicle*, July 5, 1989).

At that conference, panelists discussed a survey in which most of the coaches questioned said they believed athletics, especially at the intercollegiate level, had lost sight of their original purpose.

Institute officials said they hoped that groups of coaches and sports officials would adopt the ethical codes that the fellows will develop over the next three years. The fellows are Bill Curry, football coach at the University of Kentucky; Christine H. B. Grant, director of women's athletics at the University of Iowa; Donna A. Lopiano, director of women's athletics at the University of Texas at Austin; and the Rev. John Lo Schiavo, former president of the University of San Francisco.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

September 26, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 4

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Scientists have reproduced the genetic defect that causes cystic fibrosis and corrected it in cells grown in the laboratory: Page A4.

Scholars say the issue of diversity has revolutionized the field of Chicano studies: Page A4.

Features of the N.S.F. computer network will be offered to more colleges: Page A15.

A group that supports using animals in biomedical research says it is a moderate voice in the debate on the issue; opponents say it fights all improvements for the handling of lab animals: Page A25.

President Bush chose Walter Massey to head the N.S.F., succeeding Erich Bloch, who was praised as a forceful leader: Stories on Page A25.

A table showing default rates on Stafford and Supplemental loan programs at more than 3,000 non-profit colleges and vocational and technical schools begins on Page A34.

The Persian Gulf crisis is taking an economic toll on colleges: Page A41.

Some campuses are offering programs to help parents cope with sending a child to college: Page A45.

The U. of Florida drew two years' probation from the N.C.A.A. for rules violations in its football and men's basketball programs: Page A47.

The Soviet Union's plans to adopt a market economy are already being examined at some of its higher-education institutes: Page A49.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-60**
Athletics	A47-48
Books	A10, 18
Business & Philanthropy	A41-44
Coming Events	A52
Computers	A20
Deadlines	A56
Deaths	A52
Gazette	A51
Government & Politics	A24-40
Grants	A44
International	A49-50
Personal & Professional	A15-21
Scholarship	A4-14
Students	A45-46
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-52**
Bulletin Board	B6-51
End Paper	B52
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

Younger Scientists Feel Big Pressure in Battle for Grants

For many, not getting funds can mean not getting tenure

© 1990 MIMI LEVINE, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Katherine L. Wilson: "I got extremely lucky to get money to hold me off until I can try again with the N.I.H. There are others who aren't going to make it."

By DEBRA E. BLUM

By all accounts, Katherine L. Wilson should have had little problem getting grants to support her cell-biology research.

She earned a doctorate at the University of California at San Francisco and spent several years doing postdoctoral work in a laboratory at the university's San Diego campus. Last year, the Johns Hopkins University hired her as an assistant professor, spending about $300,000 to build and supply a laboratory for her and to pay her salary for one and a half years.

But despite nine years of graduate and postgraduate training and a position at one of the nation's leading research universities, Ms. Wilson's efforts to win support for her work from the National Institutes of Health, the federal government's main sponsor of biomedical research, have been unsuccessful. Johns Hopkins has been generous with her, she says, but the start-up money is not nearly enough to cover the $120,000 annual operating cost of her laboratory, in which she conducts experiments to determine what regulates the formation and breakdown of a cell's nucleus.

Hoping for the Big Prize

Ms. Wilson plans to re-apply next year for an N.I.H. grant. Meanwhile, she has secured two grants from the American Cancer Society that total $110,000 for this academic year and next. But, she says, she can't count on those awards' being renewed, since many private foundations are not in the business of sustaining research projects over a long time. An N.I.H. grant, she adds, is really the big prize that she and most scientists in academe need today to cover the escalating costs of running a laboratory.

"I got extremely lucky to get money to hold me off until I can try again with the N.I.H.," she says. "There are others who aren't going to make it."

Ms. Wilson is one of the growing number of young scientists who say they are feeling the strain of sharply increased competition for government as well as private research grants. While investigators of all ages and in all disciplines must fight harder for scarce science funds, many observers say it is the young scientists, angling for first-time support, who are having the hardest time of it.

This is particularly troublesome, say

Continued on Page A16

States Create Low-Cost Loan Programs to Help Middle Class Pay for College

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Until this year, middle-class students in Illinois had few options if they wanted to borrow money for college tuition but were too wealthy to qualify for federally subsidized student loans. Most had to go to banks and pay conventional interest rates.

Now, however, a few thousand students will be able to borrow up to $4,000 a year at 8 per cent—the same rate as that of the government's Stafford Student Loan. The loans are being offered by the Illinois Opportunity Loan Program, which was created this year by the state's General Assembly.

The Illinois program is one of at least five new low-cost loan programs that state leaders have created in recent years to help middle-class constituents pay for college. The specifics of the programs vary, but state officials say they all respond to a need that developed in the early 1980's, when Congress restricted federally subsidized Stafford Loans to people whose incomes fall below set thresholds.

While some student-aid experts applaud states for meeting that need, they also question whether lawmakers, in their rush to help middle-class families, have neglected the disadvantaged.

Like the Stafford program, most of the state loan efforts allow students to defer paying interest and repaying the principal until they complete their education.

Must Prove Creditworthiness

The key difference between the state and federal programs is that most state loan programs require student borrowers or their co-signers to prove that they are good credit risks. Such requirements have sharply limited the number of defaults on the state loans, making them politically acceptable in the statehouses at a time when Congress is increasingly concerned about high default rates in its subsidized-loan programs.

The programs also satisfy families, because the states are able to offer low interest rates.

"It's very helpful to those middle-class students who've been shut out by the needs analysis of the federal government," says Ralph W. Hess, chairman of both the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Authority and the State Senate's Education Committee.

Pennsylvania was a pioneer in creating this kind of alternative loan, and its program has been a model for other states, among them Illinois. Connecticut, Michigan, and Minnesota also offer versions.

Some authorities on student aid worry that the spread of such programs reflects a disturbing national trend in student aid: Governments are developing programs that help middle-class families rather than

Continued on Page A32

Private Colleges Irked by Plan to Count Pledges as Income

Promises aren't spendable, private colleges say about an accounting plan that would require pledges to be recorded as income: Page A41.

MARGINALIA

According to *Virginia Maritimer* magazine, Old Dominion University offers "80 baccalaureate programs, 49 master's programs, and 14 million doctoral programs."

Some days it just *seems* that way.

■

"Girls write better than boys," says *Al-Raida,* a newsletter from Beirut University College, citing *The New York Times,* "not because of any genetic differences but because they get more encouragement, researchers say. . . .

"Most high school language teachers are women and children are more likely to annulate a teacher of the same sex."

Ring around the rosie?

■

The restless sphere (from a description of the campus in the Carson-Newman College catalogue):

"To the east, the sun sets gently on the Great Smoky Mountains, alive with the natural beauty of the seasons."

■

"Here's some bathroom humor to brighten your day," wrote the reader who sent us this help-wanted ad from *The Florida Times-Union:*

LAVATORY
MANAGER
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA

"High School diploma & 6 years experience minimum. Bachelor's degree in a Natural Science & 2 years of experience or Master's degree in a Natural Science & 1 year experience. . . ."

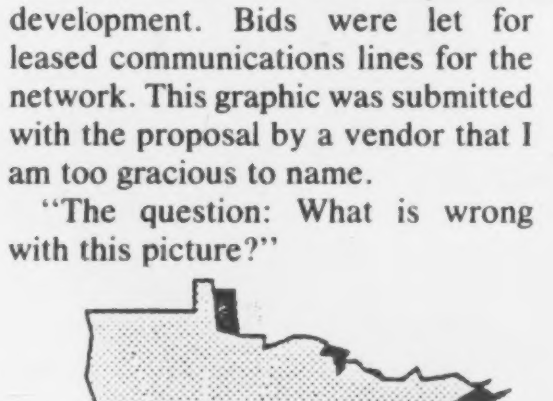
We'd rather not hear about it.

■

We received this note from John L. Beck, director of academic computing services at the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse:

"WiscNet is a Wisconsin-based statewide regional data communications network that is currently under development. Bids were let for leased communications lines for the network. This graphic was submitted with the proposal by a vendor that I am too gracious to name.

"The question: What is wrong with this picture?"



Answer: That's not Wisconsin; that's Minnesota. —C.G.

In Brief

NEH Names Himmelfarb 1991's Jefferson Lecturer

WASHINGTON — The National Endowment for the Humanities announced last week that Gertrude Himmelfarb, a noted historian of Victorian England, would deliver the 1991 Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities.

A professor emerita of history at the City University of New York's graduate school, Ms. Himmelfarb (*above*) is the 20th person to be so honored. The annual award, which carries a stipend of $10,000, is the highest accolade given by the federal government for achievement in the humanities. Ms. Himmelfarb's books include *Victorian Minds, On Liberty and Liberalism, The Idea of Poverty,* and *The New History and the Old.*

"Her writings and lectures affirm the value of studying the great historical ideas and institutions that have influenced modern democratic societies," said Lynne V. Cheney, chairman of the endowment.

Ms. Himmelfarb will deliver her lecture here on May 1.

Temple Students Arrested as Faculty Strike Goes On

PHILADELPHIA — The faculty strike at Temple University intensified last week as eight students were arrested during a demonstration.

Meanwhile, the Temple Association of University Professionals, which represents the striking faculty members, filed charges with the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board. The complaint alleged unfair labor practices by Temple.

Seven of the arrested students are members of the Graduate Student Employees Association, which is seeking recognition from the university. All eight were released, and the university suspended them.

Several times since the strike began this month, hundreds of students blocked Broad Street, a major thoroughfare. The students asked for binding arbitration so that classes could resume. About 30 undergraduates have continued a sit-in at Sullivan Hall. Talks between union and university officials were scheduled to resume at the end of last week.

Elsewhere, a strike by faculty members and other campus workers continued at the University of Bridgeport. More than 100 students demonstrated at the home of the university's president, Janet D. Greenwood, calling for her resignation. No new talks have been scheduled.

$1-Million in Bogus Bills Clog Campus Sewer Line

LONG BEACH, CAL.—Plumbers discovered up to $1-million in counterfeit $100 bills when they investigated a clogged sewer line at California State University at Long Beach.

Campus police said they had extracted about eight counterfeit bills and a wad of shredded bills weighing about 40 pounds. The material was turned over to the U.S. Secret Service, which is investigating.

Equipment that could be used to print counterfeit money exists on the campus in the graphic and fine-arts departments. University officials said, however, that it was highly unlikely that the bills had been printed on that equipment, since it is used for classes during the day and evening and is closely supervised.

The sewer line is connected to bathroom drains in two engineering buildings, and the manhole is located on a well-traveled campus road, university officials said.

The bills appear to be similar to other counterfeit currency that has been passed in Long Beach stores recently, the Secret Service said.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **Presumed Innocent,** by Scott Turow	1
2.	**Clear and Present Danger,** by Tom Clancy	2
3.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	3
4.	**The Burden of Proof,** by Scott Turow	5
5.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	8
6.	**The Pillars of the Earth,** by Ken Follett	10
7.	**Weirdos From Another Planet!** by Bill Watterson	9
8.	**Oh, the Places You'll Go,** by Dr. Seuss	7
9.	**A Brief History of Time,** by Stephen Hawking	4
10.	**50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth,** by the Earthworks Group	6

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Eastern Kentucky U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, Southern California, U. of Washington, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in August.

Deaths At Lock Haven U. Prompt Investigations

LOCK HAVEN, PA.—A few days after a Lock Haven University junior was found strangled to death in his dormitory room, a freshman identified by local newspapers as his lover was found hanging in a stairwell. The

Appeals Court Extends Ban on Construction of Mount Graham Telescopes

By KIM A. McDONALD

A federal appeals court in San Francisco last week dashed the University of Arizona's hopes of proceeding this year with construction of a state-of-the-art astronomical observatory on Mount Graham.

By a 2-to-1 vote, a three-judge panel of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit extended until December a temporary injunction banning construction of the observatory's first two telescopes. The university plans to build at least three telescopes on Mount Graham, 75 miles northeast of Tucson.

Groups Praise Action

The court's action was applauded by environmental groups that had sought in a lawsuit to have a federal district court permanently ban the telescopes from Mount Graham. The groups claim the observatory would endanger the habitat of a subspecies of endangered red squirrel and that a Congressional measure permitting construction without environmental reviews violated federal endangered-species laws.

"We're all real pleased," said Paul Hirt, a spokesman for the Sierra Club. He said the extension of the injunction would give the appeals court time to review the merits of his group's lawsuit. "Finally the Ninth Circuit Court has taken a good long look and determined that we have an excellent case," he said.

University of Arizona officials said last week that they would immediately appeal the injunction.

Several injunctions by the court in the past year have severely limited the amount of work on Mount Graham. Contractors have been able to complete only the access road to the summit and transplant about 300 small trees from an area to be cleared, said Steve Emerine, a spokesman for the university.

$10,000 to $15,000 a Day

He said the delay was costing the university $10,000 to $15,000 a day because work crews and equipment are sitting idle, and that university officials fear that the institutions backing construction of the first two telescopes may decide to locate their instruments elsewhere.

"We have lost the entire 1990 construction year," said Mr. Emerine. "There's also a chance we would lose one telescope or maybe two. We are very concerned about that."

He said officials from the Max-Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy in Bonn had examined sites in Chile three weeks ago for possible relocation of their submillimeter telescope. The Vatican Observatory in Rome, which is financing the construction of an optical telescope, may also decide to locate its instrument elsewhere, Mr. Emerine said. Neither institution, however, has threatened to pull out of the project.

In either case, Mr. Emerine said, the latest delay will push the projected completion date of both telescopes from 1991 to 1992, since construction cannot be resumed until the spring, when the summit is clear of snow. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

FACT FILE: Student-Loan Default Rates at More Than 3,000 Institutions

This table shows the rates of default on Stafford Student Loans and Supplemental Loans for Students at more than 3,000 non-profit colleges, universities and vocational and technical schools.

The figures were compiled by the U.S. Department of Education and cover fiscal year 1988. In each state, the institutions are ranked in order of descending rates of default.

The default rate represents the proportion of borrowers required to begin paying off their loans in fiscal 1988 who failed to make loan payments in fiscal 1988 or 1989. The default rate appears in the third column. The second column indicates the number of borrowers in default.

The Education Department has used these data to exclude colleges with default rates above 30 per cent from the supplemental loan program.

The department will use data for fiscal 1989, to be released next year, to enforce regulations that provide for the expulsion of institutions with rates above 60 per cent from all student-aid programs. The regulations also require that colleges above 20 per cent carry out plans for decreasing defaults.

To avoid results based on only a few students, the department did not release data on institutions with fewer than 30 borrowers who were required to begin paying off their loans in fiscal 1988.

But some college officials caution that the default percentages alone may not give a complete picture of the default situation. Some institutions with relatively low rates may have a large sum of money in default because students at the institutions borrow large amounts of money. Some institutions with higher rates may have many defaulters who owe only small amounts of money.

In some instances, the department provided separate default rates for branch campuses of institutions and for some professional units, such as law schools, affiliated with universities.

In its list, the department abbreviated many institutions' names. *The Chronicle* obtained the full names by checking the institutional codes provided in the list against directories published by the department.

ALABAMA

Carver St Tech Trade Sch	81	51.3%
Lawson St CC	194	51.2
Southern Voc Sch	54	49.5
C A Fredd St Tech C	55	47.0
Trenholm St Tech Inst	57	39.0
Bessemer St Tech Inst	35	37.2
S D Bishop St JC	73	36.3
George C Wallace St CC Dothan	107	36.1
Miles C	43	27.6
Lurleen B Wallace St JC	20	27.0
Stillman C	58	26.5
Alabama St U	152	25.1
George C Wallace St CC Selma	59	24.4
Opelika St Tech C	7	21.9
Alabama A&M U	157	21.7
Gadsden St JC	31	21.1
John M Patterson St Voc-Tech Sch	9	20.0
Oakwood C	86	19.8
Tuskegee U	190	18.0
Talladega C	26	17.4
Faulkner U	41	16.8
Wallace St CC Hanceville	36	15.8
Jefferson St JC	34	14.5
John C Calhoun St CC	25	13.2
Enterprise St JC	6	13.0
Troy St U Montgomery	12	11.5
Southwest St Tech Inst	17	11.3
Livingston U	31	11.2
James Faulkner St JC	12	11.1
Northwest Alabama CC	10	10.8
Huntingdon C	9	10.7
Jacksonville St U	81	10.6
Alabama Aviation and Tech C	17	10.0
U of Alabama Huntsville	41	9.8
Shoals CC	13	9.7
Mobile C	15	9.5
Walker C	13	9.4
U of Alabama Birmingham	116	9.3
Troy St U main campus	53	9.2
Southern Union St JC	8	9.0
Auburn U Montgomery	42	8.9
U of South Alabama	106	8.4
Jefferson Davis St JC	8	8.2
Marion Military Inst	7	7.6
Snead St JC	4	7.0
U of North Alabama	38	6.9
Birmingham Southern C	15	6.8
Judson C	4	6.3
Spring Hill C	9	5.1
U of Alabama Tuscaloosa	93	4.8
U of Montevallo	11	3.7
Samford U	25	2.7
Auburn U main campus	48	2.5
Chattahoochee Valley CC	1	2.3
Athens St C	3	2.0
Troy St U Dothan	1	1.2

ALASKA

Sheldon Jackson C	16	24.6%

ALASKA—Continued

U of Alaska Fairbanks	9	5.6%
Alaska Pacific U	3	5.2

ARIZONA

South Mountain CC	68	34.2%
Eastern Arizona C	46	30.9
Rio Salado CC	28	30.8
Gateway CC	119	29.7
Arizona Inst of Business and Tech	119	27.3
Central Arizona C	30	26.1
Arizona Western C	52	21.1
Phoenix C	149	19.9
Mohave County CC	19	18.4
Northland Pioneer C	6	18.2
Glendale CC	111	17.2
Pima C	146	15.3
Scottsdale CC	47	14.6
Cochise C	78	14.5
Mesa CC	125	12.7
Western International U	17	11.5
Yavapai C	24	11.1
Southwestern C	5	10.6
Northern Arizona U	142	7.0
Arizona St U	415	6.3
U of Arizona	206	5.1
Prescott C	4	3.5
Grand Canyon U	13	3.5
Arizona C of the Bible	1	2.9
American Grad Sch of Int'l Management	8	1.1

ARKANSAS

Crowley's Ridge Voc-Tech Sch	15	50.0%
Shorter C	16	45.7
Arkansas Baptist C	35	34.3
Philander Smith C	46	33.6
Cotton Boll Voc-Tech Sch	23	32.4
White River Voc-Tech Sch	18	30.5
U of Arkansas Pine Bluff	134	22.3
Southwest Voc-Tech Inst	8	19.5
Mississippi County CC	22	19.1
Northwest Voc-Tech Sch	6	18.8
Phillips County CC	17	16.8
East Arkansas CC	14	15.7
Black River Voc-Tech Sch	9	14.8
Crowley's Ridge C	7	14.6
Ouachita Baptist U	26	14.5
U of Arkansas Monticello	37	14.2
Southern Baptist C	13	12.9
U of the Ozarks	11	12.4
Ark Valley Voc-Tech Sch	5	12.2
Foothills Voc-Tech Sch	7	11.7
Westark CC	7	10.6
Southern Arkansas U	16	10.3
John Brown U	12	9.2
North Arkansas CC	12	9.0
Arkansas St U Beebe	5	8.9
Arkansas C	12	8.6
Harding U main campus	56	7.1
Ark St U main campus	64	5.9

ARKANSAS—Continued

U of Central Arkansas	36	5.9%
Garland County CC	7	5.9
Henderson St C	11	5.3
U of Arkansas Little Rock	23	3.8
Arkansas Tech U	10	3.4
U of Ark main campus	51	3.0
Hendrix C	2	1.7
U of Arkansas Med Ctr	2	1.0

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco CC Ctr	138	66.3%
Palo Verde C	17	54.8
Compton CC	77	52.7
Taft C West	33	49.3
Cañada C	69	48.9
Merritt C	87	48.6
Los Medanos C	49	48.5
Cerro Coso C	33	47.8
C of Alameda	82	45.3
Porterville C	19	45.2
Barstow C	27	42.9
C of the Siskiyous	58	42.6
Long Beach CC	531	42.1
Oxnard C	32	41.6
Contra Costa C	62	40.5
Fresno City C St Ctr CC	210	40.4
Antelope Valley C	75	39.5
Los Angeles Southwest C	46	38.3
Shasta C	103	36.5
Laney C	78	35.6
Solano CC	58	35.4
San Joaquin Delta C	142	34.8
West Hills C	22	34.4
Chabot C S County CC	165	33.5
City C of San Francisco	249	33.5
West Los Angeles C	37	33.3
Mendocino C	13	33.3
Cuyamaca C	13	32.5
Los Angeles Trade-Tech C	61	31.8
San Diego City C	146	31.4
Kings River CC	33	31.4
Ctr for Employment Training	18	31.0
Riverside CC	80	31.0
Mt San Jacinto C	35	30.7
Chaffey C	69	30.5
Bakersfield C	31	29.0
Allan Hancock C	25	28.7
Gavilan C	29	28.4
Heald C	150	28.1
Santa Monica C	167	27.7
Butte C	115	27.7
San Diego Miramar C	9	27.3
Skyline C	25	27.2
Tech Health Careers Sch	114	27.0
Victor Valley C	39	26.4
San Francisco C of Mortuary Science	27	26.0
Los Angeles City C	84	26.0
Merced C	40	26.0
Santa Rosa JC	118	25.3
El Camino C	76	25.2
Citrus C	13	25.0
Southwestern C	113	24.7
Yuba C	59	24.1
C of the Redwoods	85	24.1
San Bernardino Valley C	40	24.1
Crafton Hills C	17	23.9
Ventura C	41	23.4
Grossmont C	85	23.2
Cerritos C	23	23.0
Napa Valley C	19	22.9
Cosumnes River C	39	22.5
West Coast Christian C	13	22.4
Glendale C	31	21.5
Mt San Antonio C	33	21.4
Moorpark C	32	21.3
C of the Desert Coachella Valley	10	20.8
Fullerton C	102	20.7
Ohlone C	19	20.4
Pasadena City C	29	20.4
East Los Angeles C	11	20.0
Cal St U Dominguez Hills	142	19.7
Los Angeles Valley C	29	19.6
Heald Business C	245	19.6
Santa Barbara City C	81	19.6
C of San Mateo	38	19.5
Hartnell C	15	19.2
Cypress C	51	19.2
De Anza C	77	19.2
Columbia C	9	19.1
Los Angeles Harbor C	23	19.0
Sierra C	25	18.9
San Diego Mesa C	90	18.8
Heald C Sacramento	159	18.8
U of West Los Angeles	53	18.7
C of Marin	45	18.6
Cabrillo C	34	18.3
Los Angeles Pierce C	43	17.7
Woodbury U	28	17.4
Monterey Peninsula C	12	17.4
Modesto JC	13	17.1
Cal St U Los Angeles	154	17.1
Feather River CC Dist	8	17.0
Cuesta C	60	17.0
C of the Sequoias	10	16.7
Sacramento City C	89	16.5
San Francisco Art Inst C	29	16.4
Kelsey-Jenny Business C	53	15.9
California St U Bakersfield	55	15.4
Simpson C	16	15.4

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Rio Hondo C	18	14.9%
Foothill C	27	14.9
Diablo Valley C	45	14.8
Mount Saint Mary's C	38	14.7
Rancho Santiago C	50	14.6
Cogswell Polytech C	9	14.5
Palomar C	34	14.3
Pacific Christian C	15	14.2
Mission C	11	14.1
California Baptist C	31	14.0
New C of California	36	13.9
Mira Costa C	14	13.7
West Valley C	24	13.6
Heald Business C	85	13.5
Heald C Walnut Creek	60	13.2
Heald Inst of Tech	77	13.1
Loma Linda U La Sierra	58	13.1
American River C	57	13.0
Northrop U	26	13.0
Heald Business C Hayward	47	12.8
Cal St U San Bernardino	89	12.7
Marymount C	24	12.7
San Francisco St U	317	12.6
Cal Inst of Integral Studies	11	12.4
S Cal C of Chiropractic	18	12.3
Heald C Rohnert Park	39	12.2
Saint John's Sem	4	11.4
Pacific Lutheran Theol Sem	4	11.4
Dominican C of San Rafael	17	11.3
Master's C	9	10.5
Menlo C	4	10.3
California St U Northridge	214	10.2
Pitzer C	19	10.1
California St U Long Beach	257	10.0
Bethany Bible C	16	9.8
Otis Art Inst of Parsons Sch of Design	19	9.8
San Jose Bible C	3	9.7
Daniel Freeman Hospital Paramedic Sch	3	9.7
Humphreys C	11	9.7
U of La Verne	88	9.6
California St U Fullerton	131	9.6
California Inst of the Arts	33	9.6
Heald Inst of Tech San Francisco	118	9.5
Humboldt St U	98	9.4
California St U Hayward	99	9.3
C of Notre Dame	12	9.3
Christ C Irvine	8	9.2
Southern California Inst of Architecture	14	9.2
California St U Stanislaus	36	9.1
Casa Loma C	6	9.1
Sonoma St U	83	9.1
Golden Gate U	94	8.9
San Jose St U	153	8.7
San Diego St U	382	8.6
SF Conservatory of Music	4	8.5
Cal St Poly U Pomona	99	8.1
California St U Fresno	137	8.1
Point Loma C	47	8.0
Charles R Drew Postgrad Med Sch	4	8.0
U S International U Elliott	53	7.9
Coleman C	76	7.8
Cal C of Arts and Crafts	17	7.6
West Coast U main campus	15	7.4
California St U Chico	143	7.3
U of California Santa Cruz	79	7.3
U of California San Diego	147	7.2
Pacific Sch of Religion	3	7.0
Claremont McKenna C	12	7.0
Los Angeles USC Co Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	6	7.0
Chapman C	50	6.9
Azusa Pacific U	46	6.7
Cal St U Sacramento	171	6.7
Biola U	32	6.5
California Inst of Transpersonal Psych	2	6.3
Gemological Inst of America	19	6.3
American Conservatory Theatre	8	6.3
Southern California C	19	6.2
Samuel Merritt C of Nursing	5	6.0
Loyola Marymount U	52	6.0
Holy Names C	9	5.9
Pacific C	11	5.7
U of Cal Santa Barbara	146	5.7
U of California Irvine	91	5.6
California Lutheran C	23	5.5
Occidental C	19	5.5
U of California Los Angeles	262	5.4
U of California Berkeley	224	5.4
Pacific Union C	22	5.3
California Maritime Acad	7	5.3
U of California Riverside	33	5.2
Whittier C	31	5.1
U of Southern California	325	5.1
Christian Heritage C	6	5.1

CALIFORNIA—Continued

California St Poly U San Luis Obispo	107	5.0%
John F Kennedy U	31	4.9
Sch of Theol Claremont	2	4.7
Scripps C	6	4.7
Mills C	11	4.6
U of Redlands	32	4.2
National U	229	4.2
U of California Davis	93	4.2
Wright Inst	3	4.1
Claremont Grad Sch	12	4.1
U of the Pacific	39	4.1
Saint Mary's C of California	22	4.0
American Film Inst Ctr Advanced Film Studies	5	4.0
U of San Diego	42	3.9
Pepperdine U	42	3.9
U of San Francisco	72	3.9
Cal Sch of Professional Psychology San Diego	5	3.3
Cleveland Chiropractic C	18	3.3
Pacific Oaks C	3	3.3
Westmont C	10	3.3
American Acad of Dramatic Arts West	4	3.3
Pomona C	9	3.2
Art Ctr C of Design	14	3.0
Grad Theol Union	1	2.9
U of California San Diego Sch of Med	2	2.9
Southwestern U Sch of Law	23	2.7
Cal C of Podiatric Med	7	2.7
Fuller Theol Sem	9	2.3
Monterey Inst of Int'l Studies	5	2.2
Los Angeles C of Chiropractic	19	2.2
U of San Diego Sch of Law	20	2.2
Stanford U	33	2.1
Life Chiropractic C West	9	2.1
U of Cal Hastings C of Law	16	2.1
California Family Study Ctr	2	2.0
Loma Linda U Loma Linda	18	2.0
U of Santa Clara	24	1.9
Cal Sch of Professional Psychology Fresno	4	1.9
U of Cal Los Angeles Sch of Med	2	1.8
Saybrook Inst	1	1.7
Harvey Mudd C	2	1.6
Skills & Business Ed Ctr	1	1.6
U of the Pacific McGeorge Sch of Law	17	1.5
U of Cal San Francisco Med Ctr	8	1.4
Palmer C of Chiropractic West	7	1.3
Stanford U Sch of Med	2	1.3
California Sch of Prof Psychology Los Angeles	2	1.1
U of the Pacific Sch of Dentistry	4	1.0
Pepperdine U Sch of Law	5	1.0
C of Osteopathic Med of the Pacific	3	0.8
Stanford U Grad Sch of Business	1	0.3
U of Judaism	0	0.0
California Inst of Tech	0	0.0
Stanford U Sch of Law	0	0.0
S Cal C of Optometry	0	0.0
Fielding Inst	0	0.0
San Francisco Theol Sem	0	0.0
Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles Sch of Physical Therapy	0	0.0
San Joaquin C of Law	0	0.0
Pacific Grad Sch of Psych	0	0.0

COLORADO

Pueblo CC	74	31.2
San Luis Valley Area Voc Sch	22	28.9
Boulder Valley Voc-Tech Ctr	21	22.8
Lamar CC	20	21.5
Pikes Peak CC	189	21.2
Red Rocks CC	34	21.1
Pueblo CC	74	31.2
San Luis Valley Area Voc Sch	22	28.9
Boulder Valley Voc-Tech Ctr	21	22.8
Lamar CC	20	21.5
Pikes Peak CC	189	21.2
Red Rocks CC	34	21.1
T H Pickens Tech Ctr Aurora	16	20.3
Trinidad St JC	33	19.9
San Juan Basin Area Voc-Tech Sch	8	19.0
Otero JC	20	17.9
CC of Aurora	19	17.6
CC of Denver	41	16.0
U of Southern Colorado	93	15.8
Colo Mountain C West	26	15.5
Adams St C	52	14.4

COLORADO—Continued

Front Range CC	47	13.9%
Loretto Heights C	20	11.4
Aims CC	43	11.3
Mesa St C	63	11.2
Nazarene Bible C	7	10.6
Western St C	35	9.6
Metropolitan St C	124	8.9
Colorado Christian U	11	8.7
Arapahoe CC	22	8.6
Colorado NW CC	11	8.5
Morgan CC	3	7.3
Fort Lewis C	32	6.7
U of Northern Colorado	109	6.7
Iliff Sch of Theol	4	6.6
Northeastern JC	13	5.1
U of Colorado Denver	57	4.7
U of Colo Colo Springs	26	4.6
Colorado St U	125	4.3
Regis C	16	3.5
Colorado St U C of Vet Med	4	3.3
Naropa Inst	3	3.3
U of Denver	53	3.2
Colorado Sch of Mines	8	2.0
Denver Conservative Baptist Theol Sem	1	1.5
Colorado C	4	1.3
U of Colorado Med Ctr	6	1.1

CONNECTICUT

Housatonic CC	16	30.2%
South Central CC	23	22.8
Greater Hartford CC	19	22.1
Mattatuck CC	16	14.0
Norwalk St Tech C	10	11.2
Greater New Haven St Tech C	6	10.9
Quinebaug Valley CC	6	10.2
Norwalk CC	6	9.0
Sacred Heart U	40	8.3
U of New Haven	64	8.3
Northwestern Conn CC	5	8.1
Post C	18	7.3
Middlesex CC	5	6.8
Manchester CC	13	6.6
Holy Apostles C and Sem	2	6.5
Hartford St Tech C	6	6.3
Mohegan CC	6	6.3
Mitchell C	15	6.0
Western Conn St U	26	5.9
Albertus Magnus C	7	5.7
Eastern Conn St U	37	5.7
Southern Conn St U	71	5.3
U of Bridgeport	67	4.7
Tunxis CC	2	4.3
Thames Valley St Tech C	2	4.0
Hartford C for Women	3	3.7
Hartford Graduate Ctr	2	3.6
Central Conn St U	44	3.5
U of Hartford	36	3.5
Saint Joseph C	6	3.2
Trinity C	8	2.6
Yale U Sch of Med	3	2.5
Wesleyan U	14	2.5
Connecticut C	7	2.4
U of Connecticut Hartford	11	2.3
Quinnipiac C	12	2.1
Fairfield U	12	2.0
U of Conn main campus	52	1.9
Waterbury St Tech C	1	1.6
St Francis Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	1.5
Yale U	35	1.4
U of Conn Stamford	1	1.3
U of Connecticut Sch of Med	1	0.5
U of Connecticut Sch of Dental Med	0	0.0
St Mary's Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Connecticut Health Ctr Sch of Med	0	0.0

DELAWARE

Delaware Tech & CC Southern	29	17.7%
Delaware St C	44	13.1
Delaware Tech & CC Stanton-Wilmington	14	7.5
Delaware Tech & CC Terry	8	6.7
Wesley C	13	5.8
Goldey Beacom C	11	3.8
Widener U	5	2.6
U of Delaware	38	1.7
Wilmington C	1	1.0
Widener U Sch of Law	2	0.4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U of the District of Columbia	66	24.9%
Humrro Tech Ed Ctr	91	23.8
Southeastern U	76	22.4
Antioch U Sch of Law	20	12.7
Howard U	274	10.3
Corcoran Sch of Art	3	7.9
Wesley Theol Sem	3	6.8
Trinity C	8	6.1
Gallaudet U	9	5.8
Mount Vernon C	2	3.7
George Washington U	46	2.9
American U	52	2.5
Georgetown U Grad Sch of Arts and Sciences	7	2.3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

Georgetown U	21	2.1%
Catholic U of America	21	1.4
Georgetown U Sch of Med	4	0.9
Georgetown U Law Ctr	11	0.8
Johns Hopkins U Advanced Int'l Studies	1	0.7
Georgetown U Sch of Dentistry	2	0.6

FLORIDA

Florida Memorial C	229	30.0%
Bethune Cookman C	143	23.8
Jones C main campus	235	23.4
West Tech Education Ctr	12	23.1
Pinellas Voc-Tech Inst	47	20.9
D G Erwin Tech Ctr	34	20.1
St Petersburg Voc-Tech Inst	60	20.1
Lewis M Lively Area Voc-Tech Sch	6	18.8
Edward Waters C	34	18.7
South Florida CC	11	17.7
Lake City CC	18	16.2
Charlotte Voc-Tech Ctr	11	15.7
Manatee Area Voc-Tech Ctr	8	14.5
St Petersburg JC	191	14.3
Florida A&M U	84	13.5
Florida CC Jacksonville	32	13.1
Lee County Area Voc-Tech Sch	6	12.8
St Johns River CC	6	12.8
Indian River CC	10	12.2
Florida Keys CC	5	12.2
Hobe Sound Bible C	6	11.5
Tomlinson Adult Ed Ctr	5	10.2
Webber C	5	10.0
Chipola JC	5	9.8
Atlantic Voc Ctr	3	9.7
PoliTech Inst of Florida	83	9.7
Carey Tech Inst	60	9.5
Pasco Hernando CC	12	9.2
Daytona Beach CC	47	8.9
Seminole CC	18	8.7
Pensacola JC	30	8.6
Valencia CC	42	8.6
Miami Christian U	3	7.9
Warner Southern C	8	7.8
Hillsborough CC	29	7.8
Edison CC	11	7.6
Tallahassee CC	18	7.4
Manatee CC	17	7.3
Florida Baptist Theol C	8	7.2
C of Boca Raton	10	7.2
Broward CC	38	7.2
Lake-Sumter CC	3	7.1
Miami-Dade CC South	28	6.8
St Leo C	21	6.6
Brevard CC	34	6.6
U of Tampa	27	6.5
Polk CC	2	6.5
Embry Riddle Aeronautical U	140	6.2
Central Florida CC	7	6.1
Santa Fe CC	29	6.0
U of West Florida	22	5.3
Florida International U	34	5.2
U of North Florida	15	5.1
Florida C	4	4.9
Florida Southern C	14	4.5
Palm Beach CC	11	4.4
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	6	4.4
Florida Inst of Tech	32	4.2
Eckerd C	14	4.2
Jacksonville U	15	4.2
U of South Florida	95	4.1
St Thomas U	27	4.0
U of Central Florida	69	3.7
Flagler C	7	3.5
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	10	3.5
U of Florida	154	3.2
Florida St U	94	3.2
Barry U	16	2.9
U of Miami	82	2.8
Palm Beach Atlantic C	6	2.6
Gulf Coast CC	2	2.5
Clearwater Christian C	1	2.2
Rollins C main campus	6	2.2
Nova U	49	2.0
Florida Atlantic U	12	2.0
Stetson U	12	1.6
U of S Fla C of Med	1	0.5
Jackson Memorial Hosp Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Southeastern C of Osteopathic Med	0	0.0

GEORGIA

Moultrie Area Tech Inst	48	40.7%
Atlanta Area Tech Sch	27	38.6
Morris Brown C	128	25.7
Atlanta Metropolitan C	11	25.6
Interdenominational Theol Ctr	25	25.3
Paine C	39	24.7
Waycross JC	7	21.9
Fort Valley St C	101	21.6
Albany St C	60	21.2
Clark C	115	21.1
Savannah St C	49	21.0

GEORGIA—Continued

Columbus Tech Inst	6	20.0%
Georgia Military C	6	19.4
Brunswick C	19	19.4
Valdosta Tech Inst	15	18.8
Macon Tech Inst	5	16.1
North Georgia Tech Inst	6	15.4
Savannah Area Voc-Tech Sch	6	14.6
Morehouse C	57	14.4
Gordon C	13	13.4
La Grange C	16	12.5
Dekalb C	39	12.2
Spelman C	42	11.4
Andrew C	6	11.1
Atlanta U	51	10.2
Atlanta Christian C	3	10.0
Gainesville C	7	9.7
Piedmont C	5	9.6
Emmanuel C	5	9.3
Swainsboro Tech Inst	4	8.9
Armstrong St C	15	8.8
Darton C	9	8.7
Wesleyan C	7	8.6
Atlanta C of Art	9	7.9
Brenau C	17	7.6
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C	17	7.5
Valdosta St C	58	7.2
Dekalb Tech Inst	3	7.0
Brewton-Parker C	3	7.0
Reinhardt C	4	6.9
Truett McConnell C	4	6.5
Georgia St U	102	6.4
Atlanta Baptist C	10	6.3
Thomas Tech Inst	2	6.1
West Georgia C	31	6.0
Georgia C	18	5.9
Augusta C	14	5.8
Macon JC	8	5.8
Albany Tech Inst	3	5.6
Southern C of Tech	16	5.5
Young Harris C	2	5.4
South Georgia C	3	5.3
Emory U Oxford C	7	5.2
Columbus C	13	4.9
Georgia Southern C	42	4.7
Floyd C	4	4.5
Clayton St C	2	4.2
Georgia Southwestern C	10	3.9
Kennesaw St C	12	3.7
Georgia Baptist Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	3.6
Morehouse C Sch of Med	4	3.3
Oglethorpe U	4	3.1
U of Georgia	80	3.1
Covenant C	4	3.1
North Georgia C	6	3.0
Middle Georgia C	4	2.9
Toccoa Falls C	4	2.9
Life C	34	2.8
Gwinnett Tech Inst	2	2.6
Mercer U Southern C of Pharmacy	5	2.6
Emory U Sch of Med	2	2.5
Med C of Georgia	6	2.5
Mercer U main campus	19	2.5
Georgia Inst of Tech main campus	27	2.1
Berry C	3	1.7
Emory U main campus	22	1.6
Agnes Scott C	1	0.9
Med C of Georgia Sch of Med	1	0.7
Med C of Georgia Sch of Dentistry	0	0.0
Shorter C	0	0.0

HAWAII

Hawaii Pacific C	128	27.6%
U of Hawaii Leeward CC	19	20.4
U of Hawaii Maui CC	8	17.8
U of Hawaii Kapiolani CC	24	15.7
U of Hawaii Honolulu CC	14	15.2
U of Hawaii Hilo	40	15.2
Brigham Young U Hawaii	24	9.7
Chaminade U of Honolulu	24	8.6
Hawaii Loa C	10	6.9
U of Hawaii Manoa	56	4.5

IDAHO

North Idaho JC	114	19.2%
C of Southern Idaho	87	18.6
C of Idaho	11	9.6
Eastern Idaho Tech C	10	8.6
Ricks C	73	7.0
Boise St U	96	6.8
Idaho St U	70	6.2
Northwest Nazarene C	16	5.0
U of Idaho	56	4.2

ILLINOIS

City C of Chicago Kennedy-King C	276	46.4%
St CC of East St Louis	151	41.5
City C of Chicago Malcolm X C	168	41.0
East-West U	29	38.2
City C of Chicago Harold Washington C	136	37.9
Beck Area Voc Ctr	74	36.5
City C of Chicago Olive-Harvey C	117	35.8
City C of Chicago City-Wide C	84	35.4

ILLINOIS—Continued

South Suburban C	133	30.6%
City C of Chicago Harry S Truman C	50	29.1
Carl Sandburg C	116	28.6
Shawnee C	60	26.0
Rend Lake C	48	24.5
MacCormac C	65	24.3
Black Hawk C main campus	118	23.3
Lincoln Land CC	99	21.9
Chicago St U	201	21.6
Illinois Eastern JC Olney Central C	31	21.4
Belleville Area C	171	21.1
Kankakee CC	37	21.0
Wilbur Wright C	16	20.5
Danville Area CC	99	20.5
John A Logan C	64	19.5
John Wood CC	65	19.3
Richland CC	23	19.2
Southeastern Illinois C	33	19.1
Morton C	12	19.0
Illinois Eastern CC Lincoln Trail C	28	18.5
Columbia C	212	18.5
Prairie St C	34	18.0
Parkland C	177	17.8
Waubonsee CC	26	17.8
Southern Illinois U Edwardsville	308	17.7
Shimer C	6	17.6
Joliet JC	64	17.5
Kaskaskia C	37	17.4
Kishwaukee C	46	17.4
Moraine Valley CC	37	17.2
Illinois Central C	114	16.6
Rock Valley C	42	16.6
Inst of New Cinema	8	16.3
Lewis and Clark CC	75	15.6
Sauk Valley CC	41	15.5
Kendall C	24	15.4
Highland CC	18	15.0
Lincoln C	38	14.8
Elgin CC	21	14.5
VanderCook C of Music	7	14.3
McHenry County C	8	14.3
Northeastern Illinois U	84	14.2
Black Hawk C East	25	13.3
C of Du Page	59	12.9
Spoon River C	34	12.9
Triton C	65	12.7
Robert Morris C	248	12.3
McKendree C	28	12.1
Garrett-Evangelical Theol Sem	4	10.5
Wabash Valley C	14	10.5
Governors St U	24	10.2
C of Lake County	21	10.1
Saint Xavier C	36	9.7
Niles C	4	9.3
Roosevelt U	116	9.3
Mundelein C	21	9.0
Western Illinois U	196	9.0
Lewis U	48	8.9
Joliet Township Sch of Practical Nursing	3	8.8
Judson C	16	8.7
Illinois Valley CC	15	8.6
North Park C	31	8.3
MacMurray C	17	8.3
William Rainey Harper C	15	8.2
Principia C	7	8.1
American Conservatory of Music	3	7.9
Lake Land C	25	7.4
Loyola U	150	7.2
Ravenswood Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	7.1
Lincoln Christian C	10	7.1
Blackburn C	12	7.0
Barat C	6	6.9
Southern Illinois U Carbondale	274	6.6
Springfield C	3	6.5
School of the Art Inst of Chicago	33	6.5
U of Illinois Chicago	199	6.3
Monmouth C	15	6.2
Quincy C	12	6.1
Olivet Nazarene U	33	6.1
Sangamon St U	21	6.1
Greenville C	12	5.6
Millikin U	20	5.5
Spertus C of Judaica	2	5.4
Eureka C	10	5.4
Aurora U	17	5.3
Trinity Christian C	9	5.3
Chicago Theol Sem	2	5.1
De Paul U	115	5.1
Elmhurst C	23	5.0
Trinity C	12	5.0
Parks C of St Louis U	19	4.9
Capital Area Voc Ctr	2	4.9
National C of Education	51	4.7
Illinois St U	139	4.4
Northern Illinois U	167	4.3
Eastern Illinois U	78	4.1
Illinois C	9	4.1
Rosary C	9	4.1
Lake Forest C	8	3.8
Rockford C	9	3.8
North Central C	12	3.7
Knox C	8	3.6
Augustana C	20	3.4

ILLINOIS—Continued

Bradley U	40	3.4%
Chicago Sch of Professional Psych	1	3.2
Illinois Benedictine C	10	3.0
Illinois Inst of Tech	40	2.9
Illinois Wesleyan U	13	2.8
Alfred Adler Inst	1	2.7
John Marshall Law Sch	12	2.2
Loyola U Med Ctr Sch of Dentistry	5	2.1
Wheaton C	10	2.1
U of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	161	2.0
Northwestern U	53	2.0
Rush U	8	1.9
C of St Francis	4	1.9
Lutheran Sch of Theol	1	1.7
U of Chicago	37	1.6
William Scholl C of Podiatric Med	7	1.5
U of Chicago Sch of Med	2	1.1
Illinois C of Optometry	5	0.9
Chicago C of Osteopathic Med	2	0.9
Trinity Evangelical Divinity Sch	1	0.7
Southern Illinois U Sch of Med	1	0.7
National C of Chiropractic	4	0.7
U of Health Sciences Chicago Med Sch	4	0.6
Northwestern U Chicago campus	10	0.6
Loyola U Sch of Med	1	0.3
Methodist Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Mennonite C of Nursing	0	0.0
St John's Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Concordia C	0	0.0

INDIANA

Indiana Voc-Tech C Northwest Tech Inst	391	46.2%
Indiana Voc-Tech C Lincolnland Tech Inst	181	31.2
Ind Voc-Tech C Madison	45	28.1
Indiana Voc-Tech C Mallory Tech Inst	209	26.9
Ind Voc-Tech C Muncie	79	26.2
Indiana Voc-Tech C Wabash Valley	76	23.2
Indiana U Northwest	93	19.3
Calumet C	31	17.8
J Everett Light Career Ctr	7	17.5
Indiana Voc-Tech C St Joseph	26	15.1
Indiana Voc-Tech C White River	59	14.0
Martin Center C	10	13.0
Indiana Voc-Tech C North Central Tech Inst	24	12.6
Acme Inst of Tech	11	11.7
Ind Voc-Tech C Northeast	34	11.5
Oakland City C	19	11.0
Holy Cross JC	5	10.9
Indiana Inst of Tech	13	9.0
Purdue U North Central	20	8.3
Marian C	27	7.8
Ancilla C	3	7.3
Indiana St U	121	6.7
Huntington C	11	6.5
Purdue U Calumet	41	6.0
Summit Christian C	7	5.9
Indiana U Kokomo	12	5.6
Vincennes U	81	5.5
St Elizabeth Hosp Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	3	4.9
Franklin C of Indiana	11	4.9
Indiana U East	4	4.8
Davenport C Ctr	6	4.8
Memorial Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	4.7
Bethel C	8	4.6
Butler U	23	4.6
Indiana U Southeast	20	4.5
Tri-State U	11	4.4
U of Southern Indiana	22	4.4
Anderson U	24	4.4
St Mary-of-the-Woods C	6	4.3
Indiana U South Bend	15	4.2
Indiana Wesleyan U	22	4.0
Indiana U main campus	218	4.0
Ball St U	123	3.8
Saint Joseph's C main campus	9	3.8
Purdue U Fort Wayne Ctr	29	3.7
U of Indianapolis	15	3.5
Lutheran Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	3.1
Indiana U-Purdue U Indianapolis	85	3.1
Grace Theol Sem	8	3.0
U of Evansville	21	2.9
Hanover C	7	2.8
Christian Theol Sem	1	2.8
Earlham C	7	2.7
Wabash C	5	2.6
Parkview-Methodist Sch of Nursing	1	2.6
Goshen C	7	2.4
Taylor U	7	2.2
Valparaiso U	22	2.2

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Student-Loan Default Rates at More Than 3,000 Institutions—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

Manchester C	6	2.0%
Purdue U main campus	89	1.8
Saint Francis C	3	1.7
Concordia Theol Sem	1	1.4
U of Notre Dame	21	1.2
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	2	0.5
De Pauw U	2	0.5
Saint Mary's C	1	0.3
Deaconess Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Saint Meinrad C	0	0.0

IOWA

Southeastern CC	83	23.4%
Western Iowa Tech CC	152	16.7
Scott CC	92	16.3
Iowa Western CC Clarinda	17	14.4
Iowa Western CC central office	100	14.2
Iowa Central CC Ft Dodge	98	13.4
Clinton CC	37	13.0
Hawkeye Inst of Tech	118	12.6
Indian Hills CC	10	11.0
Ellsworth CC	50	10.8
Marshalltown CC	31	10.7
Kirkwood CC	150	10.7
Des Moines Area CC	154	10.3
North Iowa Area CC	55	9.6
Muscatine CC	13	8.7
U of Dubuque main campus	32	8.4
Upper Iowa U	21	8.3
Indian Hills CC	46	8.1
Southwestern CC	20	8.0
Marycrest C	23	7.8
Vennard C	4	7.1
Maharishi International U	17	6.8
Morningside C	25	6.6
Iowa Lakes CC South	36	6.3
Northeast Iowa Tech Inst	22	5.6
Briar Cliff C	18	5.5
Coe C	14	5.5
Faith Baptist Bible C and Sem	5	5.3
Grand View C	19	5.1
Northwest Iowa Tech C	12	4.8
Mount Mercy C	17	4.7
Westmar C	9	4.7
U of Iowa C of Pharmacy	4	4.4
William Penn C	9	4.4
Grinnell C	9	4.2
U of Northern Iowa	106	4.0
Waldorf C	9	3.9
Simpson C	14	3.9
Loras C	20	3.8
Buena Vista C	27	3.7
Drake U	48	3.7
Wartburg C	15	3.5
U of Iowa	207	3.5
St Ambrose U	18	3.5
Mount Saint Clare C	4	3.4
Clarke C	8	3.3
Graceland C	11	3.2
Iowa St U	174	3.1
American Inst of Business	14	2.9
Mercy Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.9
Cornell C	10	2.8
Iowa Wesleyan C	5	2.7
Wartburg Theol Sem	1	2.2
Dordt C	6	2.1
Central U of Iowa	9	2.0
Palmer C of Chiropractic	19	1.9
Luther C	11	1.8
Iowa Methodist Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	1.7
Drake U C of Pharmacy	1	1.5
U of Osteopathic Med and Health Sciences	10	1.2
U of Iowa C of Dentistry	1	1.1
Northwestern C	3	1.1
Allen Memorial Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Saint Luke's Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Iowa C of Med	0	0.0

KANSAS

Donnelly C	91	42.7%
Southeast Kansas Area Voc-Tech Sch	23	36.5
Northeast Kansas Area Voc-Tech Sch	12	36.4
Coffeyville CC	64	32.2
Saint Mary of the Plains C	2,697	28.8
Wichita Area Voc-Tech Sch	66	27.4
Fort Scott CC	89	25.8
Cowley County CC	60	25.3
Neosho County CC	26	23.6
Kaw Area Voc-Tech Sch	20	22.7
Butler Co CC	96	21.3
Liberal Area Voc-Tech Sch	12	21.1
Dodge City CC	49	21.0
Central Kansas Area Voc-Tech Sch	10	20.4
Garden City CC	32	17.8
Pratt CC	24	17.5
Salina Area Voc-Tech Sch	16	17.4

KANSAS—Continued

Flint Hills Area Voc-Tech Sch	12	17.4%
Highland CC	17	15.9
Kansas City Area Voc-Tech Sch	11	15.7
Pittsburg St U	157	14.8
Hutchinson CC	32	14.7
Kansas City Kansas CC	36	14.4
Independence CC	22	14.4
Allen County CC	15	14.2
Saint Mary C	17	13.7
Southwestern C	27	13.4
Kansas Wesleyan	38	13.3
Central C	19	12.8
Wichita St U	210	11.5
Seward County CC	11	11.5
Barton County CC	24	10.0
Sterling C	18	9.8
Colby CC	26	9.8
Labette CC	16	9.7
Tabor C	9	9.4
Kansas Newman C	12	8.5
Baker U	15	7.9
Washburn U of Topeka	99	7.8
Johnson County CC	27	7.2
North Central Kansas Area Voc-Tech	23	6.9
Bethel C	13	6.9
Northwest Kansas Area Voc-Tech Sch	18	6.8
Emporia St U	51	6.6
MidAmerica Nazarene C	23	6.4
Manhattan Christian C	3	6.3
Bethany C	13	6.1
Manhattan Area Voc-Tech Sch	9	6.1
Kansas C of Tech	7	5.7
Cloud County CC	10	5.7
Hesston C	16	5.6
Fort Hays St U	49	5.2
McPherson C	8	4.7
U of Kansas	149	4.6
Kansas St U	142	4.6
Friends U	16	4.3
Benedictine C	8	3.7
Ottawa U	6	2.7
U of Kansas Med Ctr	2	0.6
U of Kansas C of Health	0	0.0

KENTUCKY

Brannon Business Inst	48	32.4%
Ashland St Voc-Tech Sch	14	31.8
Sue Bennett C	26	29.5
Rowan St Voc-Tech Sch	15	28.8
West Ky St Voc-Tech Sch	32	26.7
Mayo St Voc-Tech Sch	40	26.5
Kentucky St U	71	25.8
Central Ky St Voc-Tech Sch	17	25.4
Maysville CC	19	23.2
Hopkinsville CC	13	22.4
Jefferson St Voc-Tech Sch	9	22.0
St Catharine C	10	20.4
Bowling Green St Voc-Tech Sch	6	20.0
U of Kentucky CC Sys	80	19.9
Somerset Voc Sch	11	19.3
Madisonville Health Occupations Sch	7	17.5
Lindsey Wilson C	44	17.1
Pikeville C	30	15.0
Jefferson CC	20	14.8
Union C	25	13.0
Cumberland C	47	12.1
Kentucky Wesleyan C	19	11.2
Eastern Kentucky U	167	9.9
Kentucky Christian C	14	9.5
Morehead St U	77	9.3
Brescia C	8	9.3
Georgetown C	23	8.6
U of Louisville	158	8.4
Western Kentucky U	94	7.6
Murray St U	61	6.6
Midway C	6	6.5
Campbellsville C	11	6.3
Northern Kentucky U	32	6.1
Alice Lloyd C	2	6.1
Berea C	6	5.5
Spalding U	11	5.3
Thomas More C	6	5.0
U of Ky main campus	112	4.7
Asbury C	8	4.3
Transylvania U	5	4.1
Bellarmine C	9	3.9
Centre C of Kentucky	5	3.4
U of Kentucky C of Dentistry	2	2.1
Asbury Theol Sem	2	1.5
U of Louisville Sch of Dentistry	1	1.2
U of Louisville Med Health Sciences Ctr	2	1.2
U of Kentucky C of Med	1	0.5

LOUISIANA

Westside Voc-Tech Sch	33	63.5%
New Orleans Regional Voc-Tech Inst	20	60.6
Jefferson Parish Voc-Tech Sch	23	53.5
Sowela Tech Inst	23	48.9
Delta-Ouachita Voc-Tech Inst	22	38.6

LOUISIANA—Continued

Baton Rouge Voc-Tech Inst	25	38.5%
Lafayette Regional Voc-Tech Inst	24	37.5
Shreveport Bossier Tech Ctr	11	34.4
Delgado CC	104	31.7
Southern U New Orleans	153	31.3
Southern U & A&M C Baton Rouge	795	30.3
Alexandria Trade Sch	15	29.4
T H Harris Voc-Tech Sch	15	26.8
NW La Voc-Tech Sch	9	22.0
Dillard U	86	20.4
Grambling St U	480	19.9
Southern U Shreveport	6	19.4
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	36	16.1
U of Southwestern La	233	15.3
La St U New Orleans	295	14.4
Northwestern St U	159	14.2
La St U Alexandria	26	13.7
Xavier U of Louisiana	73	13.5
McNeese St U	81	13.0
Southeastern Louisiana U	106	12.9
Louisiana St U Eunice	32	11.4
Nicholls St U	41	10.2
Northeast Louisiana St U	124	10.1
Our Lady of the Lake Sch of Nursing	3	10.0
Charity Hospital Sch of Nursing	9	8.8
Bossier Parish CC	5	8.3
Louisiana Tech U	119	8.0
Louisiana C	11	8.0
Loyola U	70	6.9
La St U Baton Rouge	258	6.5
Centenary C	9	6.4
Louisiana St U Shreveport	25	6.2
Tulane U	93	4.9
La St U Med Ctr New Orleans	7	3.2
Tulane U Sch of Med	4	2.8

MAINE

Bangor Theol Sem	6	17.1%
Northern Maine Tech C	20	9.2
Kennebec Valley Voc-Tech Inst	7	9.0
U of Maine Machias	11	8.8
U of Maine Augusta	21	8.6
U of Maine Fort Kent	9	8.5
Thomas C	10	7.5
Husson C	29	7.4
Washington Co Tech C	7	6.9
U of Maine Farmington	31	6.6
Southern Maine Tech C	16	6.4
U of Maine Presque Isle	11	6.4
Unity C	7	6.3
Portland Sch of Art	5	6.2
Eastern Maine Voc-Tech Inst	12	6.1
U of Southern Maine	87	5.8
Central Maine Voc-Tech Inst	7	5.4
C of the Atlantic	2	5.0
U of Maine Orono	109	4.6
Westbrook C	7	3.1
St Joseph's C	10	2.9
Central Maine Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1	2.6
Maine Maritime Acad	4	2.2
U of New England	6	2.0
Colby C	3	0.9
Bowdoin C	2	0.8
Bates C	2	0.7
New England C of Osteopathic Med	1	0.4

MARYLAND

CC of Baltimore	180	36.6%
Sojourner-Douglass C	75	34.2
Coppin St C	128	31.4
Dundalk CC	49	30.1
Chesapeake C	13	22.4
Wor-Wic Tech CC	13	22.0
Morgan St U	198	20.9
Harford CC	29	20.7
U of Md Eastern Shore	69	20.6
Bowie St U	79	20.2
Catonsville CC	75	20.0
Prince George's CC	92	18.3
Essex CC	65	17.7
Howard CC	22	15.9
Maryland C of Art & Design	5	15.2
Charles County CC	8	12.9
Hagerstown JC	16	12.7
Cecil CC	4	11.4
Villa Julie C	25	11.3
Baltimore International Culinary C	33	10.4
Montgomery C	83	10.3
Allegany CC	29	9.8
Frederick CC	6	9.4
Columbia Union C	32	9.4
Anne Arundel CC	16	9.3
Washington Bible C	4	9.1
U of Md Baltimore Co	109	8.7
U of Maryland U C	83	8.6
C of Notre Dame of Md	15	8.0
Frostburg St U	41	7.0
U of Baltimore	45	6.8

MARYLAND—Continued

Capitol C	13	6.8%
Union Memorial Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	6.3
Garrett CC	5	5.8
Salisbury St U	37	5.7
Maryland Inst C of Art	14	5.5
Towson St U	77	5.5
U of Maryland C Park	235	4.9
St Mary's C of Maryland	9	4.3
Western Maryland C	15	4.1
Hood C	11	4.1
Goucher C	10	4.1
Peabody Conservatory of Music	5	4.1
Johns Hopkins U main campus	26	3.4
Loyola C	18	2.9
Mount St Mary's C	9	2.9
St John's C	3	2.5
Johns Hopkins U Sch of Public Health	3	2.0
Washington C	2	1.3
U of Maryland Baltimore Professional Schs	10	0.8
Johns Hopkins U Sch of Med	0	0.0

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Tech Ctr	9	29.0%
Roxbury CC	32	28.3
Bunker Hill CC	26	19.7
Bristol CC	45	17.2
Atlantic Union C	33	17.1
Mount Wachusett CC	36	16.9
David H Fanning Trade High Sch	5	14.3
Massasoit CC	57	14.2
Greenfield CC	27	13.8
Holyoke CC	38	13.6
Central New England C of Tech	63	13.5
Quinsigamond CC	31	12.9
Fisher JC	49	12.7
Springfield Tech CC	31	11.9
Northeast Inst of Industrial Tech	25	11.7
Middlesex CC	24	11.4
Northern Essex CC	33	11.4
Berkshire CC	21	10.5
Cape Cod CC	23	10.2
North Shore CC	23	10.2
Catherine Laboure C	17	10.1
Bay St JC of Business	36	9.3
Worcester St C	41	9.1
New England Sch of Accounting	5	9.1
Newbury C	50	8.9
Essex Ag & Tech Inst	5	8.6
Anna Maria C	13	8.6
American International C	29	8.4
Cambridge C Inst of Open Ed	13	8.2
Mount Ida C	29	7.3
Boston Conservatory of Music	10	7.2
Berklee Sch of Music	46	7.2
Boston Architectural Ctr	8	6.8
Massachusetts C of Art	16	6.6
Salem St C	41	6.2
Quincy JC	13	6.1
Fitchburg St C	35	6.1
Franklin Inst of Boston	7	6.1
North Adams St C	24	6.0
Emerson C	30	5.9
North Bennet Street Sch	4	5.9
U of Mass Amherst	344	5.8
Lasell JC	7	5.6
Wentworth Tech Sch	14	5.3
Eastern Nazarene C	13	5.3
Massachusetts Bay CC	8	5.1
Wentworth Inst of Tech	45	5.1
Northeastern U	214	5.0
Becker JC	24	5.0
Simon's Rock of Bard C	5	5.0
Curry C	8	4.9
St Elizabeth's Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	4.9
Southeastern Mass U	48	4.9
New England Conservatory of Music	12	4.8
Art Inst of Boston	6	4.7
Sch of the Museum of Fine Arts	5	4.7
C of Our Lady of the Elms	9	4.7
New England Sch of Art & Design	2	4.4
Clark U	23	4.4
Springfield C	27	4.2
Bradford C	3	4.2
Emmanuel C	6	4.2
Westfield St C	23	4.2
Mass C of Pharmacy	8	4.1
Framingham St C	20	4.0
Marian Court JC	2	3.9
Hampshire C	8	3.8
Bridgewater St C	33	3.8
Bay Path C	9	3.8
Worcester Hahnemann Hosp Sch of Nursing	2	3.7
U of Lowell	43	3.6
Assumption C	13	3.6
Williams C	11	3.4
Women's Tech Inst	3	3.3
Dean JC	13	3.2

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Regis C	6	3.1%
Boston U	153	3.0
Endicott JC	6	3.0
Lesley C	21	3.0
Brandeis U	20	2.9
Saint Vincent Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.9
Wheaton C	7	2.9
Nichols C	7	2.8
Merrimack C	14	2.8
New England Deaconess Hosp Sch of Nursing	1	2.6
Suffolk U	41	2.6
New England Baptist Hosp Sch of Nursing	1	2.6
Gordon C	9	2.6
Simmons C	15	2.5
Aquinas Jr C of Business	1	2.4
Wellesley C	8	2.4
Bentley C	21	2.1
Babson C	7	2.1
Boston C	48	2.0
Western New England C	18	2.0
Aquinas JC of Business	2	2.0
Mass Maritime Acad	3	1.9
Mass Inst of Tech	26	1.9
C of the Holy Cross	8	1.7
Pine Manor JC	1	1.7
Amherst C	4	1.6
Tufts U	23	1.4
Wheelock C	2	1.4
Smith C	9	1.3
Harvard U	43	1.2
Mount Holyoke C	4	1.0
New England Sch of Law	5	1.0
Gordon-Conwell Theol Sem	1	0.9
Stonehill C	3	0.7
Worcester Polytech Inst	4	0.7
New England C of Optometry	1	0.5
Andover Newton Theol Sch	0	0.0
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	0	0.0
Somerville Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Lawrence Memorial Hosp Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Framingham Union Hosp Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
New England Inst of Applied Arts & Sciences	0	0.0
Massachusetts Sch of Professional Psych	0	0.0

MICHIGAN

Jordan C	640	57.1%
Detroit Inst of Commerce	291	51.1
Lewis Business C	27	49.1
Highland Park CC	135	46.4
Wayne County CC	125	39.1
Lake Michigan C	31	30.1
Kalamazoo Valley CC	91	26.1
Marygrove C	66	23.3
Jackson Business Inst	33	21.0
Montcalm CC	24	20.3
Kellogg CC	32	18.9
Davenport C of Business	337	18.9
Charles S Mott CC	47	17.6
Henry Ford CC	70	17.4
Alpena CC	28	16.7
Suomi C	59	15.9
Glen Oaks CC	8	15.7
Washtenaw CC	40	15.2
Oakland CC	61	14.2
Gogebic CC	20	13.5
Bay De Noc CC	38	13.5
Kirtland CC	17	13.4
Delta C	62	12.6
Siena Heights C	34	12.1
Lansing CC	75	11.6
Olivet C	27	11.6
Southwestern Michigan C	24	11.5
Muskegon CC	17	10.8
Michigan Christian JC	13	10.6
North Central Michigan C	12	10.1
Mid Michigan CC	12	9.5
Great Lakes JC of Business	11	9.3
Mercy C of Detroit	35	8.4
Andrews U	68	7.9
Grand Rapids JC	40	7.7
Wayne St U	123	7.6
Madonna C	19	7.2
U of Detroit	57	7.2
Schoolcraft C	8	7.1
Concordia Lutheran JC	11	6.8
Eastern Michigan U	134	6.7
West Shore CC	5	6.6
Northwood Inst main campus	32	6.3
Jackson CC	6	6.0
St Clair County CC	10	5.9
Ferris St U	118	5.8
Saginaw Valley C	26	5.6
Western Michigan U	150	5.6
Walsh C of Accountancy & Business Admin	6	5.4
Monroe County CC	4	5.3
Adrian C	14	5.2
Northwestern Michigan C	12	4.8

MICHIGAN—Continued

Northern Michigan U	58	4.8%
Lawrence Inst of Tech	22	4.6
U of Michigan Dearborn	19	4.5
Cleary C	4	4.4
Macomb County CC South	4	4.1
Oakland U	32	4.0
U of Michigan Flint	13	4.0
Ctr for Creative Studies C of Art & Design	7	3.8
Michigan St U main campus	177	3.4
Grand Rapids Sch of Bible & Music	2	3.4
Kalamazoo C	8	3.2
Mich St U C of Human Med	5	3.2
Grand Valley St U	23	3.2
Albion C	8	3.0
Lake Superior St U	11	3.0
Aquinas C	12	2.8
Kendall Sch of Design	5	2.8
Spring Arbor C	10	2.8
Central Michigan U	72	2.7
Saint Mary's C	1	2.7
Hillsdale C	3	2.5
U of Michigan Med Sch	6	2.4
Nazareth C	3	2.4
Thomas M Cooley Law Sch	21	2.4
Henry Ford Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.0
Wayne St U Sch of Med	5	2.0
Hope C	9	1.8
U of Michigan main campus	83	1.7
Michigan Tech U	16	1.6
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem	4	1.5
U of Michigan Sch of Dentistry	2	1.3
Alma C	3	1.3
Detroit C of Law	4	1.0
Calvin C	5	0.7
Michigan St U C of Osteopathic Med	1	0.5
Grace Bible C	0	0.0
Great Lakes Bible C	0	0.0
G M I Engineering & Management Inst	0	0.0
Mich St U C of Vet Med	0	0.0
Bronson Methodist Hosp Sch of Nursing	0	0.0

MINNESOTA

Detroit Lakes Tech C	117	26.7%
East Grand Forks Tech C	103	26.1
Brainerd Tech C	103	25.7
Minneapolis Area Voc-Tech Inst	254	25.1
Itasca CC	46	22.4
Rainey River CC	18	20.2
Minneapolis CC	115	19.8
Duluth Tech C	106	19.3
Bemidji Tech C	43	19.1
Albert Lea Tech C	53	18.9
St Paul Tech Voc Inst	156	18.4
Hibbing Tech C	44	16.9
Thief River Falls Tech C	56	16.0
Anoka Tech C	82	15.8
Red Wing Tech C	40	15.7
Pipestone Area Voc-Tech Inst	33	15.6
Staples Tech C	41	15.0
Eveleth Tech C	32	14.8
Faribault Tech C	35	14.5
Jackson Area Voc-Tech Inst	45	14.3
Mesabi CC	25	13.6
Wadena Tech C	49	13.3
Austin Tech C	38	13.0
Hibbing CC	24	13.0
Moorhead Tech Inst	60	12.0
Pine Tech C	11	12.0
Brainerd CC	23	11.2
Suburban Hennepin Area Voc-Tech Sch	85	10.6
Northeast Metropolitan Intermediate Inst	33	10.4
Winona Tech C	22	10.4
Hutchinson Tech C	26	10.2
St Cloud Tech C	68	10.2
Anoka-Ramsey CC	43	9.8
Metropolitan St U	23	9.7
Austin CC	10	9.6
Willmar Tech C	59	9.6
Dakota County Tech C	65	9.5
Minneapolis C of Art & Design	19	9.5
Rochester CC	43	9.4
Northland CC	20	9.2
Rochester Tech C	32	9.0
Mankato Tech Inst	48	8.8
Inver Hills CC	22	8.6
Dunwoody Industrial Inst	28	8.4
U of Minn Crookston	21	8.4
Oak Hills Bible C	3	8.3
Southwestern Tech C	19	8.2
North Hennepin CC	33	8.0
Fergus Falls CC	10	7.5
Lakewood CC	27	7.3
Worthington CC	12	7.1
Vermillion CC	16	7.0
Willmar CC	28	6.7

MINNESOTA—Continued

Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	4	6.3%
Bemidji St U	62	6.2
NW Electronics Inst	16	5.8
U of Minnesota Duluth	104	5.8
Alexandria Tech C	42	5.7
U of Minnesota Morris	25	5.3
Bethany Lutheran C	5	5.3
Moorhead St U	87	5.3
C of St Scholastica	29	5.1
Normandale CC	20	5.0
Mankato St U	115	4.7
North Central Bible C	18	4.5
St Cloud St U	123	4.4
Mayo Med Sch	3	4.3
Macalester C	14	4.2
Winona St U	45	4.0
Southwest St U	20	3.9
U of Minnesota Twin Cities	320	3.9
Concordia C Saint Paul	17	3.8
C of Associated Arts	2	3.6
St Paul Bible C	7	3.5
U of Minnesota Waseca	9	3.1
Saint John's U	12	3.1
Saint Mary's C	10	2.8
Dr Martin Luther C	2	2.7
Mayo Clinic Sch of Physical Therapy	1	2.7
Concordia C Moorhead	15	2.5
C of St Catherine	16	2.3
Northwestern C	6	2.3
Augsburg C	10	2.0
Bethel C	10	2.0
Hamline U	15	1.7
Saint Olaf C	9	1.5
C of Saint Thomas	14	1.4
Saint Benedict's C	6	1.3
Northwestern C of Chiropractic Med	6	1.1
Gustavus Adolphus C	4	1.0
Carleton C	3	0.9
William Mitchell C of Law	5	0.9
Luther Theol Sem	0	0.0
Bethel Theol Sem	0	0.0

MISSISSIPPI

Rust C	44	33.3%
Mary Holmes C	50	25.6
Coahoma CC	21	23.6
Tougaloo C	29	17.8
Jackson St U	165	11.1
Mississippi Valley St C	36	10.7
Southwest Miss CC	7	8.6
Alcorn St U	18	7.0
Jones County JC	19	6.6
William Carey C	19	6.6
Northwest Mississippi CC	11	5.7
Holmes CC	4	5.3
Copiah-Lincoln CC	5	5.0
Pearl River JC	7	3.2
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC	1	3.0
Hinds CC	15	2.3
Belhaven C	2	2.0
U of Miss main campus	20	1.3
Mississippi Delta CC	1	1.2
Millsaps C	2	1.1
U of Southern Mississippi	18	1.1
Itawamba CC main campus	2	0.9
U of Mississippi Med Ctr	1	0.9
Mississippi St U	7	0.5
Mississippi C	3	0.5
Delta St C	1	0.3
Mississippi U for Women	0	0.0
Northeast Mississippi CC	0	0.0
East Central CC	0	0.0
Meridian CC	0	0.0
Blue Mountain C	0	0.0
East Mississippi CC	0	0.0

MISSOURI

Tarkio C	1,534	67.3%
Pioneer CC	25	54.3
Missouri Valley C	554	45.0
Mineral Area C	93	29.8
Penn Valley CC	119	25.6
Columbia Area Career Ctr	37	25.3
Rolla Area Voc-Tech Sch	15	22.4
Lincoln U	65	21.7
Kemper Military Sch & C	14	21.2
St Louis CC Forest Park	54	20.7
Harris-Stowe St C	10	20.4
O'Fallon Tech Ctr	10	19.2
Crowder C	100	17.6
East Central JC	20	17.4
Jefferson C	24	16.8
St Louis CC Florissant Valley	33	14.6
Kirksville Area Voc-Tech Sch	5	13.9
State Fair CC	19	13.8
Missouri Southern St C	46	12.7
Willard J Graff Area Voc-Tech Ctr	5	12.2
North Central Missouri C	12	11.0
Fontbonne C	16	11.0
Longview CC	19	11.0
Three Rivers CC	23	10.6
Missouri Baptist C St Louis	12	10.1
Linn Tech JC	15	9.6
Columbia C	35	9.2
Park C	33	8.4

MISSOURI—Continued

Jewish Hospital Sch of Nursing	4	8.3%
Central Methodist C	15	8.3
St Louis CC Meramec	19	8.2
Southeast Missouri St C	100	8.2
Central Missouri St U	109	8.2
Avila C	18	8.1
Culver-Stockton C	12	8.1
Southwest Baptist U	45	8.0
Calvary Bible C	6	7.9
Baptist Bible C	16	7.8
Missouri Western St C	35	7.7
Stephens C	11	7.0
Lindenwood C	16	6.5
Drury C	15	6.5
U of Missouri St Louis	53	6.3
William Woods C	7	6.0
Evangel C	28	5.8
Webster U	39	5.5
Kansas City Art Inst	7	5.3
Maryville C	15	5.2
St Paul Sch of Theol	2	4.9
Westminster C	4	4.9
Maple Woods CC	3	4.8
St Louis U main campus	115	4.7
Hannibal-LaGrange C	8	4.7
Southwest Missouri St U	75	4.4
Moberly JC	9	4.4
Northwest Missouri St U	39	4.4
U of Missouri Columbia	161	4.4
Northeast Missouri St U	43	4.3
Midwestern Baptist Theol Sem	4	4.3
U of Missouri Kansas City	56	4.1
Barnes Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	3.9
Sch of the Ozarks	4	3.7
Central Bible C	8	3.6
Rockhurst C	15	3.5
William Jewell C	11	3.5
U of Missouri Sch of Dentistry	1	3.3
Deaconess Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	3.1
Cleveland Chiropractic C	14	3.1
U of Missouri Rolla	24	2.9
Ozark Christian C	2	2.8
Ranken Tech Inst	5	2.7
Cottey C	1	2.2
St Louis C of Pharmacy	3	2.2
Washington U	35	1.8
Concordia Sem	1	1.0
Assemblies of God Theol Sem	1	0.8
Kirksville C of Osteopathic Med	4	0.7
Washington U Sch of Med	1	0.4
Logan C of Chiropractic Med	2	0.4
St John's Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Missouri Sch of Med	0	0.0
Nazarene Theol Sem	0	0.0

MONTANA

Salish Kootenai CC	87	39.2%
Butte Voc-Tech Ctr	73	29.8
Dawson C	31	26.7
Missoula Voc-Tech Ctr	71	23.4
Flathead Valley CC	50	19.8
Billings Voc-Tech Ctr	43	17.1
Great Falls Voc-Tech Ctr	38	16.2
Northern Montana C	99	15.5
Miles CC	27	14.1
Helena Voc-Tech Ctr	76	14.1
Rocky Mountain C	29	11.9
Eastern Montana C	110	11.5
Western Montana C	25	8.4
C of Great Falls	41	8.3
U of Montana	153	6.9
Montana C of Mineral Sciences & Tech	18	6.3
Carroll C	22	5.9
Montana St U	164	5.8

NEBRASKA

Metropolitan Tech CC	144	26.7%
Western Nebraska CC	33	15.5
Mid-Plains CC	29	13.5
Central CC	22	13.2
York C	19	11.0
Peru St C	31	10.5
McCook Tech CC	7	7.5
Bellevue C	23	7.0
Northeast Neb Tech CC	22	6.7
U of Nebraska Omaha	124	6.6
Hastings C	14	6.5
Chadron St C	19	5.3
Dana C	9	5.2
Midland Lutheran C	12	4.5
Kearney St C	63	4.3
Wayne St C	22	3.8
Nebraska Christian C	1	3.3
U Nebraska Lincoln	128	3.3
Doane C	8	3.2
Neb Methodist C of Nursing & Allied Health	2	3.1
Union C	6	2.9
C of Saint Mary	9	2.9
U of Neb Sch of Tech Ag	2	2.6
Creighton U	35	2.2
Concordia Teachers C	5	2.2
Nebraska Wesleyan U	5	1.9
Bishop Clarkson C	1	1.6

NEBRASKA—Continued

Grace C of the Bible	1	1.6%
Bryan Memorial Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Nebraska Med Ctr Sch of Med	0	0.0
U of Nebraska C of Dentistry	0	0.0
U of Neb C of Pharmacy	0	0.0

NEVADA

Clark County CC	31	19.0%
Truckee Meadows CC	28	16.9
U of Nevada Las Vegas	99	9.1
Sierra Nevada C	7	7.7
Western Nevada CC	3	5.8
U of Nevada Reno	64	4.8

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NH Voc-Tech C Berlin	11	10.8%
NH Voc-Tech C Laconia	6	9.7
Castle JC	3	9.7
NH Voc-Tech C Manchester	8	8.2
New Hampshire C	61	7.3
NH Voc-Tech C Claremont	6	7.1
NH Voc-Tech C Nashua	3	6.8
Plymouth St C	47	6.2
Franklin Pierce C	32	6.1
New England C	12	5.9
New Hampshire Tech Inst	12	4.8
Notre Dame C	7	4.2
Keene St C	30	4.2
NH Voc-Tech C Portsmouth	2	3.9
Colby-Sawyer C	3	3.4
Daniel Webster C	5	2.8
U of New Hampshire	47	2.3
Rivier C	3	1.7
St Anselm's C	7	1.7
Dartmouth C	13	1.6
Franklin Pierce Law Ctr	2	0.8
Dartmouth C Med Sch	1	0.8

NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County Voc Sch	7	22.6%
Passaic County CC	23	22.3
Essex County C	59	20.5
Cape May Area Voc-Tech Sch	6	19.4
Cumberland County C	24	17.1
Gloucester County C	23	16.8
Jersey City St C	60	16.1
Hudson County CC	26	15.6
Bloomfield C	30	12.7
Mercer County CC	39	12.6
Northeastern Bible C	4	12.1
Ocean County C	27	11.8
Atlantic CC	28	10.7
Caldwell C	7	9.6
Kean C of New Jersey	63	8.9
Upsala C	23	8.7
Middlesex County C	35	8.6
Burlington County C	16	8.6
Elizabeth Gen Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	3	8.3
Camden County C	16	8.2
Union County C	13	7.8
Ramapo C of New Jersey	30	7.7
County C of Morris	22	7.2
Glassboro St C	66	7.1
Saint Peter's C	27	7.0
Salem CC	3	6.8
Monmouth C	34	6.7
Bergen CC	18	6.5
Brookdale CC	10	5.2
William Paterson C	37	5.0
Westminster Choir C	5	4.8
Centenary C	8	4.7
Montclair St C	51	4.7
Somerset County C	4	4.5
New Jersey Inst of Tech	27	4.3
Stockton St C	31	4.3
Seton Hall U	44	3.9
Fairleigh Dickinson U Teaneck	28	3.9
Trenton St C	33	3.7
Rutgers U	161	3.6
Fairleigh Dickinson U main campus	9	3.5
Fairleigh Dickinson U Madison	10	3.0
Drew U	11	2.9
Felician C	1	2.9
Muhlenberg Regional Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1	2.5
Georgian Court C	4	2.1
Rider C	12	1.7
Seton Hall U Sch of Law	6	1.5
Stevens Inst of Tech	5	1.2
Princeton U	10	1.1
C of Saint Elizabeth	1	1.1
U of Med and Dent of New Jersey Dental Sch	1	0.6
Beth Medrash Govoha	0	0.0
Fairleigh Dickinson U Sch of Dentistry	0	0.0
Holy Name Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
West Jersey Hospital Fuld Sch of Nursing	0	0.0

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico JC	38	25.5%
C of Santa Fe	17	10.1
Eastern New Mexico U main campus	45	9.4
Luna Voc-Tech Inst	5	7.9
St John's C	9	7.3
New Mexico Highlands U	17	6.0
Albuquerque Voc-Tech Inst	16	5.3
San Juan C	3	3.8
New Mexico Military Inst	2	3.8
U of New Mexico	70	3.7
Eastern NM U Clovis	2	3.6
Western New Mexico U	5	3.5
New Mexico Inst of Mining & Tech	4	2.9
Santa Fe CC	1	2.9
Eastern NM U Roswell	1	2.4
NM St U main campus	22	2.0
U of NM Sch of Med	1	1.7

NEW YORK

Belzer Yeshiva Machzikei Torah Sem	17	43.6%
Hostos CC	272	31.5
Boricua C	82	28.3
CUNY Bronx CC	185	25.0
CUNY Medgar Evers C	60	22.4
Erie CC City	123	21.6
CUNY Borough of Manhattan CC	365	21.2
Traphagen Sch of Fashion	11	20.8
SUNY Ulster County CC	56	20.1
CUNY New York City Tech C	245	19.7
CUNY John Jay C of Criminal Justice	149	19.5
Mater Dei C	38	18.6
C of Insurance	6	17.6
Medaille C	58	17.2
Ailey American Dance Ctr	6	17.1
C of New Rochelle	155	16.9
Jamestown CC	110	16.8
Catholic Med Ctr of Brooklyn and Queens	5	16.7
Tompkins-Cortland CC	87	16.3
CUNY La Guardia CC	98	15.6
CC of the Finger Lakes	99	15.6
CUNY Kingsborough CC	102	15.2
Interfaith Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	5	14.7
CUNY Lehman C	115	14.5
Touro C	102	14.3
SUNY C Old Westbury	78	14.2
St Francis C	58	14.1
Marymount Manhattan C	57	14.0
CUNY Brooklyn C	196	14.0
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	28	13.7
CUNY Queensboro CC	109	13.7
CUNY Baruch C	15	13.6
Wilson Tech Ctr Practical Nursing Pgm	5	13.5
Cayuga County CC	48	13.5
Sullivan County CC	55	13.5
Long Island U Brooklyn Ctr	250	13.2
Long Island C Hospital Sch of Nursing	4	12.9
CUNY City C	173	12.8
Monroe CC	169	12.7
Schenectady County CC	48	12.7
CUNY Staten Island CC	112	12.7
Westchester CC	43	12.7
C for Human Services	48	12.6
North Country CC	42	12.2
Nassau County Sch of Practical Nursing	13	12.0
Fulton-Montgomery CC	39	11.9
SUNY Mohawk Valley CC	167	11.9
Nassau County Practical Nursing Program	8	11.8
Syrit Computer Sch Systems	7	11.7
Clinton County CC	30	11.6
American Musical and Dramatic Acad	17	11.5
SUNY Corning CC	68	11.2
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	7	11.1
Sisters of Charity Hospital Sch of Nursing	4	10.8
Suffolk CC	126	10.8
Niagara County CC	72	10.7
Mercy C	122	10.5
Cattaraugus County Sch of Practical Nursing	5	10.4
Columbia-Greene CC	14	10.2
Onondaga CC	83	10.1
Nassau CC	139	9.9
SUNY Empire St C	62	9.8
CUNY York C	34	9.5
CUNY Hunter C	146	9.5
Russell Sage JC Albany	31	9.5
Erie CC	89	9.4
Inst of Allied Med Professions	4	9.3
Jefferson CC	28	9.2
C of Aeronautics	23	9.1
Rockland CC	84	9.0
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	6	8.6

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Student-Loan Default Rates at More Than 3,000 Institutions—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

New York Inst of Tech NYC	202	8.6%
SUNY A&T C Farmingdale	76	8.6
New Sch for Social Research	93	8.6
Mannes C of Music	5	8.5
Fashion Inst of Tech	77	8.4
Broome CC	69	8.1
D'Youville C	33	8.1
Erie County District One Practical Nursing Pgm	4	8.0
Pace U main campus	178	7.9
Hilbert C	18	7.5
Nyack C	13	7.5
SUNY A&T C Canton	64	7.3
SUNY A&T C Morrisville	91	7.2
Niagara U main campus	55	7.2
Adirondack CC	30	7.2
Hudson Valley CC	92	7.2
SUNY C at Brockport	118	7.2
New York Sch of Interior Design	8	7.1
Bard C	14	7.1
SUNY C Purchase	35	7.1
Dutchess CC	26	6.9
SUNY C Buffalo	149	6.9
Daemen C	33	6.9
Columbia U Sch of General Studies	37	6.8
Jefferson-Lewis County Nursing Program	2	6.7
Genesee CC	27	6.6
Maria Regina C	4	6.6
Pratt Inst	71	6.6
Columbia U Sch of Arts	11	6.5
SUNY C New Paltz	82	6.4
American Acad of Dramatic Arts	6	6.4
Dowling C	38	6.3
Erie CC South	24	6.3
Trocaire C	16	6.1
General Theol Sem	2	6.1
Marymount C	18	5.9
CUNY Grad Sch & U Ctr	16	5.9
Orange County CC	33	5.9
Beth Israel Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	3	5.9
St James Mercy Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	5.9
Wagner C	28	5.8
Colgate Rochester Divinity Sch	3	5.8
Columbia U main division	2	5.7
Concordia C	7	5.6
Cazenovia C	19	5.4
St John Fisher C	27	5.2
Herkimer County CC	22	5.2
Canisius C	49	5.2
St Vincents Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	5.2
Molloy C main campus	14	5.1
Word of Life Bible Inst	6	5.0
Long Island U central office	3	4.9
Adelphi U	112	4.9
Fordham U	130	4.9
SUNY Buffalo main campus	233	4.8
Chautauqua Co Boces Pgm	2	4.7
Kings C	9	4.6
Elmira C	17	4.5
CUNY Queens C	61	4.4
Juilliard Sch	8	4.4
St Thomas Aquinas C	11	4.4
Yeshiva U	18	4.4
Iona C	39	4.4
Saint John's U	142	4.4
SUNY Stony Brook	101	4.4
National Shakespeare Company Conservatory	2	4.3
Bank Street C of Education	5	4.2
SUNY Binghamton	89	4.2
SUNY A&T C Alfred	58	4.2
Polytechnic Inst of NY	34	4.2
Roberts Wesleyan C	9	4.1
Manhattanville C	9	4.1
Syracuse U Utica C	21	4.1
Our Lady of Victory Secretarial Sch	2	4.0
SUNY C Oswego	67	4.0
Sarah Lawrence C	8	4.0
Keuka C	7	4.0
SUNY A&T C Delhi	31	4.0
Russell Sage C main campus	24	3.9
SUNY A&T C Cobleskill	35	3.9
Syracuse U main campus	154	3.8
Paul Smith's C of Arts & Sciences	13	3.8
Mount Saint Mary C	9	3.7
Dominican C of Blauvelt	7	3.7
Hofstra U	90	3.6
New York U	274	3.6
Columbia U Sch of Int'l and Public Affairs	10	3.6
SUNY C Plattsburgh	51	3.6
SUNY C of Tech Utica-Rome	16	3.6
SUNY Albany	87	3.5
Pace U C of White Plains	22	3.5
Columbia U Teachers C	31	3.5
Barnard C	13	3.5

NEW YORK—Continued

SUNY C Cortland	52	3.4%
Columbia U Sch of Public Health	3	3.4
Manhattan Sch of Music	6	3.4
SUNY C Oneonta	41	3.3
Alfred U main campus	14	3.3
Friends World C	2	3.3
Maria C of Albany	7	3.2
Manhattan C	20	3.2
SUNY C Fredonia	37	3.1
Marist C	25	3.1
Crouse-Irving Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	3.1
Vassar C	11	3.0
Union Theol Sem	2	3.0
Rochester Inst of Tech	77	2.8
SUNY C Potsdam	29	2.8
C of Mount St Vincent	5	2.8
U of Rochester	38	2.8
Skidmore C main campus	9	2.7
Columbia U Grad Sch of Arts & Sciences	9	2.7
Saint Vincent's Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1	2.7
Columbia U Sch of Architecture	4	2.7
Hobart & William Smith C's	8	2.6
Columbia U Sch of Engr & Applied Sciences	8	2.6
Columbia U Sch of Journalism	4	2.6
Saint Lawrence U	10	2.6
New York Law Sch	18	2.6
Ithaca C	29	2.6
Columbia U Sch of Social Work	8	2.6
C of Saint Rose main campus	16	2.5
Colgate U	9	2.5
Nazareth C of Rochester	17	2.4
Edna McConnell Clark Sch of Nursing	1	2.4
SUNY Maritime C	5	2.4
Cope Inst	1	2.3
SUNY C Geneseo	24	2.3
Pace U Westchester	17	2.2
SUNY Downstate Med Ctr	14	2.2
Saint Bonaventure U	13	2.2
Saint Joseph's C	7	2.2
SUNY Health Science Ctr Stony Brook	12	2.2
Practical Bible Training Sch	1	2.1
New York Chiropractic C	9	2.1
Le Moyne C	10	2.1
New York U Sch of Med	4	2.1
SUNY C of Environmental Science and Forestry	5	2.1
Cooper Union	2	2.0
Cornell U Med Ctr	3	2.0
Columbia U C of Physicians & Surgeons	4	2.0
Culinary Inst of America	19	1.9
U of Rochester Eastman Sch of Music	3	1.9
Wells C	2	1.9
St Elizabeth Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	1.8
Columbia U Columbia C	11	1.7
Siena C	12	1.7
Jewish Theol Sem of America	1	1.7
U S Merchant Marine Acad	1	1.6
Cornell U Endowed C's	58	1.6
Rensselaer Poly Inst main campus	18	1.5
SUNY C of Ceramics Alfred U	2	1.5
Albany C of Pharmacy	2	1.4
Albert Einstein C of Med	7	1.4
Hartwick C	3	1.3
NY C of Podiatric Med	6	1.3
New York Med C	10	1.3
Hamilton C	3	1.1
Clarkson U	11	1.1
Houghton C	3	0.9
Columbia U Sch of Business	6	0.7
Brooklyn Law Sch	5	0.7
Albany Med C	2	0.6
Union C	2	0.5
SUNY Upstate Med Ctr	2	0.4
Columbia U Sch of Law	1	0.1
Columbia U Sch of Physical Therapy	0	0.0
Rabbinical C Bobover Yeshiva B'nei Zion	0	0.0
SUNY St C of Optometry	0	0.0
CUNY Mt Sinai Sch of Med	0	0.0
Columbia U Sch of Library Services	0	0.0
Albany Law Sch	0	0.0
Columbia U Sch of Dentistry	0	0.0
Millard Fillmore Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Columbia U Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Rochester Sch of Med	0	0.0

NORTH CAROLINA

Rutledge C	125	38.9%
Barber-Scotia C	44	33.1
Saint Augustine's C	143	32.9
Livingstone C	35	24.1
Chowan C	75	23.3
Johnson C Smith U	79	22.7
Elizabeth City St C	44	22.1
Vance-Granville CC	19	20.9
Winston-Salem St U	48	20.3
Richmond CC	6	20.0
Bennett C	28	19.9
Roanoke-Chowan CC	17	19.3
Shaw U	45	19.1
Edgecombe CC	7	18.9
Craven CC	13	18.1
Sampson CC	9	18.0
Lenoir CC main campus	7	17.9
Forsyth Tech CC	7	17.5
Cape Fear CC	9	17.3
Alamance CC	13	15.9
Sandhills CC	9	15.5
Asheville Buncombe Tech CC	8	15.1
Wilson County Tech Inst	6	14.6
Halifax CC	6	14.3
North Carolina A&T St U	104	13.0
North Carolina Central U	98	12.9
Southwestern CC	5	12.8
Fayetteville St U	26	12.5
Pitt CC	8	11.4
Durham Tech CC	10	10.9
Central Carolina CC	5	10.2
East Coast Bible C	5	10.0
Fayetteville Tech CC	6	9.8
Central Piedmont CC	15	9.3
Lees-McRae C	7	8.8
North Carolina Wesleyan C	21	8.6
Methodist C	27	8.5
Brevard C	7	8.0
Coastal Carolina CC	4	8.0
Pfeiffer C	13	7.8
Guilford Tech CC	5	7.6
Louisburg C	8	7.5
C of the Albemarle	3	7.1
Warren Wilson C	5	6.4
NC Sch of the Arts	6	6.3
St Andrews Presbyterian C	10	6.2
Catawba Valley CC	2	6.1
Wayne CC	3	5.7
Wingate C	12	5.7
Mars Hill C	10	5.4
Greensboro C	5	5.2
Guilford C	10	5.1
East Carolina U main campus	48	5.0
U of NC Asheville	8	4.7
Caldwell CC & Tech Inst	2	4.7
U of NC Charlotte	42	4.7
Pembroke St U	7	4.7
Atlantic Christian C	9	4.7
U of NC Greensboro	40	4.6
Belmont Abbey C	7	4.5
U of NC Wilmington	22	4.4
Elon C	13	4.4
Montreat-Anderson C	2	4.2
Surry CC	2	4.1
Queens C	4	3.8
Randolph CC	2	3.7
Appalachian St U	27	3.3
Catawba C	4	3.3
Piedmont Bible C	2	3.3
Western Carolina U	14	3.2
NC St U Raleigh	54	3.2
U of NC Sch of Pharmacy	1	3.1
High Point C	5	2.9
Mount Olive C	2	2.9
U of NC Chapel Hill	45	2.5
Campbell U	13	2.4
Gardner-Webb C	6	2.4
Wake Tech CC	2	2.3
Meredith C	4	2.0
Haywood CC	1	2.0
Peace C	1	1.8
Wake Forest U	13	1.6
Western Piedmont CC	1	1.5
U of NC Sch of Med	2	1.1
Bowman Gray Sch of Med	3	1.1
Duke U Sch of Med	1	1.0
Lenoir-Rhyne C	2	0.9
Duke U	10	0.6
Davidson C	0	0.0
Salem C	0	0.0
East Carolina U Sch of Med	0	0.0
U of NC Sch of Dentistry	0	0.0

NORTH DAKOTA

Standing Rock C	57	57.0%
U of ND Lake Region	19	16.1
U of ND Williston	27	14.3
Bismarck St CC	72	10.9
Minot St U	75	10.4
Trinity Bible C	19	9.9
U of Mary	36	9.4
ND St U Bottineau	15	9.4
Dickinson St U	35	9.1
Mayville St U	13	8.0
Valley City St U	19	7.9
ND St C of Science	85	7.9
Jamestown C	16	7.7

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

U of ND main campus	174	6.9%
ND St U central office	99	4.8
U of ND Sch of Med	0	0.0

OHIO

Penn-Ohio C	62	50.8%
Lawrence County Joint Voc Sch	29	33.7
Wilberforce U	71	26.8
Cuyahoga CC	180	25.4
Dyke C	73	24.2
Lorain County CC	78	23.4
Washington Tech C	27	21.1
Robert A Taft Adult High Sch	9	20.9
Central St U	101	20.7
Tri-County Joint Voc Sch	40	19.0
Clark St CC	61	18.9
Belmont Tech C	23	18.1
Ashtabula County Joint Voc Sch Adult Ed	13	15.5
Circleville Bible C	11	11.5
Shawnee St U	29	10.5
Jefferson Tech C	8	10.1
Sinclair CC	52	9.8
Tiffin U	11	9.8
Southern St CC	17	9.6
Lakeland CC	13	9.5
Union for Experimenting C's & U's	29	8.5
Franklin U	44	8.2
Antioch U main campus	107	7.8
Columbus St CC	55	7.8
Notre Dame C	6	7.7
Ohio Dominican C	20	7.2
U of Findlay	20	7.2
Cincinnati Tech Inst	23	7.1
Marion Tech C	9	6.7
Bethesda Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	6.7
Michael J Owens Tech C	19	6.6
Lima Tech C	14	6.2
Hocking Tech C	34	6.0
Defiance C	14	6.0
Terra Tech C	7	5.9
Urbana U	6	5.9
Northwest Tech C	5	5.7
Lourdes C	2	5.6
Lake Erie C	8	5.6
Stark Tech C	15	5.5
Ashland U	31	5.4
Heidelberg C	13	5.2
Muskingum Area Tech C	9	5.2
Edison St CC	5	5.1
Cleveland St U	56	4.9
Wright St U central office	70	4.9
Xavier U	37	4.8
Kent St U main campus	160	4.8
St Thomas Hosp Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2	4.8
Art Acad of Cincinnati	3	4.8
U of Toledo	86	4.6
Case Western Reserve U Sch of Dentistry	5	4.6
Youngstown St U	51	4.3
Aultman Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	4.3
U of Akron	108	4.2
Kettering C of Med Arts	6	4.2
Great Oaks Sch of Practical Nursing	2	4.0
Rio Grande C	9	3.9
Walsh C	6	3.9
Ohio Wesleyan U	9	3.9
Denison U	10	3.8
Cleveland Inst of Music	3	3.8
Oberlin C	23	3.8
Cincinnati C of Mortuary Science	2	3.6
Ohio U main campus	103	3.5
Marietta C	10	3.5
Ohio St U central office	222	3.3
Mount Union C	8	3.2
Capital U	25	3.2
Baldwin-Wallace C	18	3.1
Columbus C of Art & Design	7	3.0
Cincinnati Bible Sem	6	3.0
Wittenberg U	8	3.0
Bluffton C	4	3.0
C of Mount Saint Joseph	8	2.9
Hiram C	6	2.8
Otterbein C	8	2.7
Mercy Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.7
Franciscan U Steubenville	7	2.6
Trinity Lutheran Sem	1	2.6
Ohio C of Podiatric Med	12	2.6
Wilmington C	4	2.5
United Theol Sem	1	2.4
Malone C	5	2.4
North Central Tech C	4	2.4
Bowling Green St U main campus	69	2.4
Miami U central office	53	2.4
U of Dayton	43	2.2
Ohio St U C of Optometry	1	2.1
Saint Vincent Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1	2.1
Methodist Theol Sch in Ohio	1	2.1

OHIO—Continued

Muskingum C	5	2.0%
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	5	2.0
Case Western Reserve U	32	1.9
Christ Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	1.8
Central Ohio Tech C	3	1.8
C of Wooster	5	1.8
Cleveland Inst of Art	2	1.7
John Carroll U	9	1.7
Wright St U Sch of Med	4	1.5
Ursuline C	2	1.4
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Med	2	1.2
Ohio St U C of Dentistry	2	1.2
Ohio Northern U	9	1.2
Case Western Reserve U Sch of Med	2	0.9
Med C of Ohio	3	0.8
Ohio St U C of Vet Med	1	0.8
Kenyon C	1	0.8
Cedarville C	3	0.8
U of Cincinnati Burnett Wood	2	0.7
Ohio St U C of Med	1	0.2
Mount Carmel Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Good Samaritan Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Community Hospital Clark Co Sch of Nursing	0	0.0

OKLAHOMA

Moore-Norman Area Voc-Tech Sch	33	39.3%
Francis Tuttle Area Voc-Tech Ctr	33	35.9
Red River Area Voc-Tech Sch	15	35.7
Central Oklahoma Area Voc-Tech Sch	36	35.6
C of the Americas	50	25.4
Murray St C	47	21.0
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	27	18.5
Mid-America Bible C	12	15.0
Tulsa JC	28	12.7
Oscar Rose JC	19	11.7
U of Science & Arts of Okla	18	10.5
Northern Oklahoma C	8	9.5
Western Oklahoma St C	4	8.9
Oklahoma St U Okmulgee	29	8.7
Langston U	7	7.5
Oklahoma City CC	10	7.3
Connors St C	9	7.0
Northeastern Okla A&M C	8	6.4
El Reno JC	5	6.3
Bacone C	6	6.1
Oklahoma Christian C	22	6.0
Southern Nazarene U	27	5.8
Seminole JC	6	5.6
Southeastern Okla St U	13	5.5
Northwestern Okla St U	6	5.5
Oral Roberts U	93	5.4
Indian Meridian Area Voc-Tech Sch	2	4.9
Central St U	23	4.7
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	6	4.5
Cameron U	7	4.3
Rogers St C	5	3.5
East Central Okla St U	5	3.5
U of Oklahoma Norman	42	2.7
Northeastern Okla St U	16	2.5
Southwestern Okla St U	8	2.3
Oklahoma St U main campus	26	1.9
U of Tulsa	16	1.8
Carl Albert JC	1	1.6
Oklahoma Baptist U	1	0.7
Phillips U	0	0.0
Eastern Oklahoma St C	0	0.0
C of Osteopathic Med of Oklahoma St U	0	0.0

OREGON

Rogue CC	123	37.7%
Clatsop CC	41	34.5
Umpqua CC	68	32.7
Clackamas CC	55	26.6
Linn-Benton CC	137	23.8
Blue Mountain CC	40	23.5
Oregon Polytechnic Inst	108	22.6
Lane CC	157	22.0
Southwestern Oregon CC	14	20.6
Central Oregon CC	29	19.9
Eastern Oregon C	104	18.7
Chemeketa CC	60	18.4
Treasure Valley CC	13	16.0
Portland CC	100	15.8
Columbia Christian C	13	14.8
Mount Hood CC	54	14.5
Southern Oregon St C	130	13.2
Northwest Christian C	5	11.6
Warner Pacific C	18	11.3
Eugene Bible C	6	11.1
Oregon Inst of Tech	86	10.8
Concordia C	10	10.1
Western Baptist Bible C	9	9.2
Pacific Northwest C of Art	4	8.9
Portland St U	144	8.4
Western Oregon St C	54	8.1

OREGON—Continued

U of Oregon main campus	230	7.8%
Linfield C	33	7.4
Marylhurst C for Lifelong Learning	21	6.3
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	6	5.4
Oregon St U	137	5.0
Pacific U	16	4.9
U of Portland	14	2.9
Reed C	6	2.8
Oregon Health Sciences U Med Sch	4	2.4
George Fox C	6	2.3
Lewis and Clark C	8	2.2
Western Conservative Baptist Theol Sem	1	2.0
Willamette U	12	1.7
Oregon Health Sciences U Dental Sch	1	1.7
Western Sts Chiropractic C	3	1.6
Lewis and Clark C C of Law	6	1.3
Pacific U C of Optometry	1	0.7
National C of Naturopathic Med	0	0.0

PENNSYLVANIA

Berean Inst trade, tech, business pgms	25	31.6%
Cheyney U of Pennsylvania	138	27.5
CC of Philadelphia	279	26.1
Northeast Inst of Ed	39	24.8
Lincoln U	108	21.9
Connelley Skill Learning Ctr	15	19.5
Northeastern Christian JC	18	17.3
Orleans Tech Inst	40	17.3
James Martin Sch Adult Voc-Tech Ctr	17	17.0
Peirce JC	65	15.4
Reading Area CC	23	13.7
Greater Johnstown Area Voc-Tech Sch	14	13.0
Waynesburg C	31	12.3
Pa Acad of the Fine Arts	5	11.4
Pennsylvania Inst of Tech	17	11.2
CC of Allegheny County	134	10.3
York County Area Voc-Tech Sch	4	10.0
Pinebrook JC	6	9.5
Lackawanna JC	20	9.1
Philadelphia C of the Performing Arts	5	9.1
CC of Delaware County	27	8.2
Temple U	343	7.9
Luzerne County CC	29	7.5
Mercer County Area Voc-Tech Sch	3	7.5
Valley Forge Christian C	9	7.3
Westminster Theol Sem	3	7.1
Fayette Co Voc-Tech Practical Nursing Pgm	2	6.7
U of the Arts	23	6.6
Manor JC	8	6.6
Harrisburg Area CC	27	6.5
Pa C of Podiatric Med	4	6.3
Saint Vincent C	14	5.9
United Wesleyan C	3	5.7
Jameson Memorial Hosp Sch of Nursing	2	5.7
Community Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2	5.7
Butler County CC	14	5.6
Bucks County CC	16	5.6
Pennsylvania C of Tech	61	5.5
CC of Beaver County	19	5.5
Edinboro U of Pennsylvania	63	5.4
Pittsburgh Inst of Mortuary Science	2	5.1
Electronic Insts	5	5.1
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	38	5.0
Carlow C	12	5.0
Pittsburgh Theol Sem	2	4.9
Westmoreland County CC	18	4.9
Geneva C	13	4.9
Harcum JC	16	4.8
California U of Pa	49	4.8
Thiel C	15	4.6
Point Park C	19	4.6
Gannon U	35	4.6
Mount Aloysius JC	14	4.5
Lehigh County CC	7	4.5
Mercyhurst C	18	4.4
Eastern C	8	4.4
Pennsylvania C of Straight Chiropractic	3	4.2
Northampton County Area CC	12	4.2
Philadelphia C of the Bible	5	4.2
U of Pittsburgh Bradford	11	4.0
La Salle U	33	4.0
Duquesne U	46	3.9
Spring Garden C	7	3.9
Keystone JC	15	3.9
Montgomery County CC	10	3.8
Rosemont C	3	3.8

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Seton Hill C	8	3.8%
Wilkes C	21	3.6
Mansfield U of Pa	23	3.5
Slippery Rock U of Pa	45	3.5
Chatham C	4	3.5
Moore C of Art	6	3.4
Immaculata C	5	3.4
Lenape Sch of Practical Nursing	1	3.3
Allentown C St Francis De Sales	8	3.3
Philadelphia C of Textiles and Sciences	13	3.3
Lebanon Valley C	7	3.3
Pittsburgh Inst of Aeronautics	10	3.3
St Vincent Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	3.3
Kutztown U of Pennsylvania	33	3.2
Neumann C	5	3.2
Altoona Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	3.2
Beaver C	12	3.1
Lancaster Bible C	2	3.0
Saint Joseph's C	18	2.9
U of Pittsburgh main campus	120	2.9
Robert Morris C	25	2.9
Marywood C	14	2.9
Valley Forge Military JC	1	2.8
Frankford Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	2.8
Widener U	23	2.7
La Roche C	5	2.7
Citizens General Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.7
King's C	12	2.7
York C of Pennsylvania	16	2.7
Delaware Valley C of Science and Ag	8	2.7
Indiana U of Pennsylvania main campus	68	2.6
Washington Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.6
Johnson Tech Inst	3	2.6
Saint Francis C	9	2.6
Pa St U main campus	270	2.6
Lock Haven U of Pa	16	2.6
Chestnut Hill C	3	2.5
U of Pittsburgh Greensburg	6	2.5
Reading Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.5
Abington Memorial Hosp Sch of Nursing	1	2.5
Clarion U of Pennsylvania	26	2.5
Hahnemann U	17	2.4
Franklin and Marshall C	8	2.4
Moravian C main campus	7	2.4
C Misericordia	7	2.4
Eastern Baptist Theol Sem	1	2.4
West Chester U of Pa	32	2.3
Haverford C	4	2.3
Holy Family C	5	2.3
Lycoming C	6	2.3
Alvernia C	4	2.2
Mercy Hospital Sch of Nursing	1	2.2
Pa Sch of the Arts	1	2.2
Elizabethtown C	8	2.2
Cabrini C	4	2.1
St Francis Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	1	2.0
Baptist Bible C of Pa	3	2.0
Drexel U	33	1.9
Shippensburg U of Pa	18	1.9
Gwynedd-Mercy C	4	1.9
Carnegie Mellon U	27	1.9
Bloomsburg U of Pa	21	1.9
U of Scranton	14	1.8
U of Pennsylvania	69	1.8
Albright C	6	1.8
Automotive Training Ctr	1	1.8
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	1	1.8
Pa C of Podiatric Med	2	1.8
Cedar Crest C	3	1.7
Thomas Jefferson U Med C	4	1.7
Millersville U of Pa	19	1.7
Washington Jefferson C	4	1.6
Lafayette C	5	1.6
U of Pittsburgh Johnstown	10	1.6
U of Pittsburgh Sch of Med	2	1.6
Swarthmore C	4	1.6
Wilson C	1	1.6
Allegheny C	6	1.6
Thomas Jefferson U Baccalaureate Nursing	1	1.5
Temple U Sch of Med	3	1.4
Med C of Pennsylvania	2	1.4
Villanova U	22	1.4
Susquehanna U	4	1.4
Bryn Mawr C	5	1.4
Lehigh U	11	1.4
Muhlenberg C	4	1.2
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Med	4	1.1
Temple U Sch of Pharmacy	1	1.1

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Gettysburg C	3	1.0%
Juniata C	3	0.9
Dickinson Sch of Law	2	0.8
Pennsylvania St U Hershey Med Ctr	1	0.8
Ursinus C	2	0.8
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy and Science	2	0.8
Bucknell U	3	0.6
Grove City C	2	0.6
Dickinson C	2	0.5
Messiah C	2	0.5
Westminster C	1	0.4
Juniata-Mifflin County Area Voc-Tech Sch	0	0.0
St Luke's Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Thomas Jefferson U Dept of Med Tech	0	0.0
Lutheran Theol Sem Philadelphia	0	0.0
Saint Joseph Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Geisinger Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Danville Area Sch Dist Practical Nursing Pgm	0	0.0
Sharon General Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Shadyside Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Lancaster General Hosp Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Western Pa Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Reading-Muhlenberg Voc-Tech Sch	0	0.0
Pa C of Optometry	0	0.0
Temple U Sch of Dentistry	0	0.0
Lankenau Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
Lutheran Theol Sem Gettysburg	0	0.0

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island JC	106	14.9%
Saint Joseph's Hospital Sch of Nursing	3	8.3
New England Inst of Tech	78	7.4
Rhode Island C	78	7.4
Salve Regina C	26	7.3
Roger Williams C main campus	34	6.1
Johnson & Wales U	95	5.0
U of RI main campus	114	4.7
Providence C	25	3.6
RI Sch of Design	14	3.6
Bryant C	22	2.8
U of RI C of Pharmacy	1	2.6
Brown U	20	1.6

SOUTH CAROLINA

Allen U	23	43.4%
Phillips JC of Columbia	121	43.2
Denmark Tech C	130	38.3
Claflin C	54	32.3
Voorhees C	52	31.7
Benedict C	191	31.2
Tech C of the Lowcountry	17	25.8
Morris C	58	22.5
Midlands Tech C	61	19.9
Piedmont Tech C	17	18.9
Spartanburg Tech C	13	18.8
Horry-Georgetown Tech C	19	18.3
Baptist C Charleston	70	18.1
Sumter Area Tech C	31	17.9
Spartanburg Methodist C	17	16.7
Greenville Tech C	27	13.3
South Carolina St C	86	13.1
Tri-County Tech C	8	12.9
U of SC Coastal Carolina	55	12.1
Trident C North	22	11.7
U of SC Spartanburg	31	10.5
Anderson C	28	10.1
Limestone C	22	10.0
U of SC Sumter	9	9.5
Coker C	10	8.5
Francis Marion C	25	8.2
Erskine C	5	8.1
U of SC Aiken	13	7.8
Lander C	25	7.0
Newberry C	7	6.8
Florence-Darlington Tech C	5	6.7
North Greenville C	11	6.7
York Tech C	2	6.5
Columbia C	14	6.0
Winthrop C	29	5.7
C of Charleston	29	5.3
U of SC main campus	130	4.5
Sherman C of Straight Chiropractic	5	4.1
Columbia Bible C	4	3.2
Central Wesleyan C	5	3.2
Wofford C	4	2.6
Furman U	7	2.6
Citadel	7	2.2
Clemson U main campus	25	2.1

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Med U of South Carolina	5	0.9%
Converse C	1	0.8
Presbyterian C	1	0.7

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sinte Gleska C	14	46.7%
Sisseton-Wahpeton CC	14	36.8
Western Dakota Voc-Tech Inst	35	15.6
Mitchell Area Voc-Tech Sch	53	13.5
Southeast Area Sch of Practical Nursing	32	11.5
Killian CC	7	9.5
Dakota Wesleyan U	26	9.0
Presentation C	17	8.3
Black Hills St U	49	7.4
Lake Area Voc-Tech Inst	38	7.3
Sioux Falls C	19	6.8
Dakota St C	13	5.2
Northern St U	37	4.7
Rapid City Regional Hosp Sch of Nursing	2	3.9
Mount Marty C	6	3.2
U of South Dakota	51	3.1
South Dakota St U	33	2.2
SD Sch of Mines and Tech	7	1.7
Augustana C	5	1.0
U of SD Sch of Med	0	0.0

TENNESSEE

Phillips JC of Memphis	216	67.9%
Memphis Area Voc-Tech Sch	141	46.7
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Whiteville	18	46.2
Lane C	71	35.9
McKenzie C	58	32.4
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Knoxville	39	31.5
Memphis C of Art	39	31.2
Shelby St CC	105	23.9
Crichton C	25	22.9
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Paris	7	21.9
St Tech Inst Memphis	59	21.8
Tennessee St U	249	20.4
Fisk U	46	20.1
American Baptist C of ABT Sem	8	19.5
Lemoyne-Owen C	57	18.6
Dyersburg St CC	16	18.2
Lincoln Memorial U	43	16.1
Jackson St CC	20	15.5
Pellissippi St Tech CC	35	14.7
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Jacksboro	4	12.9
Walters St CC	16	12.6
Nashville St Tech Inst	29	11.8
Knoxville C	47	11.5
Roane St CC	30	11.4
Tri-Cities St Tech Inst	8	10.5
Tomlinson C	14	10.1
Memphis Theol Sem	3	9.7
Memphis St U	184	9.6
Christian Brothers C	25	9.6
Chattanooga St Tech CC	25	8.2
Tennessee Temple C	31	7.7
Tennessee Wesleyan C	7	7.3
Johnson Bible C	6	6.8
Motlow St CC	9	6.6
U of Tennessee Chattanooga	47	6.5
East Tennessee St U main campus	78	6.4
Lambuth C	7	6.4
King C	5	6.4
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Morristown	3	6.4
Cleveland St CC	9	6.4
Maryville C	10	6.3
Tusculum C	29	6.0
U of Tennessee Martin	44	6.0
Lee C	16	4.9
Martin C	3	4.8
Austin Peay St U	32	4.8
Union U	12	4.7
Southern C of Seventh-Day Adventists	13	4.7
Saint Joseph Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	4.3
Hiwassee C	5	4.3
Carson-Newman C	13	4.3
Meharry Med C	18	3.8
Milligan C	7	3.8
Belmont C	12	3.8
Middle Tennessee St U	60	3.6
U of Tennessee Knoxville	99	3.4
David Lipscomb U	11	3.4
Freed-Hardeman C	10	3.2
William Jennings Bryan C	2	2.9
Bethel C	3	2.8
U of the South	4	2.8
Volunteer St CC	3	2.5
Trevecca Nazarene C	21	2.5
Rhodes C	3	2.5
St Area Voc-Tech Sch Livingston	1	2.3
Tennessee Tech U	18	1.8
Vanderbilt U	18	1.3
Cumberland U	1	0.9
Southern C of Optometry	2	0.8

TENNESSEE—Continued

U of Tennessee Ctr for Health Sciences	1	0.8%
Columbia St CC	1	0.7
Vanderbilt U Sch of Med	1	0.5
Methodist Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
U of Tennessee Ctr Health Sciences C of Dentistry	0	0.0
Middle Tennessee Sch of Anesthesia	0	0.0
U of Tennessee C of Pharmacy	0	0.0
U of Tenn C of Med	0	0.0
East Tennessee St U Sch of Med	0	0.0
Aquinas JC	0	0.0

TEXAS

Bishop C	144	43.6%
Brazosport C	27	40.3
Ranger JC	83	39.7
Paul Quinn C	67	39.6
Lon Morris C	35	38.5
Texas C	85	37.8
Hill C	79	35.6
Northeast Texas CC	23	34.8
Paris JC	69	34.3
Angelina C	66	33.7
El Centro C	102	33.3
Vernon Regional JC	40	33.1
Navarro C	84	32.7
Wiley C	66	31.6
Texas St Tech Inst Amarillo	122	31.6
Clarendon C	38	30.2
Odessa C	42	29.6
Wharton County JC	121	29.3
Huston-Tillotson C	58	28.7
Temple JC	48	28.4
Eastfield C	47	28.3
Western Texas C	24	27.3
Central Texas C	221	27.0
Laredo JC	69	26.6
Cedar Valley C	14	25.9
Jarvis Christian C	49	25.9
Palo Alto C	9	25.7
South Plains C	102	25.6
Lee C	11	25.0
Prairie View A&M U	204	24.3
Tarrant County JC main campus	159	24.0
Amarillo C	101	23.7
Cooke County C	45	23.4
Houston CC	174	23.4
Galveston C	35	23.2
Saint Philip's C	107	23.1
C of the Mainland	23	22.8
McLennan CC	120	22.6
Del Mar C	142	22.6
Kilgore C	71	22.5
Lamar U	194	22.4
Howard C Dist	29	22.3
Texas St Tech Inst Sweetwater	66	22.2
Texas Southmost C	61	21.8
Tyler JC	116	21.5
San Antonio Training Div Texas Ext Service	26	21.5
Trinity Valley CC	42	21.5
Panola JC	12	21.4
Texas St Tech Inst Waco	276	21.2
North Harris County C	51	20.9
Mountain View C	18	20.9
Cisco JC	44	19.9
Texas St Tech Inst Harlingen	132	19.8
Texarkana C	14	18.9
Southwestern Christian C	19	18.8
Sul Ross St U	93	18.7
U of Houston Downtown	112	18.7
Arlington Baptist C	11	18.6
Brookhaven C	45	18.6
Alvin CC	24	18.2
Austin CC	258	18.0
Southwestern Assemblies of God C	41	17.9
Richland C	56	17.8
El Paso County CC	87	17.8
Frank Phillips C	9	17.3
Amber U	12	16.7
San Antonio C Dist central office	226	16.6
Southwest Texas JC	30	16.5
Northwood Inst of Texas	6	16.2
Schreiner C	18	16.1
Midland C	9	16.1
North Lake C	29	16.0
Grayson County JC	14	15.9
East Texas St U	141	15.9
Texas Southern U	365	15.8
Weatherford C	8	15.7
San Jacinto C	73	15.5
Wayland Baptist U	41	15.4
McMurry C	62	15.2
Sam Houston St U	211	15.1
Commonwealth C of Funeral Service	20	14.6
Concordia Lutheran C of Texas	15	14.6
Southwestern Adventist C	38	13.5

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: Student-Loan Default Rates at More Than 3,000 Institutions—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

Midwestern St U	41	13.5%
Pan American U	177	12.7
Blinn C	23	12.2
Texas Wesleyan U	39	11.9
U of Texas El Paso	115	11.7
Tarleton St U	78	11.6
U of Central Texas	15	11.5
Angelo St U	65	11.4
Stephen F Austin St U	123	11.4
Dallas Baptist U	36	11.2
Victoria C	11	11.1
Corpus Christi St U	32	11.1
Lubbock Christian U	36	10.7
U of Texas Arlington	244	10.1
U of Texas Dallas	46	9.9
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	27	9.7
Our Lady of Lake U of San Antonio	44	9.6
Austin C	22	9.6
Incarnate Word C	37	9.5
Hardin-Simmons U	48	9.5
Southwest Texas St U	229	9.2
U of North Texas	220	9.2
U of Texas Tyler	28	9.2
Houston Baptist U	45	9.1
Texas A&I U	107	9.1
U of Houston U Park	266	9.0
Texas Woman's U	92	8.8
West Texas St U	42	8.6
East Texas Baptist U	13	8.4
U of Houston Clear Lake	27	8.3
Texas Tech U	258	8.3
Texas Lutheran C	21	7.9
St Edward's U	55	7.9
Southwestern U	15	7.5
Laredo St U	6	7.2
Howard Payne U	7	7.2
Texas A&M U Engineering Ext	4	6.9
U of Houston Victoria	4	6.6
Texas Christian U	52	6.5
Saint Mary's U of San Antonio	72	6.3
U of Dallas main campus	22	6.0
U of Saint Thomas	15	6.0
U of Texas San Antonio	84	5.9
Texas A&M U Galveston	6	5.7
U of Texas Austin	268	5.1
Abilene Christian U	46	4.9
Southwestern Baptist Theol Sem	5	4.7
Le Tourneau C	9	4.5
Baylor U	69	4.5
Parker C of Chiropractic	10	4.4
Texas A&M U	200	4.3
Methodist Hospital Sch of Nursing	2	4.3
Southern Methodist U	61	4.1
Trinity U	11	3.6
Rice U	14	3.5
U of Texas Health Science Ctr Dallas	10	3.1
Texas Chiropractic C	7	2.7
South Texas C of Law	15	2.4
U of Texas Med Branch	10	2.4
U of Texas Health Science Ctr Houston	14	2.4
Baylor C of Med	6	2.3
U of Texas Health Science Ctr San Antonio	13	2.1
Texas Tech U Health Sciences Ctr	5	1.3
Texas C of Osteopathic Med	2	0.9
Baylor C of Dentistry	0	0.0

UTAH

Sevier Valley Area Voc Ctr	14	24.1%
Davis Area Voc Ctr	13	21.3
C of Eastern Utah	38	20.8
Utah Tech C Salt Lake	65	14.3
Southern Utah St C	46	11.0
Weber St C	81	9.6
Dixie C	21	9.6
Utah Valley CC	42	8.7
Snow C	5	7.1
U of Utah	144	5.9
Westminster C Salt Lake City	14	5.7
Utah St U main campus	54	4.4
Latter-Day Saints Business C	3	3.5
Brigham Young U	67	1.8

VERMONT

Burlington C	16	21.6%
CC of Vermont	12	10.4
Southern Vermont C	12	9.0
Marlboro C	5	8.1
Green Mountain C	8	7.3
Goddard C	11	6.4
Johnson St C	20	6.3
Norwich U	37	5.1
C of Saint Joseph	5	5.1
Woodbury C	3	4.7
Champlain C	31	4.6
Bennington C	5	4.2
Sch for Int'l Training	7	4.2
Castleton St C	17	4.0
Lyndon St C	12	3.8
Vermont Tech C	8	3.6
Trinity C	4	2.4

VERMONT—Continued

Saint Michael's C	9	2.2%
U of Vermont	36	2.1
Vermont Law Sch	5	1.3
Middlebury C	6	1.3

VIRGINIA

Mountain Empire CC	114	42.7%
Southside Virginia CC	16	38.1
Virginia Highlands CC	19	31.7
Southwest Virginia CC	46	27.9
J Sargeant Reynolds CC	74	25.9
Thomas Nelson CC	72	25.3
Saint Paul's C	44	25.0
Norfolk St U	198	21.5
Virginia Western CC	34	20.6
Richmond Public Sch of Practical Nursing	13	20.6
John Tyler CC	27	20.1
Virginia St U	186	19.6
Rappahannock CC	7	18.9
Virginia Union U	65	18.5
Tidewater CC	54	16.2
Richard Bland C of C of William and Mary	5	15.6
Bluefield C	9	13.4
Hampton U	112	13.3
Wytheville CC	7	12.5
Virginia Intermont C	8	9.3
Ferrum C	38	9.2
Virginia Wesleyan C	20	8.2
New River CC	7	7.9
Piedmont Virginia CC	5	6.9
Shenandoah C and Conservatory of Music	12	6.7
Danville CC	3	6.0
Christopher Newport C	17	5.8
Patrick Henry CC	2	5.6
Va Commonwealth U main campus	183	5.5
U of Va Clinch Valley C	6	5.4
Central Virginia CC	3	5.4
Northern Virginia CC	19	5.4
Liberty U	59	5.0
Old Dominion U	90	4.8
Longwood C	19	4.7
Southern Seminary JC	3	4.6
Averett C	9	4.5
Mary Baldwin C	8	4.3
Roanoke C	12	4.1
Emory and Henry C	5	3.4
Radford U	25	3.1
James Madison U	31	2.8
Hampden-Sydney C	3	2.7
Dabney S Lancaster CC	1	2.6
George Mason U	30	2.5
Sweet Briar C	2	2.5
Bridgewater C	4	2.2
Hollins C	3	2.1
Lynchburg C	7	2.1
Eastern Mennonite C	5	2.1
Randolph-Macon C	3	1.9
Virginia Polytechnic Inst and St U	45	1.8
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	2	1.6
Blue Ridge CC	1	1.3
Mary Washington C	4	1.3
U of Virginia	35	1.3
U of Richmond	7	1.2
Virginia Military Inst	2	1.2
C of William and Mary	11	1.1
Washington and Lee U	4	1.0
Marymount U of Virginia	2	0.7
Eastern Virginia Med Sch Division of Med	0	0.0

WASHINGTON

L H Bates Voc-Tech Inst Dental Assistant Pgm	103	28.7%
Tacoma CC	82	27.4
Clark C	125	26.0
Grays Harbor C	42	24.9
Yakima Valley CC	81	24.3
Seattle CC central office	79	23.2
Renton Voc-Tech Inst	28	22.8
Whatcom CC	27	22.7
Seattle CC South	41	20.6
Columbia Basin C	47	20.3
Walla Walla CC	46	19.6
Peninsula C	23	18.9
South Puget Sound CC	29	18.7
Bellingham Tech Sch	25	18.4
Wenatchee Valley C	47	18.1
Lake Washington Voc-Tech Inst	22	18.0
Heritage C	13	17.8
Skagit Valley C	25	16.9
Spokane Falls CC	93	16.9
Lower Columbia C	35	16.7
Everett CC	22	16.7
Spokane CC	125	16.1
Pierce C	20	14.8
Griffin C	173	14.4
Bellevue CC	29	13.7
Centralia C	6	13.6
Clover Park Voc-Tech Inst	46	12.8
Highline CC	35	12.4
Green River CC	15	12.1
Olympic C	15	12.1
Evergreen St C	62	11.0
Cornish Sch of Allied Arts	18	11.0
Seattle CC North	23	10.5
Perry Tech Inst	23	10.4

WASHINGTON—Continued

Art Inst of Seattle	99	10.2%
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God	19	9.0
Walla Walla C	41	8.8
Shoreline CC	25	8.5
Big Bend CC	12	7.7
City U	27	7.5
Edmonds CC	8	7.1
Central Washington U	71	6.2
Eastern Washington U	86	5.9
Saint Martin's C	10	5.6
Western Washington U	71	4.9
Washington St U	117	4.5
Gonzaga U	45	4.3
Whitworth C	17	4.1
U of Washington	165	4.1
Seattle U	40	4.1
Pacific Lutheran U	34	3.7
Seattle Pacific U	25	3.4
Whitman C	8	3.1
U of Puget Sound	41	2.9
Lutheran Bible Inst	1	2.4
U of Washington Sch of Dentistry	1	1.3
John Bastyr C	0	0.0

WEST VIRGINIA

Beckley C	59	29.9%
West Virginia North CC Wheeling	47	22.4
Bluefield St C	100	21.9
Garnet Career Ctr	12	21.8
Cabell Co Voc-Tech Ctr	9	20.9
Southern West Virginia CC Logan	22	19.5
J Rumsey Voc-Tech Ctr	7	17.5
West Virginia St C	61	17.3
West Virginia U Parkersburg	34	15.0
West Virginia U Potomac St C	29	14.7
Concord C	47	11.7
Glenville St C	41	11.5
Ohio Valley C	13	11.0
Marshall U main campus	175	10.9
Salem-Teikyo U	23	10.6
West Virginia Inst of Tech	48	9.6
Fairmont St C	62	9.0
Davis & Elkins C	18	7.3
U of Charleston	19	6.1
Shepherd C	15	5.4
West Virginia C of Graduate Studies	2	5.4
Alderson Broaddus C	14	5.3
West Virginia U main campus	155	4.9
West Liberty St C main campus	22	4.4
Wheeling Jesuit C	7	3.9
West Virginia Wesleyan C	11	3.3
Bethany C	5	2.5
Appalachian Bible C	1	2.4
Saint Mary's Hospital Sch of Nursing	0	0.0
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	0	0.0

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee-Area Tech C	754	36.0%
Gateway Tech Inst	220	28.0
Blackhawk Tech C	95	22.4
Mount Senario C	34	17.6
Nicolet Voc-Tech Adult Ed Dist	38	17.5
Southwest Wis Tech C	100	16.5
Madison Area Tech C	164	12.6
U of Wis Rock County	16	11.8
Western Wisconsin Tech C	87	11.4
U of Wisconsin Richland	7	10.8
U of Wisconsin Parkside	49	10.7
Waukesha County Tech C	23	10.7
Mid-St Tech C Wisconsin Rapids	36	10.5
U of Wis main campus 2-year lower division	3	10.0
Wis Indianhead Voc-Tech Adult Ed Dist	82	9.9
Voc-Tech Adult Education Dist One	95	9.3
Northcentral Tech C	45	8.9
Milwaukee Sch of the Arts	9	8.7
U of Wis Marathon County	17	8.1
Fox Valley Tech C	44	7.9
Alverno C	39	7.3
U of Wis Washington Co	8	6.7
U of Wis Milwaukee	202	6.7
Concordia U	18	6.5
U of Wisconsin Superior	36	6.5
Lakeshore Tech Inst	26	6.5
U of Wis Marinette County	4	6.3
U of Wis Waukesha County	11	6.3
Northeast Wis Voc-Tech Adult Ed Dist	40	6.2
Silver Lake C	6	6.1
U of Wis Manitowoc Co	6	6.0
U of Wisconsin Baraboo-Sauk County	3	5.7
U of Wisconsin Sheboygan	5	5.6

WISCONSIN—Continued

Carthage C	18	5.3%
Lakeland C	12	5.3
U of Wisconsin Oshkosh	96	5.1
U of Wis Fond Du Lac	4	4.9
Moraine Park Tech C	16	4.8
U of Wisconsin Green Bay	38	4.7
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	21	4.5
U of Wisconsin Fox Valley	7	4.4
U of Wis Stevens Point	85	4.4
U of Wisconsin Stout	62	4.4
Milwaukee Co General Hosp Sch of Nursing	2	4.2
U of Wis Barron County	4	4.0
Ripon C	8	4.0
Northland C	8	4.0
U of Wisconsin La Crosse	75	4.0
Viterbo C	12	4.0
U of Wisconsin Whitewater	66	3.9
Cardinal Stritch C	27	3.9
U of Wisconsin River Falls	43	3.9
Mount Mary C main campus	7	3.8
Beloit C	8	3.7
U of Wisconsin Eau Claire	74	3.5
Carroll C	11	3.3
U of Wisconsin Madison	196	3.2
Edgewood C	6	3.2
Lawrence U main campus	6	2.9
Wisconsin Lutheran C	1	2.8
Marquette U	71	2.7
U of Wisconsin Platteville	31	2.7
U of Wis Wood County	3	2.4
Saint Norbert C	7	1.9
U of Wisconsin Med Sch	1	1.4
Maranatha Baptist Bible C	1	1.4
Marian C of Fond du Lac	2	1.1

WYOMING

Central Wyoming C	31	20.1%
Eastern Wyoming C	16	14.4
Northwest C	36	12.4
Laramie County CC	27	11.3
Casper C	31	9.9
Sheridan C	13	8.4
Western Wyoming C	4	8.0
U of Wyoming	55	2.9

GUAM

U of Guam	182	56.2%

PUERTO RICO

Instituto de Educacion Universal	66	32.7%
Inter American U of PR Fajardo	12	17.1
Inter American U of PR Guayama	13	17.1
Catholic U of PR Guayama	12	14.8
Centro de Estudio Practical Nursing	15	12.1
Bayamon Central U	26	11.2
Inter American U of PR Metropolitan	199	10.8
American U of Puerto Rico	30	10.6
Puerto Rico JC	86	9.9
Inter American U of PR Aguadilla	11	9.9
Inter American U of PR Ponce	15	9.4
Inter American U of PR main campus	69	8.1
Caribbean U C	18	7.7
Inter American U of PR Arecibo	12	7.7
U of Puerto Rico Ponce	6	7.7
U of the Sacred Heart	34	6.9
U of PR main campus	78	6.1
U Adventista	6	5.7
Caribbean Ctr for Advanced Studies	6	5.5
C U del Turabo	54	4.5
U of Puerto Rico Mayaguez	16	4.3
U of Puerto Rico Bayamon	4	3.6
Catholic U of Puerto Rico	18	3.4
U Central del Caribe Med Sch	3	3.0
U Politechnica de PR	4	2.6
Inter American U of PR Barranquitas	1	1.9
Ctr for Advanced Studies on PR and the Caribbean	1	1.9

VIRGIN ISLANDS

U of the Virgin Islands	12	15.2%

Have a question about your subscription?

The independent contractors who handle our subscriptions can serve you best if you'll write them directly—enclosing a copy of your address lable, if you have one. Or use the coupon below to let them know how they can serve you.

Please check the appropriate box(es) below and attach label to:

☐ Change a delivery address

☐ Report a subscription problem

☐ Enter a new subscription (48 issues—one year)

☐ Renew a subscription (48 issues—one year)

☐ $62.50; payment enclosed
☐ Bill me
☐ Charge VISA # ____________________
☐ Charge MasterCard # ____________________

Signature Expiration date

Name

Institution

Street address or box number

City State Zip

Mail to:
Subscription Department, The Chronicle of Higher Education
P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305

Please allow four weeks for your order or adjustment to be processed.

D3790

C2175-1 A

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

October 3, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 5

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Magellan's images of Venus show a geologically active planet with volcanoes, lava flows, and unusual surface fractures: Page A6.

Anthropologists are trying to cope with the movement to return Indian remains to tribes: Page A7.

Minority scholars are considered especially hot properties by institutions frantically trying to recruit professors: Page A19.

The Vatican released a document on higher education that recognizes certain rights of Catholic institutions to academic freedom: Page A19.

A debate is raging over whether billions for the superconducting supercollider will be of greater benefit to science or Texas: Page A25.

President Bush established a panel to continue studying the education problems of Hispanics: Page A25.

Columbia U. said it will try to raise $1.15-billion in five years: Page A33.

A philosophy professor is examining the way fund raisers talk about their profession: Page A33.

Sports officials of 130 members of the N.C.A.A.'s Division I that don't play big-time football met to talk about the ones that do: Page A43.

Reacting to charges that academic standards are declining, British universities have begun a formal process of self-evaluation: Page A45.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-56**
Athletics	A43-44
Books	A14
Business & Philanthropy	A33-34
Coming Events	A50
Computers	A24
Deadlines	A54
Deaths	A50
Fact File	A37
Gazette	A49
Government & Politics	A25-32
Grants	A34
International	A45-47
Personal & Professional	A19-24
Scholarship	A6-16
Students	A35-42
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-64**
Arts	B6
Bulletin Board	B7-63
End Paper	B64
Opinion & Letters	B1-5

Administration Eyes Linking Student Aid to Academic Record

Education chief says he'll propose 'major changes' in U.S. programs

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The Education Department will propose major changes in the Higher Education Act next year—including plans to link federal aid to students' academic achievement and institutions' retention records.

The department has ruled out supporting two major changes that have been sought by college leaders: the creation of separate student-aid programs for colleges and trade schools and a shift from loans back to grants as the government's primary way to help needy students attend college.

While the department's complete plans for the 1991 reauthorization of the law will not be announced until January, Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos provided those first morsels to presidents of historically black and predominantly Hispanic colleges in a speech here last week.

The changes, which Mr. Cavazos described only in broad terms, would represent a significant departure from current practice. Pell Grants, Stafford Student Loans, and other forms of aid are now awarded on the basis of students' financial need, without regard to their academic records.

Mr. Cavazos's remarks also indicated that Education Department officials

Continued on Page A28

Year-by-Year Increases in Tuition and Fees at 4-Year Institutions

	Public	Private
1980-81	+ 4%	+10%
1981-82	+16	+13
1982-83	+20	+13
1983-84	+12	+11
1984-85	+ 8	+ 9
1985-86	+ 9	+ 8
1986-87	+ 6	+ 8
1987-88	+ 6	+ 8
1988-89	+ 4	+ 9
1989-90	+ 8	+ 9
1990-91	+ 7	+ 8

Note: Figures are not weighted by enrollment.

Charges at 3,000 Colleges: A37

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Fees Rise More Slowly This Year, but Surpass Inflation Rate Again

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The pace of college-tuition increases slowed slightly this academic year, but charges at most types of institution rose faster than the rate of inflation.

In its annual study of college costs, the College Board last week reported the following figures for 1990-91:

- Undergraduates attending four-year public colleges and universities are paying an average tuition of $1,809, up 7 per cent over last year.
- For those enrolled at four-year private

Continued on Page A36

Many Institutions Report Sharp Drops in Freshman Rolls

Some classes off as much as 35%; black colleges buck the trend

By ROBIN WILSON

The freshman classes at many colleges and universities shrank this year, with some institutions enrolling up to 35 per cent fewer first-year students than they did a year ago.

On some campuses the declines have prompted hiring and salary freezes. Some institutions are redoubling their recruiting efforts and taking a hard look at what they are offering students.

"We're re-examining everything that we do," says Judith T. Phair, vice-president for public relations at Goucher College, which saw a 33-per-cent decline in the number of incoming freshmen this semester. "We want to take our academic strengths and build those up. We cannot be all things to all people."

Ms. Phair attributes much of the decline at Goucher, traditionally a women's college, to the institution's decision to begin accepting men in 1987. But like other admissions officials, she says a nationwide drop in the number of college-age students was also an important factor.

Proportion of Blacks Declines

Many colleges' efforts to attract black students also seem to have stalled, with a number of institutions experiencing a decline in the proportion of freshmen who are black.

Many historically black colleges, however, experienced a surge in freshman enrollment. Several have had increases of 10 to 15 per cent over their totals for academic 1989-90, and in many cases this is the second or third year of increases.

"There is a reawakening among students to the value of the black-college experience," says Sterling Hudson, III, director of admissions at Morehouse Col-

Continued on Page A35

State Budget Deficits Force Many Public Colleges to Postpone Faculty Raises and Freeze Projects

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE
and GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

State budget deficits are forcing higher-education officials from California to Virginia to slash spending, postpone faculty-pay increases, and defer building repairs and equipment purchases.

Almost a year ago, budget analysts in many states reported that revenue collections were not as high as forecasters had anticipated. They warned higher-education officials to pare their requests for funds accordingly, and most states enacted budgets that provided only modest increases for public colleges and universities in the current academic year.

'Falling off a Cliff'

But college officials and students in many states have been jolted by cuts made after the budgets were adopted and after campus financial plans were set for the year. Mid-year cuts are always particularly difficult for colleges, because they have already signed year-long contracts, offered certain programs, and spent some of their state funds for the year.

Virginia's public institutions, for instance, have had two 5-per-cent budget reductions so far in this calendar year. Said J. Wade Gilley, senior vice-president of George Mason University: "It seems like our revenue collections are falling off a cliff."

Jim Budd, president of the Student Government Association at Virginia Polytech-

Continued on Page A26

In Both East and West, Reunification Will Bring Big Challenges to German Higher Education

By BURTON BOLLAG

WEST BERLIN

With this week's dramatic reunification of Germany come some major problems for higher education, both East and West.

- One enormous challenge is financial. The West German government has agreed to pay at least half of the $4.1-billion that officials estimate will be needed over the next five years to bring the East's flagging university system up to standards in the West. The rest of the money is supposed to come from the five new states being created out of East Germany, but their long-term impoverishment is expected to put pressure on the federal government for additional aid.
- The need to revise outmoded or irrelevant curricula in East Germany's 45 universities, particularly in the social sciences, has many of its academics nervous. People may be pleased that Germany is no longer divided, says Dieter Hass, president of the East German Rectors Conference, "but quite a few East Germans feel as if for a second time we've just lost the war and must rebuild from scratch."

As the date for reunification has been repeatedly moved up in recent months, it has become increasingly clear that most of East Germany's academic system will simply be abandoned in favor of West Germany's. Everything from course outlines to degree requirements is being converted, a fact that has contributed to the

Continued on Page A45

MARGINALIA

Picture caption in the *Grand Forks* (S. D.) *Herald:*

"A student at Duluth Technical College found a quiet corner on the third floor of the State Capitol in St. Paul where she could rest her head after a long day of lobbing representatives for more student funding."

It's the backhand that's so tiring.

■

Headline in the Pennsylvania State University *Daily Collegian:*

DEVELOPMENT ALONG SPRING CREEK
MAY EFFECT PURITY

How soon can they start?

■

From *Titan News*, a paper at California State University at Fullerton:

ALUMNI SCHOLARHIPS
AWARDED TO STUDENTS

Swivel them with pride!

■

Headline in *The Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly paper of the Cincinnati Archdiocese:

GENERAL ELECTRIC GIVES XU
$18 BILLION

The news item that followed:

"CINCINNATI—The General Electric Company donated almost $18 million to Xavier University's 1989-90 Alumni Fund campaign, matching donations already made by Xavier alumni who are GE employees and retirees."

The news release from Xavier that inspired all that:

". . . The General Electric Foundation donated $17,729.58 to Xavier University's 1989-1990 Annual Fund campaign, matching donations by GE employees and retirees who are Xavier graduates."

Another bubble burst.

■

Description of Texas Tech University in a sports booklet:

"Texas Tech University is the only one of the state's four major universities located in the western two-thirds of Texas. It's a landmark praised for the beauty of its campus. Its hallmark is academic diversity. But Tech's greateds mark of distinction could well be its dynamic progress toward quality education. . . .

"Successes are hard to count among the Tech alumnus because . . ."

Don't feel you *have* to tell us all this.

■

From an ad in *The Nation's Health:*

"Oregon Research Institute seeks an established investigator to apply a public health perspective to a range of community health problems. . . . The Institute can provide substantial but decreasing support for up to three years, thereafter the applicant will be expected to be fully supported on grant foods."

High in fiber, we hope. —C.G.

In Brief

Gunman at Berkeley Kills Student, Wounds 6

BERKELEY, CAL.—One student was killed and four others were wounded by a gunman last week in a hotel bar near the University of California at Berkeley. Later a police officer, shooting through a window, killed the gunman while he held about 15 people hostage.

The gunman was armed with six weapons, the police said, when he took over the crowded bar of the Durant Hotel shortly after midnight and held his hostages for about six hours.

The slain Berkeley student was identified by the police as John N. Sheehy, a senior who was 22 years old. The wounded included a police officer and a bartender, a university spokesman said.

The police identified the gunman as Mehrdad Dashti. University of California officials said he had enrolled in one summer-session course at Berkeley 10 years ago but had no other connection to the campus.

Report on Student Performance Draws Grim Picture

WASHINGTON

Few American students can use basic algebra, draw conclusions from scientific data, or interpret historical information, according to a report about achievement in elementary and secondary schools.

The report, released last week by Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos, is based on 20 years of data on student performance collected by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

In 20 years, the report said, little has changed in the way students are taught. Even though research has shown that students do better when they learn through discussions and hands-on experiments, it said, classroom work is still dominated by passive learning, such as listening to lectures and watching films. The report also takes parents to task for not encouraging their children to invest more time in their homework or to read more books.

10 Pages a Day

Calling the report a "compendium of disappointment," Secretary Cavazos said the country could raise performance levels by demanding more of students in the classroom and at home.

Most students receive little writing instruction, the report said. It also said that more than half of high-school seniors read 10 pages or fewer a day.

Chester E. Finn, Jr., outgoing chairman of the National Assessment Governing Board, which guides NAEP, said the report was "almost unrelieved bad news." Equally troubling, he said, is that most teachers, parents, and principals think their own students are doing well enough.

"This kind of data ought to be a cold shower for the nation," Mr. Finn said, adding that little will change in education if Americans continue to be self-satisfied.

The report, "America's Challenge: Accelerating Academic Achievement," contains data about student performance in reading, writing, mathematics, science, history, civics, and geography.

Copies of the report are available for $12 each from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, P.O. Box 6710, Princeton, N.J. 08541-6710. —DENISE K. MAGNER

Trustees Revise Rules for Colgate Greek Groups

HAMILTON, N.Y.—The Colgate University board of trustees voted last month to let fraternities and sororities remain on the campus but revamped the guidelines under which the Greek system operates.

Pledging has been eliminated, as of this fall, and rushing is being moved to the spring. Beginning in 1994, students will have to wait until they are sophomores to join fraternities and sororities.

The changes came as the result of recommendations by a special committee created last year to study residential and social life at the university. Faculty members voted to abolish fraternities and sororities after the theft of a Delta Kappa Epsilon diary that chronicled hazing, drug use, and sexual assaults.

In addition to changes in the Greek system, the trustees voted to require all freshmen and sophomores to live on the campus starting in 1994. The university plans to build another dormitory to house the additional students. Currently, only freshmen are required to live on the campus.

The trustees said the changes had been made because the university had "too great a reliance on fraternities and sororities for residential and social options."

Baylor Forms New Board to Limit Baptist Control

WACO, TEX.—Fears of a fundamentalist takeover have prompted the world's largest Baptist-supported university to remove itself from the control of the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

Baylor University's trustees have set up a separate board to govern the institution.

The action brought angry criticism from conservative Baptists. The Rev. Joel Gregory, a Fort Worth pastor and a past president of the state convention, predicted a legal challenge. "They have walked off with the crown jewel of Texas Baptist life, and there will be a public outcry from Baptists of all kinds," he said.

Trustees of the 145-year-old

D.C. University Closed After Students Take Over 2 Buildings

WASHINGTON

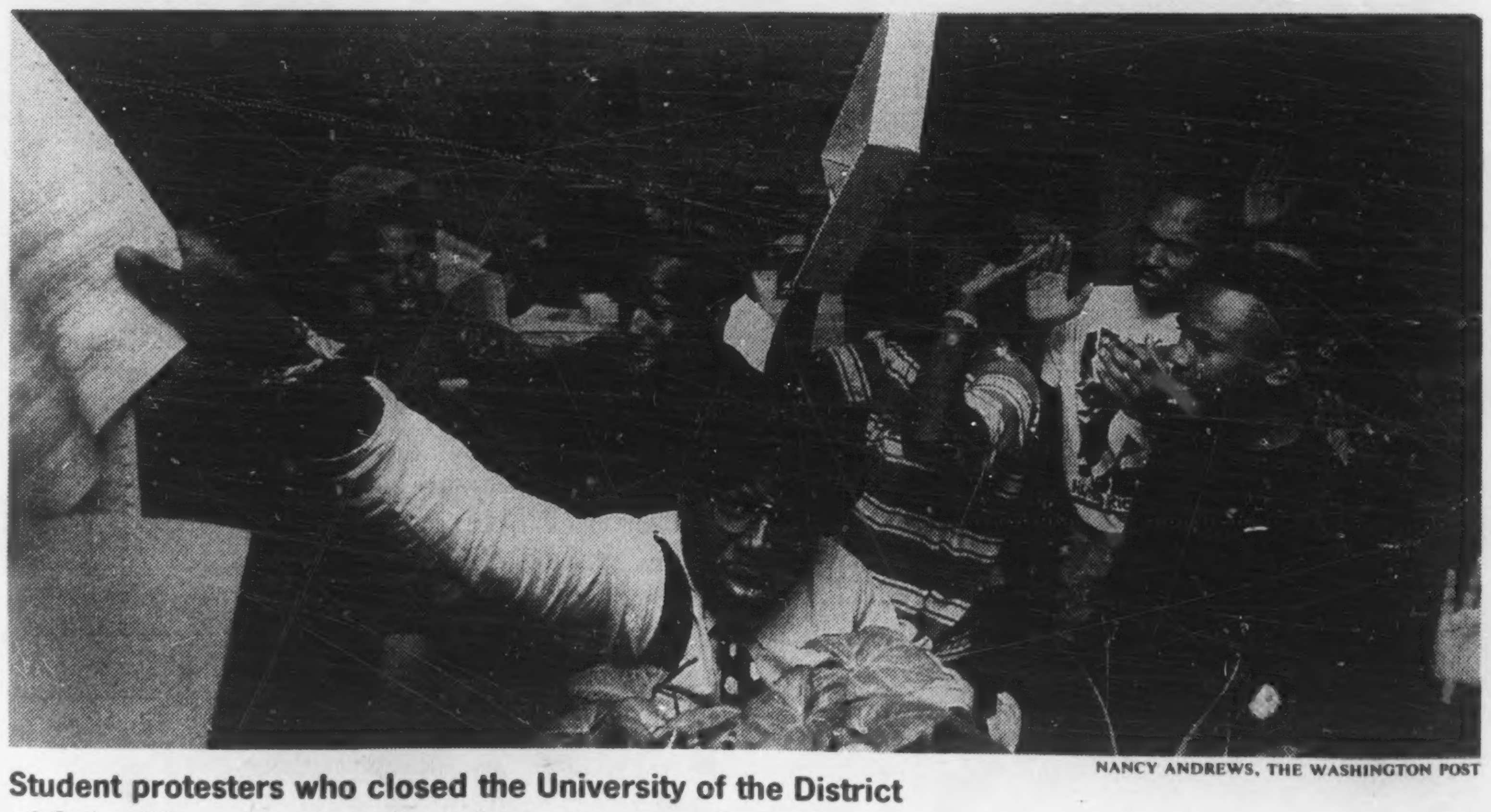
Officials of the University of the District of Columbia shut down all three of the institution's campuses last week after more than 100 angry students took over two buildings.

After forcing administrators to leave their offices, students barricaded themselves in one of the buildings. A university spokesman said last week that he did not know when classes would resume for U.D.C.'s 12,000 students.

Mayor Meets Protesters

The protesters took the action, they said, after trustees refused to meet with them to discuss student concerns about management of the institution. The students made several demands, including the removal of several members of the Board of Trustees.

Mayor Marion S. Barry, Jr., met with the protesters to discuss their demands. The mayor's spokeswoman said he planned to "suggest strongly" that the board's chairwoman, Nira H. Long, whom he appointed, resign immediately. The spokeswoman said the mayor would also urge 10 other trustees to resign later.



NANCY ANDREWS, THE WASHINGTON POST

Student protesters who closed the University of the District of Columbia say trustees have been unresponsive to their concerns.

The students also were expected to meet with Miles Mark Fisher, IV, the university's interim president. Mr. Fisher is one of five presidents or acting presidents to serve at U.D.C. in eight years. That turnover rate has angered many of the students who said it was just one example of the trustees' inability to work with presidents to run the institution. Students also demanded that the trustees withdraw U.D.C.'s offer to house a controversial art work by the feminist artist Judy Chicago (*The Chronicle*, August 1). The board's earlier decision to spend $1.6-million to renovate a building where the work would be displayed angered some members of Congress, who maintain the art work is obscene. The U. S. House of Representatives has voted to cut $1.6-million from U.D.C.'s budget if trustees acquire the work, "The Dinner Party."

Students demanded that U.D.C. officials do more to persuade lawmakers not to cut the budget.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $62.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1990 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

Campaigns, campaigns, and more campaigns:

As Columbia University was getting ready to launch a billion-dollar-plus capital drive, the jousting continued in the public-university fund-raising derby.

For several months now, a friendly competition has been waged between the Ohio State University and the University of California at Berkeley over which one can claim title to "the public university that has raised the most."

When both drives closed at the end of June, Berkeley said it had raised the biggest sum, a total of $459.7-million. Ohio State's total was $450-million, but fund raisers on both campuses said they were still counting money.

Then, Ohio State boasted last month that it had closed the books and its total for the university's five-year drive was $460.2-million.

"Oh, we're way over that," exclaimed Michael D. Desler, Berkeley's director of major gifts, when told of Ohio State's boast. Mr. Desler said that Berkeley's total stood at $471-million, having been pushed up by the addition of several "irrevocable bequests."

"Our gift-accounting system is pretty bureaucratic," Mr. Desler explained.

"It's been kind of amusing," he said of the rivalry, not missing an opportunity to point out that Ohio State has a medical school, and Berkeley doesn't, and that many gifts during campaigns come in for medical programs. "To say you're the highest is certainly a source of pride, but the main thing was meeting the goal," he said.

In any case, Berkeley, barring any new developments at Ohio State, is not likely to hold the mantle for long. Another public university in the Midwest has just begun the "quiet phase" of a campaign that is expected to raise as much as $880-million over five years. Officials expect to announce that campaign early in 1992.

■

The results are in from the annual Ivy-M.I.T.-Stanford Gifts Survey, and Harvard University is at the top of the heap.

Harvard reclaims the top spot after being in second place to Stanford University for the last three years. In the 1990 fiscal year, Harvard raised $213-million, up from $185-million in fiscal 1989. That total makes Harvard the biggest college fund raiser nationwide.

Stanford ended up collecting $202-million, compared with $189-million the previous year.

In the next three places were Cornell University, with $161-million raised; the University of Pennsylvania, with $140-million; and Yale University, with $130-million.

The other totals were: Columbia University, with $123-million; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with $118-million; Princeton University, with $75-million; Dartmouth College, with $51-million; and Brown University, with $42-million.

Columbia U. Opens Campaign to Raise $1.15-Billion; Cornell Is Said to Prepare for a $1.25-Billion Drive

Totals edge out Stanford, which had claimed record goal; Harvard and Yale also weigh huge efforts

NEW YORK

Columbia University last week kicked off higher education's largest fund-raising drive—a five-year campaign to raise $1.15-billion—with the announcement that it had received $25-million from John W. Kluge, chairman of the Metromedia Company.

Columbia's hold on the record is likely to be brief. Later this month Cornell University is expected to announce a five-year, $1.25-billion campaign. Harvard and Yale Universities are also planning billion-dollar–plus drives but have not yet announced them.

Columbia's drive edges out Stanford's $1.1-billion campaign, which has raised $987-million since it began in 1987 and is scheduled to close in 1992.

Michael I. Sovern, Columbia's president, said in an interview that the fund-raising campaign was necessary to keep pace with the rising costs of faculty salaries, financial aid, and facilities renovation facing Columbia and many other universities.

"We've got to get faculty salaries up," Mr. Sovern said. "We've got to do something about facilities. We simply can't wait anymore. And all the other stuff—books, computers and software, and now oil—everything is going up, and we're trying very hard to keep tuition down," he said, noting that tuition at Columbia College is $14,472, a 5.7-per-cent increase over last year's.

Belt-Tightening Measures

Columbia has already enacted several belt-tightening measures, including a decision to phase out its School of Library Service, the nation's oldest library school. The university is also involved in a process it calls "selective excellence," in which it is consolidating or weeding out programs of inferior quality to improve the overall academic quality of the institution (*The Chronicle*, April 25).

Asked if Columbia's total campaign goal of $1.15-billion had anything to do with Stanford's goal, Mr. Sovern said: "I swear to you it didn't. We decided to go for $1-billion for the university and $150-million for the hospital."

Universities have been forced to turn to large-scale fund raising because other sources of income—tuition, federal support, and endowment—have leveled off or actually declined.

'You're really left with giving as the single engine," said Mr. Sovern. "Whether people will accept that depends on how well we explain what we will do with the money."

The university announced the fund-raising drive last week at a ceremony honoring 20 Nobel Prize laureates who had studied or taught at Columbia.

The New Campaign for Columbia will seek to raise $335-million for endowment, including $200-million for faculty support and $100-million for student aid; $365-million for instructional and research activities; $200-million for new and renovated facilities; and $100-million in annual support for day-to-day operations of the university's 16 schools.

Major Capital Campaigns

	Goal (in millions)	Closing year
Columbia U.	$1,150	1995
Stanford U.	$1,100	1992
U. of Penn.	$1,000	1994
Boston U.	$1,000	2000
New York U.	$1,000	2000
M.I.T.	$700	1992
Duke U.	$400	1991
Case Western Reserve U.	$350	1994
U. of Notre Dame	$300	1990
Wichita State U.	$300	1996

'A New Generation'

Linked with the campaign is an effort to raise $150-million in endowment, facilities, and equipment for the Presbyterian Hospital, the university's partner at the Columbia–Presbyterian Medical Center.

The campaign was opened by the donation from Mr. Kluge—his second $25-million donation to Columbia in three years. The new gift will establish the Kluge Endowment for a New Generation of Faculty Excellence. Funds from the endowment will aid Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral students, as well as promising younger faculty members in the early stages of their careers.

Mr. Kluge's two $25-million gifts are the largest donations to Columbia by any individual. One of the richest men in the world, with a net worth estimated by *Fortune* magazine at $7-billion, Mr. Kluge serves as general partner, president, and chairman of Metromedia. He is a 1937 graduate of

Continued on Following Page

WHEN IS A GIFT NOT A GIFT?

A Dartmouth Ethicist to Take a Close Look at Fund Raising

STUART BRATESMAN, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Dartmouth's Deni Elliott: "If a gift is freely given, why do we need a fund raiser, someone to solicit and manipulate?"

By LIZ McMILLEN

Philanthropy is based on the idea that people freely give their money for the benefit of a cause. But listen to the way some fund raisers describe their work—"sending the troops out," "donor targets," "going in for the kill"—and you might get a different idea.

The language of the profession intrigues Deni Elliott, director of Dartmouth College's Institute for the Study of Applied and Professional Ethics. "If a gift is freely given," Ms. Elliott asks, "why do we need a fund raiser, someone to solicit and manipulate?"

The way fund raisers talk about their profession is one of the issues Ms. Elliott and others will examine for a new study on ethics and higher-education fund raising. The three-year project, which involves fund raisers as well as scholars in the field of ethics, will produce training materials, case studies,

Continued on Following Page

Dartmouth Ethicist to Take a Close Look at Fund Raising

Continued From Preceding Page

and other documents for use by college fund raisers. It is supported by grants from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the Lilly Endowment.

The study got under way last month with a meeting in Washington. "We are bringing together the synergy of people who do serious thinking about ethics with the practitioners," says Eric Wentworth, senior vice-president for the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, a co-sponsor of the project.

Mr. Wentworth notes that fund raising has come a long way since the days when a college had "one good-old-Charlie fund raiser who knew all the alumni and kept all the information in his head." Now, with the sheer number of college alumni and with increasingly sophisticated giving plans and donor research, more opportunities for ethical dilemmas exist, he says.

Involving an 'Outsider'

The ethical issues facing colleges, Ms. Elliott and Mr. Wentworth agree, include such as questions as: Are colleges going too far in looking for information on donors? How should colleges account for gifts? What is the proper form of compensation for fund raisers? At what point does a working relationship between donor and fund raiser turn into a friendship? When is a gift not a gift?

Several papers have been commissioned to look at those and several other fund-raising issues, they say.

Officials at the Lilly Endowment and the Kellogg Foundation say they believed the study was worth supporting because little attention has been paid to ethical issues in fund raising. They also say they were intrigued by the fact that Ms. Elliott was an "outsider" with no direct experience in college fund raising.

Ms. Elliott, who also teaches philosophy at Dartmouth, has served as an ethics consultant for *The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Louisville Courier-Journal*, and the television station WCSH in Portland, Me. She is writing a book on journalism called *Sources and Sorcery*.

"I see many similarities in the relationships between source and reporter and donor and fund raiser," she says. "Although they are not adversarial relationships—they are more compatible relationships—the fund raiser is caught between the donor and the institution in the same way that a reporter is caught between a source and an editor."

Fears About Prospect Research

Prospect research, an increasingly common feature of college development offices, raises several questions about ethics, privacy, and secrecy, Ms. Elliott says. Many colleges employ prospect researchers—detectives, in effect—who collect financial and other kinds of information on donors and prospective givers.

Colleges rely on the results of prospect research in approaching donors, who often are unaware that they are the subject of research. Although the information can be instrumental in helping colleges secure gifts, the practice has been controversial.

Ms. Elliott says she was struck by the privacy issues involved in prospect research while listening to fund raisers talk about their research practices at a recent conference. "Listening to them talk, I thought, 'Investigative reporters would kill to get this information,' " she says.

'The Secrecy Troubles Me'

The concern at the meeting was the possibility that information on donors could be used improperly. Reporters sometimes face the same concern when reporting sensitive or controversial stories, she says.

"Is there a problem with collecting information in the first place?" Ms. Elliott asks. "I'm not sure there is a problem, but the secrecy troubles me."

"My sense is that development officers must feel there is a reason to be sneaky," she explains. "If people know they're being solicited, do they not give?"

Although the project will produce practical materials for college fund raisers, both Ms. Elliott and Mr. Wentworth say they doubt that a code of ethics would result from the group's work. They explained that such a code would rarely, if ever, address the real dilemmas fund raisers face on a day-to-day basis.

"Writing an ethics code is a terrific moral exercise and a great way to raise consciousness," Ms. Elliott says. "But you should write it and throw it away." ■

Indiana U.'s Center on Philanthropy Given $15-Million

INDIANAPOLIS

The Lilly Endowment and a group of anonymous donors have contributed a total of $15.1-million to the philanthropy center at Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis.

The two gifts will help expand programs in teaching, research, and public service at the Indiana University Center on Philanthropy over the next 10 years. The center, established in 1987, is one of a few in the nation that focus on philanthropy as a field of study. The center's director is Robert L. Payton, who is also a professor of philanthropic studies at the university.

'Challenge to Mobilize'

The Lilly Endowment's $11.4-million grant, to be awarded over three and a half years, and the $3.7-million anonymous gift have "challenged us to mobilize" the university's resources to increase the understanding of philanthropy, said James R. Wood, a sociology professor at Indiana's Bloomington campus. Mr. Wood is a member of a committee that advises the philanthropy center on policy matters.

The center's 10-year plan for expansion includes creating programs for an undergraduate minor, a master's degree, and a one-year course of study for a professional certificate in philanthropic studies. The center also wants to establish a grant-making school to help organizations learn how to write effective grant proposals.

The center will draw on professors from several academic disciplines—including economics, history, law, philosophy, and sociology—to instruct students. The university already has established three new faculty positions that have joint appointments with the center. Two more are planned by the 1994-95 academic year.

Officials hope that the researchers, instructors, and students at the center will write articles and books on philanthropy. The center will also support research by students and faculty members at other colleges and universities. As a service to the public, the center will advise non-profit organizations on how to become more effective in their fund-raising efforts.

$4.7-Million Over 3 Years

In the past three years the Lilly Endowment has given $4.7-million to help develop the philanthropy center.

The endowment is a private foundation based in Indianapolis. It was created in 1937 by three members of the Lilly family through gifts of stock in their pharmaceutical business, Eli Lilly and Company. The fund supports religion, education, and community development. It distributed $93-million in grants in 1989. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

Columbia Hopes to Raise $1.15-Billion Over 5 Years to Keep Pace With Costs

Continued From Preceding Page

Columbia College, where he was a four-year scholarship student.

His previous gift established the Kluge Presidential Scholars Program, which provides scholarships, research support, and forgiveness of undergraduate loans as an incentive for minority students to earn doctoral degrees.

Mr. Kluge was interested in making a second gift of equal size to the university, Mr. Sovern said, because "he got a great deal of satisfaction out of the first gift and the impact it is having."

Cornell's 'Nucleus Fund'

Officials at Cornell say the university has already raised $340-million in a "nucleus fund" for its $1.25-billion campaign, which the Board of Trustees is expected to approve this month.

President Frank H. T. Rhodes has said the drive is essential for increasing the university's $800-million endowment, which is smaller than the endowments at four of its peers in the Ivy League.

Other universities are known to be planning major drives, as well, including Yale University, whose goal is a reported $1.5-billion, and Harvard University, which is said to be planning a drive with a goal as high as $2-billion. The public announcement of Harvard's drive, expected to be university-wide campaign, has been postponed until a new president is named to replace Derek Bok, who is stepping down in June.

Meanwhile, the University of Pennsylvania, which opened a five-year, $1-billion campaign less than a year ago, has reached half of its goal, with more than $521-million collected. New York and Boston Universities are each also attempting to raise $1-billion, but their campaigns are longer term, both running until 2000.

At Columbia, the university concluded another major campaign just three years ago. That drive netted $602-million, still one of the largest amounts raised by a college or university.

For its current drive, the university said it had already collected $329-million in gifts and pledges, including Mr. Kluge's.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Private Grants and Gifts

AMOCO FOUNDATION
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago 60601

Facilities. For the Engineering Student Center: $250,000 to U. of Massachusetts at Amherst.

BOOTH FERRIS FOUNDATION
30 Broad Street, New York 10004

Libraries. For the library-automation project: $100,000 to Pace U.

COCA-COLA FOUNDATION
One Coca-Cola Plaza
Atlanta 30313

Business education. For programs in marketing and finance: $100,000 to Rice U.

Political science. For a summer institute for black undergraduate students in political science: $70,000 to American Political Science Association.

CHARLES E. CULPEPER FOUNDATION
866 United Nations Plaza
New York 10017

Libraries. For the library-automation project: $100,000 to Pace U.

DEWAR FOUNDATION
c/o Rutson R. Henderson
45 Dietz Street
Oneonta, N.Y. 13820

Student aid. For scholarships: $100,000 to Albany Law School of Union U.

FORD FOUNDATION
320 East 43rd Street
New York 10017

Higher education. For programs under the foundation's Race Relations and Cultural Diversity Initiative: $1.6-million divided among 19 colleges and universities.

HILLCREST FOUNDATION
c/o NCNB Texas, Trust Division
One Dallas Center, P.O. Box 830241
Dallas 75283-0241

Facilities. For the new academic center: $100,000 to LeTourneau College.

McGREGOR FUND
333 West Fort Building
Detroit 48226

Humanities. For purchase of books for the library and for faculty development in the humanities: $75,000 to Capital U.

Predicting the future

is more difficult than ever. Enrollment success in the coming years depends on being able to respond quickly and effectively to the changes in the market for higher education.

THE ENROLLMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY,℠ offered by Consultants for Educational Resources and Research, Inc., is the foundation that your institution needs for recruitment and retention in the 1990s. The Enrollment Feasibility Study is a comprehensive institutional enrollment analysis which goes far beyond what agencies offer. Your *Study* will include:

- A Situational Analysis
- A Market Analysis
- A Pricing Analysis
- A Market Potential Analysis
- Strategic Marketing Recommendations

For more information call, write, or fax your request to –

Consultants
for Educational Resources and Research, Inc.

T. Mills Kelly, Vice President & Tedd D. Kelly, President

1738 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
800-356-2377 TOLL FREE
202-337-5240 LOCAL
202-333-5648 FAX

Tuition Rises More Slowly This Year but Again Surpasses Inflation Rate

Continued From Page A1

colleges, tuition averages $9,391, 8 per cent more than in 1989-90.

■ Students at public two-year colleges are paying an average tuition of $884, up 5 per cent over last year.

■ At private two-year colleges, the average tuition is $5,003, 8 per cent higher than last year.

The national averages are based on reports from 2,194 colleges and universities and are weighted by enrollment to reflect what the average undergraduate is charged.

College officials said the increases were needed to pay for—among other things—raises for faculty members, soaring costs of fringe benefits, and maintenance of campus facilities.

In a statement accompanying the tuition report, Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said that a "disturbing information gap" about college costs had created confusion and panic among students and their families.

"Many students and parents have no idea how much college actually costs or how much of those costs they'll be expected to pay," he said.

"Ironically, lower-income families tend to overestimate the costs and underestimate the help that's available, while higher-income families do the reverse." He urged parents to seek out the facts about meeting college costs.

'Investigate Possibilities'

Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos echoed that message. Commenting on this year's cost report, he said many people believed that college was beyond their reach financially. "I urge anyone thinking about higher education in the near future to begin investigating the financial-aid opportunities, public and private, that are available," he said.

In a continuation of a trend that began in the early 1980's, tuition rose faster than inflation at all types of institution except public community colleges. For the 12 months ending in August, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index was 5.6 per cent.

Compared with tuition increases in 1989-90, the rate of increase this year slowed by one percentage point at public and private four-year institutions, remained the same at public two-year colleges, and rose by one percentage point at private two-year institutions.

According to the College Board report, room and board charges rose less sharply than tuition this year. Such costs increased 5 per cent at four-year public colleges, 7 per cent at four-year private institutions, and 6 per cent at two-year private colleges. Because of a small sample size, the College Board did not calculate room and board charges at two-year public colleges, which typically do not provide student housing.

This year the average full cost of attending a public four-year college is $6,991 for those who live on the campus and $5,594 for those who commute. The figures include tuition and required fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and other expenses.

Average Cost Exceeds $15,000

The average full cost at a private four-year institution is $15,318 for students who live on the campus and $13,175 for commuters.

For students who commute to public two-year colleges, the average total cost is $4,654. Figures for community-college students who live on campuses are not available.

The full cost at a private two-year college is $10,256 for those who live in campus housing and $8,214 for commuter students.

The average public two-year college charges out-of-state residents an additional $2,076 for tuition, while the average public four-year institution charges non-residents an additional $2,948, according to the tuition study. Those figures are not weighted by enrollment.

Landmark College has the highest tuition this year, with charges of $19,650, followed by Bennington College, with tuition and fees of $17,790, the College Board said.

It is not surprising that community colleges had the lowest average tuition increase this year, according to Enid B. Jones, director of research at the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. "Community colleges are designed to keep costs low," she said. "Their local governing boards require accountability." She said she expected that future tuition increases would remain below the rate of inflation.

Maintaining Quality

Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said he was pleased that the average increase in tuition at private colleges had fallen from 9 per cent last year to 8 per cent this year.

"We've had presidents and their staffs and faculty doing their level best to be more efficient," he said. Even with lower increases, he said, "colleges by and large have been able to maintain their quality."

He said he thought parents and students understood that maintaining quality required higher tuition. "If we wanted to drastically change things, say by changing the student-faculty ratio from 15 to 1 to 20 to 1, we'd have a parade of students and parents at the door, saying 'Why are you doing that?' "

Arthur Hauptman, the author o a recent book on college costs, sai he expected tuition to rise by a least the same rate next year, especially at public colleges and universities. "I would anticipate increases because of inflationar pressures and because of a deteriorating fiscal situation in many o the states," he said.

In its report, the College Boar also calculated tuition figures without weights to reflect what the average college charges. Both weighted and unweighted tuitio averages are similar at all types o institution except four-year privat colleges. At those institutions, th unweighted figure is $7,685, som $1,700 lower than the weighte charge, a difference that reflect the fact that the more-expensiv colleges have higher enrollment than the less-expensive ones.

Average College Costs, 1990-91

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,809	$1,809	$9,391	$9,391
Books and supplies	464	464	479	479
Room and board*	3,161	1,459	4,153	1,610
Transportation	456	776	432	757
Other	1,101	1,086	863	938
Total	$6,991	$5,594	$15,318	$13,175
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$884	$884	$5,003	$5,003
Books and supplies	452	452	436	436
Room and board*	—	1,520	3,481	1,280
Transportation	—	857	472	691
Other	—	941	864	804
Total	—	$4,654	$10,256	$8,214

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students.

— Insufficient data.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of 1990-91 Tuition at 4-Year Colleges

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private Institutions			
$15,000 or more	37	$15,518	6.2%
14,000 — 14,999	37	14,503	7.0
13,000 — 13,999	26	13,482	3.3
12,000 — 12,999	28	12,516	3.8
11,000 — 11,999	45	11,471	4.1
10,000 — 10,999	82	10,421	8.0
9,000 — 9,999	105	9,444	10.9
8,000 — 8,999	121	8.497	13.2
7,000 — 7,999	145	7,515	10.4
6,000 — 6,999	145	6,485	9.8
5,000 — 5,999	99	5,537	7.1
4,000 — 4,999	123	4,507	7.4
3,000 — 3,999	83	3,418	3.0
2,000 — 2,999	59	2,531	3.7
1,000 — 1,999	12	1,699	1.7
Less than $1,000	9	425	0.3
Total	1,156	—	100.0%
Public Institutions			
$3,000 or more	24	$3,578	4.9%
2,000 — 2,999	105	2,359	26.3
1,500 — 1,999	147	1,730	31.3
1,000 — 1,499	138	1,315	24.7
500 — 999	37	903	11.3
Less than $500	9	466	1.5
Total	460	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1990-91 tuition and fees by August 15, 1990.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Colleges Report Drop in Freshman Rolls; Black Colleges Buck the Trend

Continued From Preceding Page

the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the University of Hartford, have seen their freshman enrollments rise this year by 2 to 12 per cent. Admissions officers at those institutions attribute the increases to low tuition and increased recruiting. Emory University, Stanford University, and the College of Wooster have also seen increases.

In addition, several institutions that experienced declines in their freshman classes this year have managed to boost their overall enrollment slightly or keep it stable. They have done so by attracting a greater number of transfer students and by increasing the retention of upperclassmen.

10% Decline at Indiana

Few predominantly white institutions, however, can boast of a rise in black-student enrollment. While overall freshman enrollment at Stanford University went up by about 2 per cent for academic 1990-91, just 6.3 per cent of this year's freshmen are black, compared with 8.4 per cent last year. And the 10-per-cent drop in the number of black freshmen attending Indiana University this year is double the rate of decline in the number of first-year students over all.

"Black students are always perhaps the most difficult group to attract to your campus because everyone is recruiting black students quite rigorously," says William R. Fitzsimmons, dean of admissions and financial aid at Harvard University.

> **"Black students are always perhaps the most difficult group to attract . . . because everyone is recruiting black students quite rigorously."**

Although the number of black freshmen at Harvard increased slightly this fall, black students make up a slightly smaller proportion of the the freshman class this year than last year.

Some predominantly white institutions have managed to attract a larger number of minority students. Although freshman enrollment at the University of Michigan is about the same as last year—4,600—the number of black freshmen increased by about 36 per cent. The number of Hispanic students rose by 23 per cent, and the number of American Indian students increased by 14 per cent.

'Whole New Strategy'

Richard H. Shaw, Jr., director of admissions at Michigan, attributes the increases to the university's "whole new strategy" for recruiting minority-group students. He says the institution "showed these youngsters we really care about them with more personalized interactions."

Special programs aimed at attracting minority-group students are responsible for successes at other institutions. Starting this year, the University of Hartford offered to halve tuition for all low-income students who graduated from one of the city's five high schools. The majority of the students who attend high school in Hartford are members of minority groups.

Richard A. Zeiser, director of admissions at Hartford, says the new program helped the university attract 182 black and Hispanic students this academic year, up from 114 last year.

Colleges and universities that have recruited more minority-group students say the key is to help the students feel comfortable and to offer them an affordable education. Indeed, officials at historically black colleges say that is precisely what they do, and they say it's largely why their enrollments have soared in the past few years.

Avoiding Racial Tensions

The officials also say students are attracted to black colleges because they don't have to face the kind of racial tensions that plague many predominantly white institutions.

Freshman enrollment rose by 15 per cent at Florida A&M University and 16 per cent at Tougaloo College.

"I think these students have gone through 12 years of being in the minority and here's an opportunity for them to be in the majority," says Roland H. Gaines, registrar at Florida A&M University. "We're hearing they want a more black experience." ■

FACT FILE: 1990-91 TUITION AND FEES AT MORE THAN 3,000 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The following table shows the tuition and required fees charged undergraduates at more than 3,000 colleges and universities in the 1989-90 and 1990-91 academic years—including, for 1990-91, the additional tuition that many institutions charge out-of-state students.

An asterisk indicates that the institution provided estimated figures. The designation "n/a" indicates that comparable 1989-90 figures were not available.

The figures were collected by the College Board in its Annual Survey of Colleges 1990, and the tuition report was prepared by the board's College Scholarship Service. (Copyright © 1990 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

The full report on tuition and fees, *The College Cost Book, 1991*, is available for $13.95 prepaid from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101-0866.

ALABAMA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alabama A&M U	$1,248	$1,248	$988
Ala Aviation and Tech C	600	645	450
Alabama St U	1,056	1,268	1,160
Athens St C	1,090	1,125	1,080
Auburn U			
Main campus	1,476	1,476	2,952
Montgomery	1,215	1,317	2,634
Bessemer St Tech C	609	609	450
Birmingham-Southern C	8,295	8,999	0
Bishop St CC	602	667	450
Brewer St JC	600	646	450
Central Alabama CC			
Alexander City	600	645	450
Childersburg	610	705	450
Chattahoochee Valley St CC	600	645	450
Concordia C	3,045	3,170	0
Douglas MacArthur St Tech C	610	610	450
Draughons JC			
Montgomery	3,900	3,925	0
Enterprise St JC	600	645	450
Faulkner U	3,540	4,335	0
Gadsden St CC	610	615	450
George Wallace St CC			
Dothan	600	600	450
George Wallace St CC			
Selma	600	645	450
Harry M Ayers St Tech C	607	610	450
Hobson St Tech C	615	645	450
Huntingdon C	5,160	5,860	0
International Bible C	2,435	2,575	0
J F Drake St Tech C	605	645	450
Jacksonville St U	1,215	1,320	660
James H Faulkner St JC	600	645	600
Jefferson Davis St JC	605	645	450
Jefferson St CC	615	675	450
John C Calhoun St CC	600	645	450
John M Patterson St Tech C	600	600	450
Judson C	3,954	4,370	0
Lawson St CC	619	633	600
Livingston U	1,392	1,524	0
Lurleen Wallace St JC	600	645	450
Marion Military Inst	5,325	5,325	0
Miles C	3,760	3,760	0
Mobile C	4,380	4,730	0
National Ed Ctr			
Birmingham	4,715	4,715	0
Northeast Alabama St JC	600	600	450
Northwest Alabama St CC	600	600	450
Oakwood C	5,331	5,595	0
Patrick Henry St JC	600	645	450
Reid St Tech C	605	634	450
RETS Electronic Inst	3,120	5,310	0
Samford U	5,500	6,000	0
Selma U	2,275	2,275	0
Shelton St CC	600	645	450
Shoals CC	600	645	450
Snead St JC	605	605	450
Southeastern Bible C	3,240	3,790	0
Southern JC	3,630	3,900	0
Southern Union St JC	600	645	450
Southwest St Tech C	600	645	525
Spring Hill C	8,250	9,230	0
Stillman C	3,550	3,550	0
Talladega C	3,709	4,307	0
Trenholm St Tech C	606	645	450
Troy St U			
Main campus	1,320	1,395	697
Dothan	1,254	1,419	210
Montgomery	1,180	1,270	630
Tuskegee U	5,300	5,800	0
U of Alabama			
Tuscaloosa	1,724	1,810	2,676
Birmingham	1,823	1,920	1,740
Huntsville	1,815	2,019	2,019
U of Montevallo	1,744	1,834	1,710
U of North Alabama	1,152	1,224	504
U of South Alabama	1,767	1,797	600
Walker C	1,820	1,928	0
Walker St Tech C	614	614	450
Wallace St CC Hanceville	603	603	450

ALASKA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alaska Bible C	$2,070	$2,370	$0
Alaska Pacific U	$5,930	$6,330	$0
Sheldon Jackson C	4,896	5,357	0
U of Alaska Sys			
Anchorage	1,166	1,166	2,028
Fairbanks	1,512	1,512	2,028
Southeast	1,112	1,112	2,028
Prince William Sound CC	930	930	2,210

ARIZONA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
American Indian Bible C	$2,842	$2,842	$0
Arizona C of the Bible	3,790	4,090	0
Arizona St U	1,362	1,540	5,006
Arizona Western C	630	660	4,080
Central Arizona C	546	570	3,960
Cochise C	630	680	3,540
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,575	4,745	0
Eastern Arizona C	500	600	3,124
Embry-Riddle			
Aeronautical U Prescott	5,290	5,790	0
Grand Canyon U	4,465	4,910	0
ITT Tech Inst Phoenix	11,017	11,092	0
ITT Tech Inst Tucson	11,017	11,017	0
Lamson JC	n/a	4,050	0
Maricopa Co CC Dist			
Gateway CC	690	720	3,750
Glendale CC	690	720	3,750
Mesa CC	690	720	3,780
Phoenix C	690	720	3,750
Rio Salado CC	690	720	3,720
Scottsdale CC	690	720	3,750
South Mountain CC	690	720	3,720
Mohave CC	480	490	2,890
National Ed Ctr Arizona			
Automotive Inst	7,050	7,465	0
Navajo CC	360	380	0
Northern Arizona U	1,412	1,540	4,376
Northland Pioneer C	240	192	2,256
Pima CC	504	528	2,850
Prescott C	6,415	7,505	0
Southwestern C	4,080	4,320	0
U of Arizona	1,362	1,540	5,006
U of Phoenix	5,048	5,048	0
Western International U	3,300	2,880	0
Yavapai C	562	590	3,960

ARKANSAS

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Arkansas Baptist C	$1,670	$1,670	$0
Arkansas C	5,330	6,400	0
Arkansas St U			
Main campus	1,410	1,410	1,250
Beebe	850	850	570
Arkansas Tech U	1,260	1,260	1,200
Capital City JC	4,320	5,760	0
Central Baptist C	2,025	2,025	0
Crowley's Ridge C	2,976	3,184	0
East Arkansas CC	504	552	372
Garland County CC	576	576	1,152
Harding U	4,208	4,600	0
Henderson St U	1,070	1,220	1,200
Hendrix C	6,210	6,653	0
John Brown U	4,500	4,980	0
Mississippi County CC	648	648	1,272
National Ed Ctr			
Arkansas C of Tech	5,800	6,660	0
North Arkansas CC	528	528	504
Ouachita Baptist U	4,410	4,870	0
Philander Smith C	2,350	2,350	0
Phillips County CC	528	600	480
Rich Mountain CC	580	580	1,242
Shorter C	1,860	1,860	0
Southern Arkansas U			
Main campus	1,080	1,080	630
El Dorado	720	720	360
Tech	720	720	360
U of Arkansas			
Main campus	1,472	1,598	2,352
Little Rock	1,475	1,570	2,340
Med Sciences	1,443	1,548	2,352
Monticello	1,260	1,410	1,820
Pine Bluff	1,355	1,355	1,738
U of Central Arkansas	1,230	1,290	1,260
U of the Ozarks	2,810	3,010	0
Westark CC	672	672	888
Williams Baptist C	2,776	2,938	0

CALIFORNIA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Acad of Art C	$6,060	$7,560	$0
Allan Hancock C	119	118	2,880
American Acad of			
Dramatic Arts West	6,175	6,675	0
American Armenian			
International C	9,211	10,150	0
Antelope Valley C	100	100	2,880
Antioch U			
Los Angeles	6,300	7,020	0
Santa Barbara	6,000	6,375	0
Armstrong C	4,995	5,670	0
Art Ctr C of Design	9,035	10,172	0
Azusa Pacific U	8,180	8,900	0
Barstow C	100	100	2,880
Bethany Bible C	5,450	5,850	0
Biola U	8,202	9,172	0
Brooks C	5,510	5,710	0
Brooks Inst of Photography	4,700	5,450	0
Butte C	155	155	2,820
Cabrillo C	157	157	2,820
California Baptist C	5,176	5,445	0
California C for			
Respiratory Therapy	5,895	5,895	0
Cal C of Arts and Crafts	8,680	9,760	0
California Inst of Tech	12,489	13,489	0
California Inst of the Arts	10,250	11,250	0
California Lutheran U	8,750	9,450	0
California Maritime Acad	1,154	1,175	2,977
California St U Sys			
Poly St U San Luis Obispo	953	1,025	6,165
St Poly U Pomona	794	856	6,165
Bakersfield	828	912	6,165
Chico	842	914	6,150
Dominguez Hills	790	876	6,150
Fresno	886	942	6,150
Fullerton	880	952	6,150
Hayward	823	896	6,165
Long Beach	820	892	6,150
Los Angeles	828	890	6,165
Cal St U Sys, cont.			
Northridge	$900	$972	$6.150
Sacramento	820	892	6,150
San Bernardino	861	933	6,165
Stanislaus	834	898	6,150
Humboldt St U	867	939	6,150
San Diego St U	846	962	6,150
San Francisco St U	828	900	6,150
San Jose St U	906	978	6,150
Sonoma St U	847	928	6,150
Cerritos CC	100	100	2,910
Chabot C	103	100	2,880
Chaffey CC	102	102	2,880
Chapman C	11,450	11,910	0
Charles R Drew U	1,700	2,500	0
Christ C Irvine	7,065	7,995	0
Christian Heritage C	5,800	6,484	0
Citrus C	110	187	2,880
City C San Francisco	100	100	3,120
Claremont McKenna C	12,900	13,850	0
Coast CC Dist			
Coastline CC	104	104	2,880
Golden West C	115	115	2,880
Orange Coast C	131	131	2,850
Cogswell Polytech C	6,280	6,280	0
Coleman C	7,220	7,665	0
C for Developmental			
Studies	5,360	5,395	0
C of Marin	106	106	3,030
C of Notre Dame	8,400	9,240	0
C of Oceaneering	7,300	7,500	0
C of the Canyons	100	100	2,880
C of the Desert	115	115	3,060
C of the Redwoods	100	100	2,856
C of the Sequoias	100	115	2,880
C of the Siskiyous	115	115	2,880
Columbia C Hollywood	4,200	4,500	0
Compton CC	106	106	2,880
Contra Costa CC Sys			
Contra Costa CC	102	102	2,850
Diablo Valley C	102	102	2,850
Los Medanos C	102	102	2,700
Crafton Hills C	115	115	2,880
Cuesta C	130	150	2,880
D-Q U	3,040	3,040	0
Deep Springs C	0	0	0
DeVry Inst Tech	4,575	4,745	0
Dominican C of San Rafael	8,620	9,420	0
Dominican Sch of			
Philosophy and Religion	4,515	4,515	0
Don Bosco Tech Inst	3,315	3,465	0
El Camino C	100	100	3,150
Fashion Inst of Design and Merchandising			
Los Angeles	8,450	9,015	150
San Francisco	8,140	9,015	150
Feather River C	125	125	2,820
Foothill-De Anza CC Dist			
De Anza C	139	190	2,970
Foothill C	151	151	2,970
Fresno Pacific C	6,810	7,650	0
Gavilan C	127	127	3,000
Glendale CC	125	125	2,880
Golden Gate U	4,452	4,812	0
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CC Dist			
Cuyamaca C	125	125	2,820
Grossmont CC	115	115	2,880
Hartnell C	100	100	2,300
Harvey Mudd C	13,040	13,750	0
Heald 4C's Business C	4,975	5,850	0
Heald Business C			
Rohnert Park	4,975	5,400	0
Heald Business C			
Sacramento	4,975	5,850	0
Heald Business C San Jose	4,975	5,850	0
Heald Business C			
Walnut Creek	4,975	6,300	0
Heald Inst of Tech	4,975	4,950	0
Hebrew Union C	5,500	6,000	0
Holy Names C	7,810	8,510	0
Humphreys C	3,482	3,738	0
Imperial Valley C	100	100	2,880
ITT Tech Inst Buena Park	6,475	6,783	0
ITT Tech Inst Sacramento	4,982	6,082	0
John F Kennedy U	4,068	4,770	0
Kelsey-Jenney Business C	4,975	5,975	0
Kern CC Dist			
Bakersfield C	110	120	2,880
Cerro Coso CC	100	100	2,880
Porterville C	120	120	2,880
Lake Tahoe CC	106	106	3,510
Lassen C	100	110	2,880
LIFE Bible C	3,170	4,090	0
Lincoln U	614	914	3,000
Loma Linda U	8,550	9,360	0
Long Beach City C	120	120	2,940
Los Angeles CC Dist			
East Los Angeles C	100	150	3,210
Los Angeles City C	100	100	3,360
Los Angeles Harbor C	100	100	3,360
Los Angles Mission C	100	100	3,210
Los Angeles Pierce C	100	100	3,360
Los Angeles SW C	100	100	3,360
LA Trade-Tech C	100	150	3,360
Los Angeles Valley C	100	100	3,360
West Los Angeles C	100	100	3,060
Los Rios CC Dist			
American River C	100	100	2,970
Cosumnes River C	100	100	2,970
Sacramento City C	100	100	2,970
Louise Salinger Acad			
of Fashion	10,920	11,640	0
Loyola Marymount U	9,431	10,351	0
Marymount C	8,835	9,810	0
Master's C	6,050	6,950	0
Mendocino C	106	106	2,496
Menlo C	10,972	11,520	0
Merced C	116	116	2,880
Mills C	12,205	13,090	0
Mira Costa C	126	126	2,880
Monterey Inst of			
International Studies	9,545	10,445	0
Monterey Peninsula C	135	135	2,820
Mount Saint Mary's C	9,010	9,510	0
Mt San Antonio C	129	129	2,850
Mt San Jacinto C	$102	$102	$2,880
Napa Valley C	100	100	2,880
National Hispanic U	n/a	3,045	0
National U	5,355	5,355	0
New C of California	5,025	5,825	0
North Orange Co CC Dist			
Cypress C	125	125	3,090
Fullerton C	115	115	3,235
Northrop U	9,813	10,209	0
Occidental C	13,026	13,965	0
Ohlone C	100	100	2,790
Otis Art Inst of			
Parsons Sch of Design	9,160	10,050	0
Pacific Christian C	4,460	5,200	0
Pacific Oaks C	6,950	8,900	0
Pacific Union C	7,980	8,820	0
Palo Verde C	100	100	1,170
Palomar C	115	115	2,880
Pasadena City C	115	115	2,850
Patten C	3,270	3,490	0
Pepperdine U	13,210	14,310	0
Peralta CC's Dist			
C of Alameda	104	104	2,880
Laney C	104	104	2,910
Merritt C	104	104	2,910
Vista CC	100	100	2,910
Phillips JC Condie	4,300	4,300	0
Phillips JC Fresno	n/a	3,616	0
Phillips JC San Fernando	8,665	9,475	0
Pitzer C	14,282	15,428	0
Point Loma Nazarene C	6,405	6,798	0
Pomona C	13,130	14,030	0
Queen of the			
Holy Rosary C	2,500	2,500	0
Rancho Santiago CC	115	115	2,880
Rio Hondo C	115	115	2,800
Riverside CC	100	100	2,880
Saddleback CC Dist			
Irvine Valley C	115	120	2,880
Saddleback C	115	115	2,880
Saint John's Sem C	3,639	4,035	0
St Joseph's C Sem	5,175	5,175	0
Saint Mary's C of California	9,392	10,274	0
Samuel Merritt C	9,330	10,165	0
San Bernardino Valley C	115	115	2,880
San Diego CC Dist			
San Diego City C	115	115	2,790
San Diego Mesa C	115	115	2,790
San Diego Miramar C	105	105	2,910
San Francisco Art Inst	9,200	10,100	0
San Francisco C			
of Mortuary Science	6,390	6,390	0
San Francisco Conservatory			
of Music	7,850	8,570	0
San Joaquin Delta C	100	100	2,910
San Jose Christian C	4,335	4,611	0
San Jose Evergreen CC Dist			
Evergreen Valley C	115	115	3,000
San Jose City C	115	115	3,000
San Mateo Co CC Dist			
Cañada C	115	115	3,000
C of San Mateo	115	115	3,000
Skyline C	115	115	3,000
Santa Barbara			
City C	115	115	2,880
Santa Clara U	9,618	10,485	0
Santa Monica C	115	115	3,450
Santa Rosa JC	115	115	2,880
Scripps C	12,890	13,824	0
Shasta C	126	126	2,790
Sierra CC	115	115	2,870
Simpson C	5,304	5,804	0
Solano CC	108	108	2,940
Southern California C	6,265	6,880	0
Southern California Inst			
of Architecture	8,660	9,470	0
Southwestern C	134	134	2,610
Stanford U	13,569	14,280	0
State Ctr CC Dist			
Fresno City C	115	115	2,880
Kings River CC	115	115	2,880
Taft C	100	100	2,888
Thomas Aquinas C	9,500	10,350	0
U S International U	8,610	9,105	0
U of California			
Berkeley*	1,569	1,640	5,916
Davis*	1,607	1,676	5,916
Irvine*	1,692	1,796	5,916
Los Angeles*	1,533	1,602	5,916
Riverside*	1,545	1,644	5,916
San Diego*	1,665	1,734	5,916
San Francisco*	1,755	1,856	5,916
Santa Barbara*	1,578	1,651	5,916
Santa Cruz*	1,733	1,812	5,916
U of Judaism	6,550	7,200	0
U of La Verne	9,145	10,060	0
U of Redlands	12,090	13,160	0
U of San Diego	9,340	10,450	0
U of San Francisco	9,442	10,228	0
U of Southern California	13,446	14,378	0
U of the Pacific	12,772	13,622	0
U of West Los Angeles	5,505	5,865	0
Ventura Co CC Dist			
Moorpark C	115	115	3,060
Oxnard C	115	115	3,060
Ventura C	115	115	3,210
Victor Valley C	100	100	2,820
West Coast Christian C	3,200	3,235	0
West Coast U	6,750	7,500	0
West Hills CC	100	100	2,880
W Valley Mission CC Dist			
Mission C	122	122	2,940
West Valley C	136	136	2,940
Western St U C of Law			
Orange County	6,946	9,190	0
San Diego	6,946	9,190	0
Westmont C	9,780	10,900	0
Whittier C	11,672	13,248	0
Woodbury U	8,505	9,342	0
World C West	7,750	9,100	0
Yeshiva Ohr Elchonon Chabad West Coast			
Talmudical Sem	3,000	3,000	0
Yosemite CC Dist			
Columbia C	125	125	2,880
Yosemite CC Dist, cont.			
Modesto JC	$100	$122	$2,820
Yuba C	115	115	2,880

COLORADO

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Aims CC	$627	$663	$3,081
Arapahoe CC	1,010	1,092	2,826
Bel-Rea Inst			
of Animal Tech	3,750	3,900	0
Blair JC	4,130	4,470	0
Colorado Christian U	4,030	4,455	0
Colorado C	11,470	12,710	0
Colorado Inst of Art	6,375	7,150	0
Colorado Mountain C			
Alpine	700	1,450	3,150
Spring Valley	700	1,450	3,150
Timberline	670	1,450	3,150
Colorado Northwestern CC	190	200	2,350
Colorado Sch of Mines	3,680	3,892	6,272
Colorado St U Sys			
Colorado St U	2,096	2,222	1,316
Fort Lewis C	1,286	1,420	3,628
U of Southern Colorado	1,537	1,601	3,924
Colorado Tech C	5,055	5,670	0
CC of Aurora	866	992	2,820
CC of Denver	984	1,098	2,826
Denver Tech C	5,750	6,470	0
Front Range CC	945	1,092	2,826
ITT Tech Inst	6,448	6,580	0
Lamar CC	1,109	1,167	1,884
Morgan CC	924	1,002	2,826
Naropa Inst	7,605	7,605	0
Nazarene Bible C	2,110	2,600	0
Northeastern JC	542	570	1,482
Otero JC	1,014	1,092	1,884
Pikes Peak CC	957	1,037	2,826
Pueblo CC	943	1,030	2,826
Red Rocks CC	946	1,024	2,826
Regis C	9,050	9,860	0
Rocky Mountain C			
of Art and Design	4,220	4,640	0
St C's in Colorado			
Adams St C	1,350	1,444	2,342
Mesa St C	1,328	1,432	2,338
Metropolitan St C	1,158	1,321	3,114
Western St C	1,480	1,542	3,072
Trinidad St JC	1,126	1,204	1,884
U S Air Force Acad	0	0	0
U of Colorado Sys			
Boulder	2,097	2,097	6,512
Colorado Springs	1,677	1,848	3,758
Denver	1,458	1,458	4,714
Health Sciences Ctr	3,308	3,465	6,930
U of Denver	10,944	12,072	0
U of Northern Colorado	1,726	1,820	3,370

CONNECTICUT

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Albertus Magnus C	$8,815	$9,550	$0
Asnuntuck CC	880	934	1,782
Briarwood C	6,865	7,280	0
Bridgeport Engineering Inst	5,900	6,350	0
Connecticut C	14,050	15,175	0
Connecticut St U Sys			
Central Conn St U	1,625	1,865	2,370
Eastern Conn St U	1,632	1,884	2,372
Southern Conn St U	1,454	1,690	2,370
Western Conn St U	1,633	1,855	2,370
Fairfield U	10,570	11,820	0
Greater Hartford CC	880	934	1,782
Greater New Haven			
St Tech C	1,226	1,230	2,596
Hartford C for Women	7,878	9,017	0
Hartford St Tech C	1,226	1,230	2,596
Holy Apostles C and Sem	3,000	3,000	0
Housatonic CC	880	934	1,782
Manchester CC	880	934	1,782
Mattatuck CC	880	934	1,782
Middlesex CC	880	934	1,782
Mitchell C	8,930	9,600	0
Mohegan CC	880	934	1,782
Northwestern Conn CC	880	934	1,782
Norwalk CC	880	934	1,782
Norwalk St Tech C	1,226	1,230	2,596
Paier C of Art	7,620	9,060	0
Quinebaug Valley CC	880	934	1,782
Quinnipiac C	8,910	9,630	0
Sacred Heart U	7,220	8,070	0
Saint Basil's C	5,105	5,105	0
Saint Joseph C	8,900	9,800	0
South Central CC	880	934	1,782
Teikyo-Post C	7,400	8,865	0
Thames Valley St Tech C	1,226	1,230	2,596
Trinity C	14,300	15,830	0
Tunxis CC	880	934	1,782
U S Coast Guard Acad	0	0	0
U of Bridgeport	10,200	11,465	0
U of Connecticut	2,631	2,975	4,800
U of Hartford	10,992	12,494	0
U of New Haven	8,454	9,120	0
Waterbury St Tech C	1,226	1,230	2,596
Wesleyan U	14,610	15,765	0
Yale U	14,000	15,180	0

DELAWARE

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Brandywine C			
of Widener U	$6,350	$6,900	$0
Delaware St C	1,230	1,455	1,875
Delaware Tech and CC			
Southern	903	1,011	1,323
Stanton-Wilmington	903	1,011	1,323
Terry	903	1,011	1,323
Goldey Beacom C	4,500	4,855	0
U of Delaware	2,990	3,126	4,790
Wesley C	6,425	7,255	0
Wilmington C	4,440	4,690	0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
American U	$11,536	$12,648	$0
Catholic U of America	10,370	11,065	0
Corcoran Sch of Art	7,470	8,500	0
Gallaudet U	3,304	3,554	0
George Washington U	11,775	13,950	0
Georgetown U	13,366	14,569	0
Howard U	5,328	5,905	0
Mount Vernon C	10,732	11,805	0

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: 1990-91 TUITION AND FEES AT MORE THAN 3,000 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—Continued

D.C.—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Oblate C	$3,575	$3,750	$0
Southeastern U	6,625	6,625	0
Trinity C	9,425	10,075	0
U of DC	664	664	2,400

FLORIDA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Art Inst of Fort Lauderdale	$6,675	$7,850	$0
Barry U	7,990	8,690	0
Bethune Cookman C	4,134	4,435	0
Brevard CC	720	780	780
Broward CC	690	750	780
Central Florida CC	729	840	810
Chipola JC	668	668	672
Clearwater Christian C	4,090	4,500	0
C of Boca Raton	10,200	11,100	0
Daytona Beach CC	699	802	813
Eckerd C	10,895	12,280	0
Edison CC	734	750	780
Edward Waters C	3,116	3,866	0
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U	5,290	5,790	0
Flagler C	4,090	4,320	0
Florida Baptist Theol C	1,254	1,434	0
Florida Bible C	2,686	2,800	0
Florida Christian C	3,000	3,000	0
Florida C	3,300	3,700	0
Florida CC Jacksonville	721	780	750
Florida Inst of Tech	6,786	8,865	0
Florida Keys CC	690	690	690
Florida Memorial C	4,150	4,350	0
Florida Southern C	5,600	6,080	0
Fort Lauderdale C	4,440	4,270	0
Gulf Coast CC	610	650	650
Hillsborough CC	743	780	810
Hobe Sound Bible C	3,020	3,185	0
Indian River CC	600	660	660
International Fine Arts C	7,440	7,812	0
Jacksonville U	7,280	7,960	0
John B Stetson U	8,440	9,285	0
Jones C	2,700	2,880	0
Lake City CC	660	720	720
Lake-Sumter CC	698	750	750
Liberty Christian C	n/a	1,950	0
Manatee CC	645	720	900
Miami Christian C	4,700	4,930	0
Miami-Dade CC	769	803	1,170
National Education Ctr			
Bauder	4,750	5,325	0
Tampa	6,204	6,850	0
New England Inst of Tech	n/a	5,475	0
North Florida JC	623	653	653
Nova U	5,700	6,450	0
Okaloosa-Walton CC	600	630	630
Orlando C	3,150	3,357	0
Palm Beach Atlantic C	4,960	5,400	0
Palm Beach CC	735	795	699
Pasco-Hernando CC	751	795	795
Pensacola JC	758	797	797
Phillips JC	4,695	4,695	0
Polk CC	721	810	900
Ringling Sch of Art and Design	7,400	8,135	0
Rollins C	11,950	12,850	0
Saint John Vianney C Sem	5,600	5,600	0
Saint Johns River CC	630	630	630
Saint Leo C	7,047	7,870	0
Saint Petersburg JC	736	798	801
Saint Thomas U	7,100	7,650	0
Santa Fe CC	660	720	690
Seminole CC	750	780	660
South C	n/a	3,925	0
South Florida CC	795	795	795
Southeastern C of the Assemblies of God	2,640	2,800	0
Southern C	n/a	3,600	0
St U Sys of Florida			
Florida A&M U	1,268	1,366	3,300
Florida Atlantic U	1,279	1,403	3,300
Florida International U	1,215	1,324	3,300
Florida St U	1,350	1,308	3,310
U of Central Florida	1,255	1,335	3,300
U of Florida	1,230	1,322	3,300
U of North Florida	1,217	1,325	3,300
U of South Florida	1,322	1,401	3,300
New C of U of S Fla	1,419	1,419	3,300
U of West Florida	1,194	1,321	3,300
Tallahassee CC	630	660	660
Talmudic C of Florida	4,500	4,500	0
Tampa C	3,825	4,195	0
United Electronics Inst	4,920	4,920	0
U of Miami	11,880	13,050	0
U of Tampa	9,260	10,100	0
Valencia CC	758	810	990
Warner Southern C	4,890	5,135	0
Webber C	5,290	5,250	0

GEORGIA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Abraham Baldwin Ag C	$1,119	$1,170	$1,779
Agnes Scott C	9,780	10,450	0
Albany St C	1,521	1,599	2,478
American C for the Applied Arts	6,450	6,900	0
Andrew C	3,287	3,585	0
Armstrong St C	1,363	1,413	2,478
Art Inst of Atlanta	6,630	7,135	0
Athens Area Tech Inst	n/a	537	360
Atlanta Christian C	3,208	3,210	0
Atlanta C of Art	6,400	7,250	0
Atlanta Metropolitan C	933	969	1,779
Augusta C	1,362	1,431	2,478
Augusta Tech Inst	n/a	558	360
Bainbridge C	948	984	1,779
Bauder Fashion C	5,595	5,795	0
Berry C	5,880	6,450	0
Brenau Women's C	6,018	6,528	0
Brewton-Parker C	3,030	3,315	0
Brunswick C	1,038	1,074	1,779
Chattahoochee Tech Inst	n/a	776	0
Clark Atlanta U	5,624	6,170	0
Clayton St C	1,266	1,388	2,478
Columbus C	1,365	1,413	2,478
Covenant C	6,750	7,550	0
Crandall JC	3,825	4,020	0
Dalton C	933	970	1,779
Darton C	948	1,014	1,779
Dekalb C	960	1,005	1,485

GEORGIA—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
DeKalb Tech Inst	$435	$435	$360
DeVry Inst of Tech Decatur	4,575	4,745	0
East Georgia C	948	984	1,779
Emmanuel C	3,210	3,360	0
Emmanuel C Sch of Christian Ministries	3,210	3,360	0
Emory U	12,410	13,700	0
Oxford C	9,360	10,300	0
Floyd C	948	984	1,779
Fort Valley St C	1,530	1,593	2,478
Gainesville C	966	1,002	1,779
Georgia C	1,416	1,476	2,478
Georgia Inst of Tech	1,971	2,052	4,002
Georgia Military C	3,480	3,480	0
Georgia Southern U	1,506	1,563	2,478
Georgia Southwestern C	1,446	1,527	2,478
Georgia St U	1,659	1,812	3,978
Gordon C	993	1,029	1,779
Kennesaw St C	1,293	1,344	2,478
La Grange C	4,689	5,127	0
Macon C	942	978	1,779
Meadows C of Business	2,670	2,670	0
Med C of Georgia	1,802	1,883	3,312
Mercer U			
Main campus	7,515	8,415	0
Atlanta	5,895	5,895	0
Middle Georgia C	1,083	1,164	1,779
Morehouse C	5,550	6,210	0
Morris Brown C	4,820	6,140	0
North Georgia C	1,431	1,494	2,478
Oglethorpe U	8,350	9,300	0
Paine C	4,500	4,900	0
Phillips C Atlanta	n/a	4,995	0
Phillips C Columbus	3,182	4,025	0
Phillips JC Augusta	2,880	4,320	0
Piedmont C	2,736	3,330	0
Reinhardt C	3,390	3,660	0
Savannah C of Art and Design	6,150	6,600	0
Savannah St C	1,521	1,569	2,478
Shorter C	5,000	5,300	0
South C	3,925	3,925	0
South Georgia C	987	1,032	1,779
Southern C of Tech	1,383	1,431	2,478
Spelman C	5,792	6,326	0
Thomas C	2,584	2,796	0
Toccoa Falls C	4,310	4,930	0
Truett McConnell C	3,366	3,519	0
U of Georgia	1,917	2,001	3,312
Valdosta St C	1,509	1,557	2,478
Waycross C	948	1,029	1,779
Wesleyan C	8,255	9,050	0
West Georgia C	1,524	1,587	2,478
Young Harris C	3,420	3,750	0

HAWAII

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Brigham Young U Hawaii	$1,450	$1,530	$0
Cannon's International Business C Honolulu	n/a	6,435	0
Chaminade U Honolulu	5,540	6,240	0
Hawaii Loa C	7,300	7,800	0
Hawaii Pacific U	4,500	4,800	0
U of Hawaii Sys			
Hilo	450	450	2,060
Manoa	1,327	1,328	2,450
West Oahu C	840	840	1,650
Honolulu CC	410	410	2,470
Kapiolani CC	415	415	2,060
Kauai CC	410	415	2,060
Leeward CC	410	415	2,060
Maui CC	410	418	2,478
Windward CC	420	420	2,060

IDAHO

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Boise Bible C	$2,806	$2,856	$0
Boise St U	1,224	1,303	2,000
C of Idaho	8,200	8,900	0
C of Southern Idaho	800	800	1,000
Idaho St U	1,086	1,160	2,000
Lewis-Clark St C	1,040	1,120	1,900
North Idaho C	760	804	1,150
Northwest Nazarene C	5,823	6,510	0
Ricks C	1,345	1,410	0
U of Idaho	1,098	1,166	2,340

ILLINOIS

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
American Acad of Art	$5,900	$6,800	$0
American Conservatory of Music	6,200	6,500	0
Augustana C	8,808	10,308	0
Aurora U	7,570	8,170	0
Barat C	7,099	7,939	0
Belleville Area C	910	910	2,760
Black Hawk C	1,215	1,245	3,540
Black Hawk C East	1,215	1,245	3,540
Blackburn C	7,110	7,380	0
Bd of Govs of St C's & U's			
Chicago St U	1,732	1,772	3,141
Eastern Illinois U	2,100	2,114	3,141
Governors St U	1,646	1,646	3,192
Northeastern Illinois U	1,878	1,967	3,141
Western Illinois U	2,049	2,112	3,141
Bradley U	8,024	8,500	0
Carl Sandburg C	855	855	4,074
City C's of Chicago			
Chicago	820	820	3,304
Harold Washington	820	820	3,304
Harry S Truman	820	820	3,304
Kennedy-King	820	820	3,304
Malcolm X	820	820	3,304
Olive-Harvey	820	820	3,304
Richard J Daley	820	820	3,304
Wilbur Wright	820	820	3,304
C of Du Page*	855	900	2,925
C of Lake County	963	963	4,271
C of Saint Francis	6,700	7,280	0
Columbia C	5,420	5,828	0
Concordia U	5,984	6,848	0
Danville Area CC*	810	870	3,166
De Paul U	8,094	8,814	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Chicago	4,575	4,745	0
DeVry Inst of Tech Lombard	4,575	4,745	0
East-West U	4,873	5,360	0
Elgin CC*	930	960	2,762

ILLINOIS—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Elmhurst C	$7,166	$7,768	$0
Eureka C	7,775	8,675	0
Gem City C	3,000	3,040	0
Greenville C	7,163	7,888	0
Harrington Inst of Interior Design	6,960	7,530	0
Hebrew Theol C	3,325	4,795	0
Highland CC*	660	660	2,591
Illinois Benedictine C	7,720	8,330	0
Illinois Central C*	840	840	2,760
Illinois C	5,500	6,050	0
Illinois East CC's Sys			
Frontier CC	605	605	3,688
Lincoln Trail C	605	605	3,688
Olney Central C	605	605	3,688
Wabash Valley C	605	605	3,688
Illinois Inst of Tech	10,500	11,730	0
Illinois St U	2,238	2,272	3,428
Illinois Tech C	4,300	4,300	0
Illinois Valley CC*	548	668	2,254
Illinois Wesleyan U	9,175	10,085	0
International Acad of Merchandising & Design	6,844	6,844	0
ITT Tech Inst Schaumburg	5,164	5,838	0
John A Logan C	642	642	2,511
John Wood CC*	870	990	3,286
Joliet JC*	690	960	2,850
Judson C	7,040	7,470	0
Kankakee CC*	825	825	4,095
Kaskaskia C*	788	848	3,360
Kendall C	6,066	6,543	0
Kishwaukee C*	910	910	2,413
Knox C	10,746	11,559	0
Lake Forest C	12,780	13,895	0
Lake Land C*	1,044	1,044	3,175
Lewis and Clark CC	798	798	3,976
Lewis U	6,590	7,220	0
Lexington Inst of Hospitality Careers	n/a	3,500	0
Lincoln Christian C	3,366	3,450	0
Lincoln C	6,605	6,795	0
Lincoln Land CC*	913	913	3,979
Loyola U of Chicago	7,780	8,440	0
MacCormac JC	5,400	5,625	0
MacMurray C	7,200	7,650	0
Mallinckrodt C of the North Shore	4,500	4,500	0
McHenry County C	906	906	3,611
McKendree C	5,441	5,571	0
Mennonite C of Nursing	6,159	6,591	0
Metropolitan Business C	6,995	7,200	0
Midstate C	3,700	4,035	0
Millikin U	8,421	9,256	0
Monmouth C	10,635	11,450	0
Montay C	3,960	5,020	0
Moody Bible Inst	525	650	0
Moraine Valley CC	1,170	1,170	3,240
Morrison Inst of Tech	3,300	3,600	0
Morton C	900	900	3,510
Mundelein C	7,629	8,235	0
NAES C	3,350	3,375	0
National C of Chiropractic	6,624	7,776	0
National-Louis U	6,525	6,975	0
North Central C	8,361	9,186	0
North Park C and Theol Sem	9,100	9,930	0
Northern Illinois U	2,379	2,431	3,428
Northwestern U	12,996	13,725	0
Oakton CC*	538	628	3,000
Olivet Nazarene U	5,548	6,172	0
Parkland C*	975	975	4,050
Parks C of Saint Louis U	5,450	6,160	0
Phillips C Chicago	5,325	5,325	0
Prairie St C	1,230	1,230	3,210
Principia C	9,900	10,542	0
Quincy C	7,000	8,000	0
Ray C of Design	6,650	7,310	0
Rend Lake C*	690	690	3,528
Richland CC	799	899	4,782
Robert Morris C	6,270	6,900	0
Rock Valley C	870	870	4,281
Rockford C	8,070	8,670	0
Roosevelt U	6,822	7,470	0
Rosary C	7,740	8,440	0
Rush U	7,268	7,748	0
Saint Augustine C	4,040	4,040	0
Saint Xavier C	7,450	8,150	0
Sangamon St U	1,824	1,824	3,126
Sauk Valley CC*	870	870	2,310
Sch of the Art Inst of Chicago	9,300	10,500	0
Shawnee CC*	710	710	2,764
Shimer C	8,150	8,600	0
South Suburban C of Cook County*	1,106	1,214	3,720
Southeastern Illinois C	630	630	2,679
Southern Illinois U			
Carbondale	2,145	2,332	3,120
Edwardsville	1,802	1,821	2,922
Spoon River C*	992	1,050	4,955
Springfield C in Illinois	4,292	4,724	0
State CC of East St Louis	924	810	3,990
Trinity Christian C	6,540	7,160	0
Trinity C	7,300	8,000	0
Triton C	1,010	1,115	3,804
U of Chicago	14,025	15,135	0
U of Health Sciences Chicago Med Sch	10,000	10,280	0
U of Illinois			
Chicago	2,730	2,790	3,540
Urbana-Champaign	2,788	2,846	3,540
VanderCook C Music	7,545	7,886	0
Waubonsee CC*	928	1,018	3,820
West Suburban C of Nursing	5,984	6,848	0
Wheaton C	8,350	8,836	0
William Rainey Harper C*	915	930	3,434

INDIANA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Ancilla C	$1,864	$1,944	$0
Anderson U	6,680	7,330	0
Ball St U	1,992	2,110	2,760
Bethel C	6,250	6,960	0
Butler U	8,825	9,720	0
Calumet C of Saint Joseph	3,285	3,585	0
De Pauw U	10,550	11,500	0

INDIANA—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Earlham C	$11,610	$12,525	$0
Franklin C of Indiana	7,710	8,170	0
George Rogers Clark C	5,010	5,110	0
Goshen C	6,610	7,210	0
Grace C	6,110	6,432	0
Hanover C	5,750	6,200	0
Holy Cross C	3,110	3,650	0
Huntington C	6,900	7,400	0
Indiana Inst of Tech	6,120	6,735	0
Indiana St U	1,992	2,104	2,952
Indiana U Sys			
Bloomington	2,183	2,310	4,535
East	1,724	1,826	2,723
Kokomo	1,710	1,812	2,723
Northwest	1,724	1,826	2,723
South Bend	1,724	1,826	2,723
Southeast	1,734	1,836	2,723
Purdue U Fort Wayne	1,686	1,787	2,639
Purdue U Indianapolis	1,987	2,106	4,151
Indiana Voc-Tech C			
Central Indiana	1,445	1,509	1,236
Columbus	1,445	1,509	1,236
Eastcentral	1,445	1,509	1,236
Kokomo	1,445	1,509	1,236
Lafayette	1,445	1,509	1,236
Northcentral	1,445	1,509	1,236
Northeast	1,445	1,509	1,236
Northwest	1,445	1,509	1,236
Southcentral	1,445	1,509	1,236
Southeast	1,445	1,509	1,236
Southwest	1,445	1,509	1,236
Wabash Valley	1,445	1,509	1,236
Whitewater	1,445	1,509	1,236
Indiana Wesleyan U	6,420	6,970	0
International Business C	6,990	6,990	0
Interstate Tech Inst	10,215	10,215	0
Lockyear C	2,850	2,840	0
Manchester C	7,260	7,770	0
Marian C	5,991	6,558	0
Martin Center C	3,020	4,500	0
Oakland City C	6,116	6,426	0
Purdue U			
Main campus	2,032	2,152	4,612
Calumet	1,739	1,843	2,700
North Central	1,722	1,827	2,700
Rose-Hulman Inst of Tech	9,360	10,185	0
Saint Francis C	5,570	6,599	0
Saint Joseph's C	7,950	8,610	0
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C	7,635	8,325	0
Saint Mary's C	9,322	10,010	0
Saint Meinrad C	4,013	5,013	0
Summit Christian C	5,420	6,000	0
Taylor U	8,183	8,838	0
Tri-State U	6,939	7,593	0
U of Evansville	8,400	9,150	0
U of Indianapolis	7,590	8,280	0
U of Notre Dame	11,500	12,390	0
U of Southern Indiana	1,617	1,688	2,408
Valparaiso U	8,238	9,110	0
Vincennes U	1,536	1,641	2,775
Wabash C	8,825	9,800	0

IOWA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
American Inst of Business	$3,975	$4,275	$0
American Inst of Commerce	n/a	4,314	0
Briar Cliff C	6,390	7,980	0
Buena Vista C	8,953	10,000	0
Central U of Iowa	8,021	8,612	0
Clarke C	7,550	8,165	0
Coe C	8,750	9,530	0
Cornell C	9,980	11,310	0
Des Moines Area CC	1,262	1,262	1,120
Divine Word C	4,635	4,935	0
Dordt C	6,400	7,100	0
Drake U	9,500	10,290	0
Eastern Iowa CC Dist			
Clinton CC	1,335	1,335	600
Muscatine CC	1,335	1,335	600
Scott CC	1,328	1,335	600
Emmaus Bible C	1,630	2,020	0
Faith Baptist Bible C and Sem	3,656	3,950	0
Graceland C	6,770	7,360	0
Grand View C	5,820	6,690	0
Grinnell C	11,708	12,560	0
Hamilton Tech C	3,983	4,475	0
Hawkeye Inst Tech	1,119	1,284	1,209
Indian Hills CC	1,208	1,208	540
Iowa Central CC	1,360	1,560	700
Iowa Lakes CC	1,222	1,280	576
Iowa St U	1,826	1,826	4,156
Iowa Valley CC Dist			
Ellsworth CC	1,324	1,600	1,400
Marshalltown CC	1,235	1,510	1,400
Iowa Wesleyan C	6,500	7,100	0
Iowa Western CC	1,470	1,470	675
Kirkwood CC	1,200	1,260	1,110
Loras C	7,370	8,065	0
Luther C	9,025	9,750	0
Maharishi International U	6,588	7,250	0
Marycrest C	7,290	7,890	0
Morningside C	7,566	8,466	0
Mount Mercy C	6,490	7,050	0
Mount Saint Clare C	6,150	6,697	0
National Ed Ctr			
National Inst of Tech	n/a	5,065	0
North Iowa Area CC	1,270	1,375	615
Northeast Iowa CC	1,158	1,400	1,152
Northwest Iowa Tech C	1,182	1,392	720
Northwestern C	6,900	7,450	0
St Ambrose U	7,410	7,950	0
Simpson C	8,190	8,900	0
Southeastern CC			
North	1,136	1,136	532
South	1,136	1,136	532
Southwestern CC	1,140	1,275	548
Teikyo Westmar U	7,492	8,196	0
U of Dubuque	7,125	7,925	0
U of Iowa	1,826	1,880	4,340
U of Northern Iowa	1,810	1,880	2,910
U of Osteopathic Med and Health Sciences	4,045	4,220	0
Upper Iowa U	7,540	8,040	0
Vennard C	3,869	4,396	0
Waldorf C	5,630	6,370	0

IOWA—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Wartburg C	$8,130	$8,730	$0
Western Iowa Tech CC	1,025	1,182	1,107
William Penn C	7,730	8,380	0

KANSAS

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Allen County CC	$600	$800	$1,216
Baker U	5,995	6,410	0
Barclay C	4,975	5,975	0
Barton County CC	660	690	1,950
Benedictine C	6,640	7,270	0
Bethany C	6,067	6,551	0
Bethel C	6,182	6,985	0
Brown Mackie C	4,485	5,885	0
Butler County CC	855	855	1,215
Central C	5,000	5,350	0
Cloud County CC	810	810	1,110
Coffeyville CC	600	680	1,420
Colby CC	780	832	1,312
Cowley County CC	630	750	1,140
Dodge City CC	738	786	594
Donnelly C	2,200	2,300	0
Emporia St U	1,301	1,382	2,122
Fort Hays St U	1,396	1,456	2,122
Fort Scott CC	660	660	1,470
Friends U	6,432	7,000	0
Garden City CC	707	757	1,050
Haskell Indian JC	090	090	0
Hesston C	5,050	5,340	0
Highland CC	780	810	1,200
Hutchinson CC	660	720	1,950
Independence CC	630	750	1,410
Johnson County CC	840	840	1,965
Kansas City C and Bible Sch	n/a	2,535	0
Kansas City CC	660	690	1,200
Kansas C of Tech	940	990	2,020
Kansas Newman C	5,390	5,930	0
Kansas St U	1,462	1,576	3,124
Kansas Wesleyan	5,720	6,220	0
Labette CC	510	630	1,980
Manhattan Christian C	2,700	3,010	0
McPherson C	5,940	6,660	0
MidAmerican Nazarene C	4,656	5,090	0
Neosho County CC	530	550	1,200
Ottawa U	5,600	5,990	0
Pittsburg St U	1,264	1,358	2,122
Pratt CC	750	800	1,216
Saint Mary C	5,360	5,820	0
Saint Mary of the Plains C	5,310	5,910	0
Seward County CC	630	660	1,290
Southwestern C	4,152	4,600	0
Sterling C	5,500	6,250	0
Tabor C	5,590	6,190	0
U of Kansas			
Main campus	1,450	1,546	3,124
Med Ctr	1,212	1,362	3,124
Washburn U of Topeka	2,278	2,342	1,290
Wichita St U	1,510	1,608	3,124

KENTUCKY

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alice Lloyd C	$240	$270	$2,970
Asbury C	6,308	6,746	0
Bellarmine C	5,500	6,000	0
Berea C	170	177	0
Brescia C	4,600	5,000	0
Campbellsville C	4,190	4,500	0
Career Com JC of Business	n/a	7,805	0
Centre C	8,665	9,290	0
Clear Creek Baptist C	n/a	2,000	0
Cumberland C	3,980	4,930	0
Eastern Kentucky U	1,180	1,300	2,360
Franklin C	3,725	4,200	0
Georgetown C	5,266	5,710	0
Inst of Electronic Tech	4,445	4,445	0
Kentucky Christian C	2,806	3,028	0
Kentucky C of Business	3,240	3,984	0
Kentucky St U	1,180	1,310	2,360
Kentucky Wesleyan C	5,600	6,100	0
Lees C	3,150	3,300	0
Lindsey Wilson C	4,496	4,832	0
Louisville Tech Inst	5,490	5,980	0
Mid-Continent Baptist Bible C	1,550	1,550	0
Midway C	n/a	5,500	0
Morehead St U	1,190	1,320	2,360
Murray St U	1,170	1,290	2,360
National Education Ctr			
Kentucky C of Tech	5,800	5,800	0
Northern Kentucky U	1,170	1,290	2,360
Owensboro JC of Business	3,000	3,225	0
Pikeville C	3,800	4,050	0
RETS Electronic Inst	5,610	5,610	0
Saint Catharine C	3,360	3,530	0
Spalding U	5,172	6,072	0
Sue Bennett C	3,250	3,440	0
Sullivan JC of Business	5,400	5,820	0
Thomas More C	6,950	7,430	0
Transylvania U	8,302	8,906	0
Union C	4,970	5,470	0
U of Kentucky Sys			
U of Kentucky	1,560	1,760	3,000
Ashland CC	600	640	1,280
Elizabethtown CC	600	620	1,200
Hazard CC	600	640	1,280
Henderson CC	600	640	1,280
Hopkinsville CC	600	640	1,280
Jefferson CC	600	640	1,280
Lexington CC	1,560	1,710	3,000
Madisonville CC	600	640	1,280
Maysville CC	600	640	1,28
Paducah CC	600	640	1,28
Prestonburg CC	600	640	1,28
Somerset CC	600	640	1,28
Southeast CC	600	640	1,28
U of Louisville	1,488	1,614	3,00
Watterson C	5,020	6,660	0
Western Kentucky U	1,160	1,280	2,36

LOUISIANA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bossier Parish CC	$505	$505	$505
Centenary C	6,140	6,710	0
Delgado CC	980	980	1,20

LOUISIANA—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Dillard U	$5,100	$5,500	$0
Grambling St U	1,766	1,766	1,550
Grantham C of Engineering	1,800	1,800	0
Louisiana C	3,250	4,134	0
Louisiana St U Sys			
A&M C	2,014	2,017	3,200
Alexandria	924	924	1.198
Eunice	888	888	1,200
Med Ctr	1,802	1,802	2,400
Shreveport	1,460	1,480	2,190
U of New Orleans	1,886	1,924	2,692
Louisiana Tech U	1,822	1,841	1,155
Loyola U	7,850	8,698	0
McNeese St U	1,569	1,626	1,550
Nicholls St U	1,510	1,591	1,800
Northeast Louisiana U	1,603	1,613	1,584
Northwest St U	1,749	1,749	1,800
Our Lady of Holy Cross C	4,600	4,600	0
Phillips JC	3,742	4,600	0
St Bernard Parish CC	210	210	0
St Joseph Sem C	3,850	5,570	0
Southeastern Louisiana U	1,703	1,703	1,800
Southern U and A&M C Sys			
Southern U and A&M C	1,488	1,576	1,522
New Orleans	1,452	1,452	1,558
Shreveport	800	800	1 030
Tulane U	14,230	15,580	0
U of Southwestern La	1,515	1,565	1,750
Xavier U	5,105	5,605	0

MAINE

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Andover C	$3,675	$3,975	$0
Beal C	3,600	3,600	0
Bowdoin C	14,060	15,320	0
Casco Bay C	4,325	4,650	0
Central Maine Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	2,074	2,310	0
Central Maine Tech C	1,185	1,475	1,200
Colby C	14,120	15,330	0
C of the Atlantic	9,705	10,485	0
Eastern Maine Tech C	1,100	1,300	1,200
Husson C	6,800	7,135	0
Kennebec Valley Tech C	1,038	1,267	1,000
Maine Maritime Acad	3,000	3,215	2,130
Northern Maine Tech C	1,150	1,550	1,200
Portland Sch of Art	7,620	8,345	0
Saint Joseph's C	7,025	8,025	0
Southern Maine Tech C	1,130	1,330	1,200
Thomas C	6,890	7,500	0
Unity C	5,297	6,415	1,300
U of Maine Sys			
Orono	2,092	2,470	3,780
Augusta	1,755	1,965	2,730
Farmington	1,860	2,070	2,730
Fort Kent	1,770	2,025	2,625
Machias	1,795	2,005	2,645
Presque Isle	1,780	2,000	2,730
U of Southern Maine	1,891	2,214	3,630
U of New England	8,370	9,120	0
Westbrook C	8,500	9,150	0

MARYLAND

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Allegany CC	$1,160	$1,349	$1,500
Anne Arundel CC	1,180	1,320	3,780
Baltimore Hebrew U	2,280	2,430	0
Baltimore International Culinary C	5,990	6,270	0
Capitol C	6,210	6,618	0
Catonsville CC	1,022	1,022	2,192
Cecil CC	990	1,050	1,980
Charles County CC	1,236	1,296	2,460
Chesapeake C	798	904	2,880
C of Notre Dame	8,300	8,875	0
Columbia Union C	7,830	7,930	0
CC of Baltimore	1,090	1,090	3,150
Dundalk CC	1,082	1,082	2,292
Eastern Christian C	2,110	2,295	0
Essex CC	1,080	1,080	2,292
Frederick CC	1,283	1,418	3,780
Garrett CC	900	1,020	2,040
Goucher C	11,000	11,950	0
Hagerstown Business C	3,350	3,350	0
Hagerstown JC	1,176	1,440	1,470
Harford CC	1,150	1,134	2,310
Hood C	10,780	11,395	0
Howard CC	1,355	1,355	2,880
Johns Hopkins U	14,360	15,380	0
Loyola C	9,115	9,810	0
Md C of Art and Design	5,466	6,156	0
Maryland Inst C of Art	9,650	10,640	0
Montgomery C			
Germantown	1,386	1,440	2,310
Rockville	1,386	1,440	2,310
Takoma Park	1,386	1,440	2,310
Morgan St U	1,922	2,124	1,924
Mount Saint Mary's C	8,375	9,100	0
Ner Israel Rabbinical C	2,700	2,700	0
Prince George's CC	1,547	1,590	4,320
St John's C	11,880	12,990	0
Saint Mary's C	2,500	2,620	1,600
Sojourner-Douglass C	4,525	4,525	0
U of Maryland Sys			
Baltimore	2,001	2,152	3,948
Baltimore County	2,204	2,390	3,950
College Park	2,097	2,267	4,056
Eastern Shore	1,972	2,084	3,650
U C	3,390	3,540	0
Bowie St U	1,945	2,105	1,666
Coppin St C	2,000	2,136	1,634
Frostburg St U	1,862	2,016	1,650
Salisbury St U	2,188	2,350	1,666
Towson St U	2,014	2,248	1,724
U of Baltimore	1,906	2,047	1,588
Villa Julie C	4,990	5,440	0
Washington Bible C	4,729	4,889	0
Washington C	10,500	11,400	0
Western Maryland C	10,584	11,590	0
Wor-Wic Tech CC	942	1,040	3,330

MASSACHUSETTS

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
American International C	$7,191	$7,731	$0
Amherst C	14,035	15,785	0
Anna Maria C	8,040	8,750	0
Aquinas JC Milton	6,300	6,900	0
Aquinas JC Newton	6,400	6,750	0
Assumption C	8,675	9,210	0

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Atlantic Union C	$8,275	$8,996	$0
Babson C	12,570	13,853	0
Bay Path C	7,000	7,700	0
Bay State JC	5,925	6,425	0
Becker JC			
Leicester	5,700	6,575	0
Worcester	5,700	6,575	0
Bentley C	10,610	10,810	0
Berklee C of Music	7,440	8,340	0
Boston Architectural Ctr	2,440	2,480	0
Boston C	12,066	13,080	0
Boston Conservatory	8,210	9,650	0
Boston U	14,095	15,185	0
Bradford C	10,010	10,810	0
Brandeis U	14,150	15,320	0
Clark U	13,170	14,380	0
C of the Holy Cross	12,870	14,470	0
Curry C	10,550	11,470	0
Dean JC	7,735	8,360	0
Eastern Nazarene C	6,387	7,020	0
Elms C	8,360	9,250	0
Emerson C	11,441	12,473	0
Emmanuel C	8,910	9,685	0
Endicott C	8,340	9,050	0
Fisher C	7,830	8,590	0
Forsyth Sch of Dental Hygienists	9,295	10,130	0
Franklin Inst	6,820	6,820	0
Gordon C	9,753	10,700	0
Hampshire C	14,960	16,485	0
Harvard U Radcliffe C	14,560	15,530	0
Hellenic C	5,430	5,845	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch	7,095	7,095	0
Laboure C	6,350	6,550	0
Lasell C	8,200	8,975	0
Lesley C	9,950	10,710	0
Marian Court JC	5,620	6,180	0
Mass Bd of Regents Sys			
Southeastern Mass U	1,665	2,160	3,885
U of Lowell	1,910	2,711	3,910
U of Mass Amherst	2,580	3,476	4,853
U of Mass Boston	1,995	2,702	4,853
Bridgewater St C	1,780	2,108	3,075
Fitchburg St C	1,422	2,058	3,075
Framingham St C	1,891	2,243	3,075
Massachusetts C of Art	1,628	1,845	3,780
Mass Maritime Acad	1,376	1,592	3,780
North Adams St C	1,666	2,247	3,075
Salem St C	1,591	1,980	3,095
Westfield St C	1,493	1,941	3,075
Worcester St C	1,404	1,812	2,513
Berkshire CC	1,116	1,238	3,040
Bristol CC	1,263	1,604	3,040
Bunker Hill CC	1,044	1,226	3,040
Cape Cod CC	1,098	1,462	3,040
Greenfield CC	1,243	1,440	3,040
Holyoke CC	1,268	1,390	3,040
Massachusetts Bay CC	1,188	1,370	3,040
Massasoit CC	1,088	1,520	3,040
Middlesex CC	1,117	1,211	3,040
Mount Wachusett CC	1,228	1,382	3,040
North Shore CC	1,140	1,404	3,040
Northern Essex CC	1,290	1,370	3,040
Quinsigamond CC	1,090	1,212	3,040
Roxbury CC	1,079	1,423	3,040
Springfield Tech CC	1,057	1,406	3,040
Mass C of Pharmacy & Allied Health Sciences	8,065	9,316	0
Massachusetts Inst of Tech	14,500	15,600	0
Merrimack C	8,900	9,700	0
Montserrat C of Art	6,590	7,200	0
Mount Holyoke C	14,100	15,150	0
Mount Ida C	7,835	8,600	0
New England Banking Inst	1,350	1,476	0
New England Conservatory of Music	11,700	12,600	0
Newbury C	7,450	8,200	0
Nichols C	6,685	7,215	0
Northeastern U	9,458	9,968	0
Pine Manor C	11,600	12,600	0
Quincy JC	1,880	1,880	0
Regis C	9,080	9,850	0
Saint Hyacinth C and Sem	3,685	3,685	0
Saint John's Sem	3,400	3,600	0
Sch of the Museum of Fine Arts Boston	9,365	10,351	0
Simmons C	12,132	13,312	0
Simon's Rock of Bard C	13,280	14,450	0
Smith C	13,380	14,605	0
Springfield C	8,203	8,916	0
Stonehill C	8,771	9,650	0
Suffolk U	7,350	7,956	0
Tufts U	14,355	15,917	0
Wellesley C	13,805	15,145	0
Wentworth Inst of Tech	7,128	7,716	0
Western New England C	7,016	7,718	0
Wheaton C	13,320	14,470	0
Wheelock C	9,696	10,528	0
Williams C	14,425	15,785	0
Worcester Polytech Inst	13,160	14,125	0

MICHIGAN

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Adrian C	$8,096	$8,890	$0
Albion C	9,282	9,446	0
Alma C	9,232	9,852	0
Alpena CC	1,070	1,070	1,260
Andrews U	7,761	8,385	0
Aquinas C	7,494	8,296	0
Bay de Noc CC	1,119	1,365	1,619
Calvin C	6,790	7,350	0
Ctr for Creative Studies C of Art and Design	7,850	8,940	0
Central Michigan U	1,945	2,235	3,030
Charles S Mott CC	1,150	1,240	990
Cleary C	4,245	5,025	0
Concordia C	6,326	7,102	0
Davenport C of Business	6,476	6,858	0
Delta C	1,210	1,300	1,410
Detroit C of Business	4,950	5,310	0
Eastern Michigan U	1,913	2,010	2,910
Ferris St U	2,238	2,412	2,589
GMI Engineering and Management Inst	6,890	7,490	0
Glen Oaks CC	930	1,020	420
Gogebic CC	720	720	360
Grace Bible C	3,310	3,360	0

MICHIGAN—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Grand Rapids Baptist C and Sem	$4,846	$5,386	$0
Grand Rapids JC	1,130	1,220	1,050
Grand Valley St U	2,016	2,132	2,778
Great Lakes Bible C	2,900	3,390	0
Great Lakes JC of Business	3,825	4,080	0
Henry Ford CC	1,160	1,230	540
Highland Park CC	1,065	1,270	450
Hillsdale C	8,600	9,025	0
Hope C	8,580	9,426	0
Jackson CC	1,110	1,170	540
Jewell C Sys			
Baker C Owosso	4,080	4,560	0
Baker C Flint	4,100	4,295	0
Muskegon C	4,080	4,295	0
Jordan C	4,240	4,340	0
Kalamazoo C	10,686	11,562	0
Kalamazoo Valley CC	750	750	1,260
Kellogg CC	825	900	0
Kendall C of Art and Design	7,050	7,050	0
Kirtland CC	990	1,320	1,200
Lake Michigan C	930	1,080	600
Lake Superior St U	1,938	2,067	2,052
Lansing CC	960	1,065	1,080
Lawrence Tech U	4,050	4,500	0
Lewis C of Business	4,400	4,700	0
Macomb CC	1,070	1,208	1,116
Madonna C	3,420	3,720	0
Marygrove C	5,584	6,050	0
Mercy C of Detroit	6,060	6,450	0
Michigan Christian C	3,846	4,200	0
Michigan St U	3,030	3,272	4,872
Michigan Tech U	2,391	2,541	3,471
Mid Michigan CC	1,064	1,070	870
Monroe County CC	690	750	360
Montcalm CC	924	984	810
Muskegon CC	970	1,000	810
Nazareth C	7,156	7,724	0
North Central Michigan C	1,097	1,110	600
Northern Michigan U	1,864	1,966	1,800
Northwestern Michigan C	1,353	1,365	1,080
Northwood Inst	6,805	7,500	0
Oakland CC	1,100	1,160	1,530
Oakland U	2,016	2,166	3,720
Olivet C	6,860	7,360	0
Reformed Bible C	4,250	4,800	0
Sacred Heart Major Sem C and Theologate	2,920	2,920	0
Saginaw Valley St U	2,063	2,131	2,511
St Clair County CC	1,147	1,240	1,457
Saint Mary's C	3,655	3,850	0
Schoolcraft C	1,050	1,165	1,080
Siena Heights C	6,090	6,600	0
Southwestern Michigan C	1,020	1,080	600
Spring Arbor C	6,946	7,246	0
Suomi C	6,900	6,900	0
U of Detroit	8,310	8,890	0
U of Michigan			
Ann Arbor	3,288	3,502	8,508
Dearborn	2,386	2,526	5,434
Flint	2,104	2,240	5,204
Walsh C of Accountancy & Business Admin	3,590	3,860	0
Washtenaw CC	970	1,030	1,020
Wayne County CC	1,014	1,014	900
Wayne St U	2,260	2,403	3,420
West Shore CC	919	982	990
Western Michigan U	2,122	2,276	3,090
William Tyndale C	4,270	4,580	0

MINNESOTA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alexandria Tech C	$1,393	$1,549	$1,496
Augsburg C	8,837	9,582	0
Bethany Lutheran C	5,200	5,610	0
Bethel C	8,500	9,250	0
Carleton C	14,070	15,160	0
C of Associated Arts	4,800	6,250	0
C of Saint Benedict	8,880	9,510	0
C of Saint Catherine	8,702	9,416	0
C of Saint Scholastica	7,932	9,192	0
C of Saint Thomas	9,064	9,772	0
Concordia C Moorhead	7,625	8,125	0
Concordia C Saint Paul	6,690	7,800	0
Dakota County Tech C	1,419	1,620	1,594
Dr Martin Luther C	3,000	3,132	0
Gustavus Adolphus C	10,150	11,000	0
Hamline U	10,025	10,875	0
Macalester C	11,542	12,471	0
Minnesota Bible C	2,700	2,925	0
Minneapolis C of Art and Design	8,690	9,640	0
Minnesota CC Sys			
Anoka-Ramsey CC	1,373	1,572	792
Arrowhead CC Region			
Hibbing CC	1,373	1,572	792
Itasca CC	1,373	1,572	792
Mesabi CC	1,373	1,572	792
Rainy River CC	1,373	1,572	792
Vermilion CC	1,373	1,572	720
Austin CC	1,373	1,572	792
Brainerd CC	1,373	1,572	792
Fergus Falls CC	1,373	1,572	792
Inver Hills CC	1,373	1,572	792
Lakewood CC	1,373	1,572	792
Minneapolis CC	1,373	1,476	720
Normandale CC	1,373	1,572	792
North Hennepin CC	1,373	1,572	792
Northland CC	1,373	1,572	792
Rochester CC	1,464	1,572	792
Willmar CC	1,373	1,572	786
Worthington CC	1,373	1,572	792
National C St Paul	n/a	4,755	0
National Education Ctr Brown Inst	5,100	6,100	0
North Central Bible C	4,420	4,690	0
Northwest Tech Inst	4,945	5,905	0
Northwestern C	7,575	8,310	0
NW Electronics Inst	n/a	2,673	0
Pillsbury Baptist Bible C	3,450	3,500	0
Saint John's U	8,880	9,510	0
Saint Mary's of C of Saint Catharine	6,594	7,105	0
Saint Mary's C Winona	8,025	8,685	0
Saint Olaf C	10,150	11,200	0
Saint Paul Bible C	5,890	6,390	0
Saint Paul Tech Inst	1,425	1,530	1,485

MINNESOTA—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
St U Sys of Minnesota			
Bemidji St U	$1,778	$1,884	$1,170
Mankato St U	1,782	1,868	1,170
Metropolitan St U	1,550	1,654	1,170
Moorhead St U	1,751	1,850	1,170
Saint Cloud St U	1,770	1,868	1,170
Southwest St U	1,775	1,874	1,170
U of Minnesota			
Crookston	2,189	2,535	3,354
Duluth	2,259	2,501	3,354
Morris	2,231	2,486	3,354
Twin Cities	2,337	2,587	3,354
Waseca	2,168	2,416	3,354
Winona St U	1,768	1,884	1,170
Willmar Tech Inst	1,424	1,572	792

MISSISSIPPI

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Alcorn St U	$1,700	$1,750	$1,182
Belhaven C	5,490	6,030	0
Blue Mountain C	3,182	3,248	0
Clarke C	2,980	3,280	0
Coahoma CC	700	700	1,400
Copiah-Lincoln CC	700	700	960
Delta St U	1,604	1,706	1,182
East Central CC	750	750	900
East Mississippi CC	760	760	1,000
Hinds CC	690	740	1,470
Holmes CC	704	704	1,000
Itawamba CC	665	720	800
Jackson St U	1,725	1,786	1,182
Jones County JC	536	606	1,000
Mary Holmes C	5,090	4,100	0
Meridian CC	600	720	840
Millsaps C	8,250	9,170	0
Mississippi C	4,432	4,708	0
Mississippi Delta CC	665	670	1,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast CC			
Jackson	660	760	900
Jefferson Davis	660	760	900
Perkinston	660	760	900
Mississippi St U	1,987	2,061	3,116
Mississippi U for Women	1,780	1,840	1,182
Mississippi Valley St U	1,700	1,725	1,182
Northeast Mississippi CC	650	700	810
Northwest Mississippi CC	754	834	1,000
Pearl River CC	600	710	906
Phillips JC Jackson	3,240	3,725	0
Phillips JC of the Mississippi Gulf Coast	3,350	3,800	0
Rust C	3,552	4,152	0
Southeastern Baptist C	2,060	2,220	0
Southwest Mississippi CC	600	650	1,000
Tougaloo C	3,999	4,310	0
U of Mississippi			
Main campus	1,987	2,059	1,182
Med Ctr	1,680	1,700	1,182
U of Southern Mississippi	1,834	1,948	1,182
Wesley C	1,640	1,800	0
William Carey C	3,550	4,000	0
Wood JC	1,890	2,100	0

MISSOURI

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Avila C	$6,030	$6,580	$0
Baptist Bible C	1,420	1,570	0
Basic Inst of Tech	5,175	5,175	0
Berean C	n/a	1,770	0
Calvary Bible C	3,247	3,100	0
Central Bible C	2,920	3,100	0
Central Christian C of the Bible	2,200	2,349	0
Central Methodist C	5,660	6,360	0
Central Missouri St U	1,590	1,680	1,380
C of the Ozarks	100	100	0
Columbia C	6,190	6,498	0
Conception Sem C	4,160	4,344	0
Cottey C	4,000	4,300	0
Crowder C	606	780	1,050
Culver-Stockton C	5,900	6,260	0
Deaconess C of Nursing	4,910	5,110	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,575	4,745	0
Drury C	6,390	6,890	0
East Central C	612	642	690
Evangel C	5,118	5,728	0
Fontbonne C	6,750	7,050	0
Hannibal-La Grange C	4,300	4,650	0
Harris-Stowe St C	1,327	1,335	1,260
ITT Tech Inst	4,775	5,145	0
Jefferson C	570	720	720
Kansas City Art Inst	9,255	10,210	0
Kemper Military Sch and C	7,600	7,600	0
Lincoln U	1,320	1,340	1,320
Lindenwood C	7,080	7,680	0
Maryville C	6,800	7,350	0
Metropolitan CC Sys			
Longview CC	810	930	1,320
Maple Woods CC	810	930	1,320
Penn Valley CC	810	990	1,320
Mineral Area C	540	750	600
Missouri Baptist C	5,030	5,670	0
Missouri Southern St C	1,312	1,522	1,152
Missouri Valley C	7,119	7,479	0
Missouri Western St C	1,236	1,446	1,260
Moberly Area JC	570	570	1,710
National C Kansas City	n/a	4,980	0
North Central Missouri C	680	720	840
Northeast Missouri St U	1,398	1,608	1,464
Northwest Missouri St U	1,320	1,500	1,215
Ozark Christian C	2,556	2,460	0
Park C	5,700	6,200	0
Phillips JC	3,895	4,498	0
Platt JC	4,750	4,750	0
Research C of Nursing	7,000	7,700	0
Rockhurst C	7,050	7,720	0
Saint Louis Christian C	2,800	3,030	0
Saint Louis C of Pharmacy	4,775	5,375	0
Saint Louis CC Sys			
Florissant Valley	855	930	630
Forest Park	930	930	630
Meramec	855	930	630
Saint Louis U	7,720	8,480	0
Southeast Missouri St U	1,420	1,560	1,400
Southwest Baptist U	5,360	5,905	0
Southwest Missouri St U	1,622	1,790	1,740
State Fair CC	579	660	1,410
Stephens C	9,850	10,425	0
Tarkio C	6,300	6,760	0

MISSOURI—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Three Rivers CC	$630	$750	$960
U of Missouri Sys			
Columbia	1,838	1,928	3,591
Kansas City	1,922	2,012	3,591
Rolla	2,002	2,162	3,591
Saint Louis	1,843	1,944	3,591
Washington U	13,725	14,925	0
Webster U	6,370	6,700	0
Westminster C	7,020	7,720	0
William Jewell C	6,820	7,450	0
William Woods C	7,100	7,400	0

MONTANA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Blackfeet CC	$1,281	$1,281	$0
Carroll C	5,360	6,174	0
C of Great Falls	3,790	4,015	0
Dawson CC	774	774	864
Flathead Valley CC	882	936	324
Fort Peck CC	n/a	1,050	0
Little Big Horn C	975	975	0
Miles CC	756	756	750
Montana U Sys			
Eastern Montana C	1,308	1,389	1,683
Montana C of Mineral Science and Tech	1,270	1,306	2,073
Montana St U	1,376	1,390	1,989
Northern Montana C	1,242	1,272	1,683
U of Montana	1,443	1,474	2,073
Western Montana C	1,350	1,274	1,683
Rocky Mountain C	5,885	6,206	0
Salish Kootenai C	1,296	1,302	0

NEBRASKA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Bellevue C	$2,440	$2,590	$0
Bishop Clarkson C	2,800	3,080	0
Central CC	900	960	420
Chadron St C	1,296	1,376	765
C of Saint Mary	6,850	7,250	0
Concordia Teachers C	6,100	6,470	0
Creighton U	7,436	8,266	0
Dana C	6,420	6,950	0
Doane C	7,250	7,830	0
Grace C of the Bible	3,264	3,400	0
Hastings C	6,990	7,490	0
Kearney St C	1,360	1,420	765
Lincoln Sch of Commerce	4,500	4,800	0
Metropolitan CC	833	878	878
Mid-Plains Tech CC Area			
McCook CC	750	750	150
Mid-Plains CC	690	720	150
Midland Lutheran C	6,900	7,590	0
Nebraska Christian C	2,280	2,440	0
Nebraska Indian CC	1,370	1,680	1,450
Nebraska Wesleyan U	7,188	7,716	0
Northeast CC	786	846	135
Peru St C	1,320	1,380	765
Southeast CC			
Beatrice	917	974	315
Lincoln	891	947	315
Milford	903	959	315
Union C	7,000	7,350	0
U of Nebraska			
Lincoln	1,790	1,915	2,760
Med Ctr	1,649	1,731	2,760
Omaha	1,463	1,530	2,423
Wayne St C	1,337	1,421	765
Western Nebraska CC			
Scottsbluff	915	1,065	030
Sidney	915	945	030
York C	3,150	3,380	0

NEVADA

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Sierra Nevada C	$5,250	$6,150	$0
U of Nevada Sys			
Las Vegas	1,200	1,380	3,300
Reno	1,200	1,380	3,300
Clark County CC	678	720	3,000
Northern Nevada CC	620	740	3,000
Truckee Meadows CC	660	720	3,000
Western Nevada CC	600	720	3,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Castle JC	$3,600	$3,850	$0
Colby-Sawyer C	10,730	11,415	0
Daniel Webster C	9,096	9,830	0
Dartmouth C	14,445	15,372	0
Franklin Pierce C	9,600	10,470	0
Hesser C	5,145	5,295	0
New England C	9,790	10,570	0
New Hampshire C	8,840	9,408	0
NH Tech C Berlin	1,590	1,890	2,550
NH Tech C Claremont	1,580	1,930	2,776
NH Tech C Laconia	1,615	1,925	2,550
NH Tech C Manchester	1,615	1,920	2,550
NH Tech C Nashua	1,600	1,900	2,550
NH Tech C Stratham	1,595	1,895	2,550
New Hampshire Tech Inst	1,700	2,000	2,550
Notre Dame C	7,000	7,630	0
Rivier C	7,480	8,110	0
Saint Anselm C	8,920	9,720	0
U Sys of New Hampshire			
U of New Hampshire	3,014	3,558	6,080
Keene St C	2,217	2,539	3,860
Plymouth St C	2,154	2,574	3,860
Sch for Lifelong Learning	2,480	2,870	300
U of NH Manchester	2,210	2,570	4,720
White Pines C	5,250	5,950	0

NEW JERSEY

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
Assumption C for Sisters	$1,200	$1,200	$0
Atlantic CC	1,192	1,224	2,476
Bergen CC	1,132	1,242	3,240
Berkeley Sch C of Business	6,675	7,475	0
Beth Medrash Govoha	2,800	3,000	0
Bloomfield C	6,750	7,150	0
Brookdale CC	1,151	1,298	3,384
Burlington County C	1,065	1,125	2,010
Caldwell C	6,838	7,200	0
Camden County C	1,154	1,154	60
Centenary C	8,800	9,590	0
C of Saint Elizabeth	7,775	8,850	0
County C of Morris	1,216	1,330	2,204
Cumberland County C	1,130	1,205	3,960
Drew U	14,102	14,926	0

Continued on Following Page

FACT FILE: 1990-91 TUITION AND FEES AT MORE THAN 3,000 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Essex County C	$1,553	$1,733	$3,000
Fairleigh Dickinson U			
Edward Williams	7,324	8,275	0
Florham-Madison	7,840	8,862	0
Rutherford	7,840	8,862	0
Teaneck-Hackensack	7,840	8,862	0
Felician C	5,900	6,500	0
Georgian Court C	6,255	6,655	0
Glassboro St C	2,120	2,302	900
Gloucester County C	1,200	1,350	3,690
Hudson County CC	1,150	1,240	1,080
Jersey City St C	2,002	2,212	690
Katharine Gibbs Sch	6,770	7,045	0
Kean C of New Jersey	1,793	2,010	690
Mercer County CC	1,060	1,210	2,400
Middlesex County C	1,085	1,244	2,112
Monmouth C	9,000	10,020	0
Montclair St C	2,037	2,255	930
New Jersey Inst of Tech	3,560	4,000	3,520
Ocean County C	1,081	1,226	1,066
Passaic County CC	1,170	1,283	1,080
Princeton U	14,390	15,440	0
Rabbinical C of America	4,100	5,500	0
Ramapo C of New Jersey	2,145	2,505	600
Raritan Valley CC	1,196	1,242	3,240
Rider C	9,160	10,120	0
Rutgers U			
Camden	2,941	3,279	2,958
C of Engineering	3,388	3,753	3,286
C of Nursing	2,939	3,274	2,958
C of Pharmacy	3,388	3,753	3,286
Cook C	3,402	3,766	3,286
Douglass C	3,090	3,424	2,958
Livingston C	3,111	3,444	2,958
Mason Gross	3,104	3,437	2,958
Newark C	2,946	3,281	2,958
Rutgers C	3,102	3,432	2,958
Saint Peter's C	6,168	6,683	0
Salem CC	1,127	1,227	610
Seton Hall U	8,900	9,790	0
Stevens Inst of Tech	13,100	14,325	0
Stockton St C	1,952	2,100	640
Trenton St C	2,404	2,720	1,075
Union County C	1,152	1,306	3,240
Upsala C	8,710	9,325	0
Warren County CC	1,000	1,150	2,120
Westminster Choir C	9,900	10,600	0
William Paterson C	1,776	2,466	600

NEW MEXICO

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Albuquerque Tech-Voc Inst	$806	$843	$1,404
C of Santa Fe	6,067	7,549	0
C of the Southwest	2,250	2,250	0
Eastern New Mexico U			
Main campus	1,140	1,230	3,018
Clovis	496	520	1,008
Roswell	580	552	1,008
Inst of American Indian & Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	2,325	2,380	0
National C Albuquerque	n/a	4,290	0
New Mexico Highlands U	1,121	1,191	2,952
New Mexico Inst of Mining and Tech	1,295	1,392	3,868
New Mexico JC	380	380	480
New Mexico Military Inst	1,160	1,210	1,425
New Mexico St U			
Main campus	1,386	1,488	3,696
Alamogordo	552	600	1,224
Carlsbad	552	600	1,224
Dona Ana	n/a	576	1,224
Grants	552	715	1,530
Northern New Mexico CC	468	468	948
Parks C	3,695	4,320	0
St John's C	11,905	13,015	0
San Juan C	360	360	240
Santa Fe CC	435	435	645
U of New Mexico			
Main campus	1,272	1,453	3,699
Gallup	552	552	816
Western New Mexico U	966	1,034	4,300

NEW YORK

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Adelphi U	$8,600	$9,450	$0
Albany C of Pharmacy	6,200	6,841	0
Alfred U	11,880	12,985	0
American Acad of Dramatic Arts	6,175	6,675	0
American Acad McAllister Inst of Funeral Service	4,475	4,810	0
Bard C	14,735	15,710	0
Barnard C	13,942	14,890	0
Berkeley C	7,425	7,425	0
Berkeley Sch Long Island	6,705	7,455	0
Berkeley Sch New York City	7,455	7,455	0
Beth Hatalmud Rabbinical C	2,900	3,000	0
Beth Medrash Emek Halacha Rabbinical C	2,600	2,600	0
Boricua C	4,528	4,929	0
Bramson ORT Tech Inst	3,740	4,010	0
Briarcliffe C of Business	5,925	5,925	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst	4,416	4,704	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Albany	4,416	4,704	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Rochester	4,416	4,854	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst Syracuse	4,110	6,312	0
Canisius C	7,552	8,402	0
Catholic Med Ctr Sch of Nursing	3,000	3,000	0
Cazenovia C	7,210	7,760	0
Central City Business Inst	4,170	4,370	0
Central Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim Lubavitz of USA	4,300	4,300	0
City U of New York			
Baruch C	1,350	1,350	2,800
Borough of Manhattan CC	1,305	1,305	800
Bronx CC	1,325	1,325	800
Brooklyn C	1,352	1,355	2,800
City C	1,333	1,345	2,800
C of Staten Island	1,344	1,356	2,800
Hostos CC	1,250	1,299	800
City U of New York, cont.			
Hunter C	$1,342	$1,342	$2,800
John Jay C	1,350	1,350	2,800
Kingsborough CC	1,315	1,315	800
La Guardia CC	1,326	1,326	800
Lehman C	1,340	1,340	2,800
Medgar Evers C	1,277	1,277	800
New York City Tech C	1,299	1,299	2,800
Queens C	1,432	1,432	2,800
Queensboro CC	1,315	1,320	800
York C	1,322	1,322	2,800
Clarkson U	11,795	12,895	0
Cochran Sch of Nursing	7,125	7,350	0
Colgate U	13,710	15,065	0
C for Human Services	8,400	9,072	0
C of Aeronautics	5,120	5,400	0
C of Insurance	7,440	8,070	0
C of Mount St Vincent	8,240	8,940	0
C of New Rochelle	8,550	9,300	0
C of New Resources	4,320	4,530	0
C of Saint Rose	7,294	7,940	0
Columbia U			
Columbia C	13,905	14,802	0
Engr & Applied Sciences	14,051	14,902	0
General Studies	12,990	13,890	0
Nursing	14,050	14,340	0
Concordia C	6,790	7,540	0
Cooper Union	300	300	0
Cornell U	14,040	15,164	0
Culinary Inst of America	9,023	9,890	0
D'Youville C	7,120	7,550	0
Daemen C	7,220	7,570	0
Darkei Noam Rabbinical C	3,600	4,000	0
Dominican C of Blauvelt	5,600	6,250	0
Dowling C	6,440	7,130	0
Eastman Sch of Music	12,438	13,370	0
Elmira C	9,100	10,100	0
Eugene Lang New Sch for Social Research	9,150	10,980	0
Five Towns C	4,800	5,200	0
Fordham U	9,445	10,350	0
Friends World C	7,500	9,000	0
Hamilton C	14,050	15,850	0
Hartwick C	11,200	12,300	0
Helene Fuld Sch of Nursing	5,027	5,132	0
Hilbert C	5,010	5,430	0
Hobart C	13,986	15,296	0
Hofstra U	8,430	9,090	0
Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem	900	900	0
Houghton C	7,468	8,123	0
Inst of Design & Construction	2,740	2,740	0
Interboro Inst	4,828	4,828	0
Iona C	7,390	8,250	0
Ithaca C	10,200	11,070	0
Jamestown Business C	4,105	4,325	0
Jewish Theol Sem of America	5,450	5,920	0
Juilliard Sch	8,850	9,450	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch Melville	6,845	7,045	0
Katharine Gibbs Sch New York City	6,845	7,020	0
Kehilath Yakov Rabbinical Sem	3,900	3,900	0
Keuka C	7,255	7,660	0
King's C	7,515	7,960	0
Laboratory Inst of Merchandising	7,350	7,850	0
Le Moyne C	7,680	8,410	0
Long Island C Hospital Sch of Nursing	3,900	3,900	0
Long Island U			
Brooklyn	7,750	8,350	0
C W Post	8,520	9,170	0
Southampton	8,560	9,210	0
Machzikei Hadath Rabbinical C	4,200	4,200	0
Manhattan C	8,500	10,000	0
Manhattan Sch of Music	8,900	9,650	0
Manhattanville C	10,600	11,660	0
Mannes C of Music	8,600	9,400	0
Maria C	3,550	3,850	0
Marist C	7,852	8,465	0
Marymount C	8,750	9,415	0
Marymount Manhattan C	8,085	8,800	0
Mater Dei C	3,855	4,255	0
Medaille C	6,150	6,630	0
Mercy C	6,000	6,600	0
Mesivta E Parkway Rabbinical Sem	3,600	3,800	0
Mesivta Tifereth Jerusalem of America	3,000	3,000	0
Mesivta Torah Vodaath Sem	4,315	4,465	0
Mirrer Yeshiva Central Inst	2,250	2,250	0
Molloy C	7,000	7,600	0
Monroe Business Inst	3,970	4,390	0
Mount Saint Mary C	6,465	6,900	0
Nazareth C of Rochester	7,400	8,150	0
New York Inst of Tech	6,232	6,530	0
New York Sch of Interior Design	8,600	9,200	0
New York U	13,336	14,520	0
Niagara U	7,440	8,040	0
Nyack C	6,380	7,010	0
Ohr Somayach Insts	2,700	3,000	0
Olean Business Inst	3,400	3,888	0
Pace U			
New York	7,880	8,754	0
Pleasantville-Briarcliffe	7,880	8,754	0
White Plains	7,880	8,754	0
Parsons Sch of Design	10,250	11,190	0
Paul Smith's C of Arts and Sciences	6,955	7,584	0
Phillip Beth Israel Sch of Nursing	3,945	3,945	0
Plaza Business Inst	4,330	4,630	0
Polytechnic U			
Brooklyn	12,180	13,110	0
Long Island	12,180	13,110	0
Pratt Inst	9,860	10,822	0
Rabbinical Acad Mesivta Rabbi Chaim Berlin	4,000	4,100	0
Rabbinical C Ch'san Sofer of NY	4,200	4,400	0
Rabbinical C of Long Island	$6,300	$6,300	$0
Rabbinical Sem Adas Yereim	3,500	3,500	0
Rabbinical Sem M'kor Chaim	3,600	3,600	0
Rabbinical Sem of America	3,000	3,000	0
Rensselaer Polytech Inst	13,680	14,725	0
Rika Breur Teachers Sem	1,600	1,600	0
Roberts Wesleyan C	7,548	8,082	0
Rochester Business Inst	4,740	4,800	0
Rochester Inst of Tech	10,152	11,154	0
Russell Sage C	8,970	9,500	0
JC of Albany	5,320	5,720	0
Saint Bonaventure U	7,933	8,582	0
St Francis C	5,250	5,500	0
St John Fisher C	7,945	8,500	0
Saint John's U	6,500	7,000	0
Saint Joseph's C			
Brooklyn	5,350	5,760	0
Suffolk	5,350	5,833	0
St Lawrence U	13,505	14,710	0
St Thomas Aquinas C	5,500	6,200	0
Sarah Lawrence C	14,250	15,530	0
Sch of Visual Arts	9,280	10,240	0
Siena C	7,550	8,275	0
Skidmore C	13,475	14,676	0
St U of New York			
Albany	1,485	1,485	3,350
Binghamton	1,512	1,553	3,350
Buffalo	1,497	1,497	3,350
Stony Brook	1,495	1,495	3,350
Empire St C	1,387	1,387	3,350
C at Brockport	1,490	1,586	3,350
C at Buffalo	1,465	1,465	3,350
C at Cortland	1,528	1,532	3,350
C at Fredonia	1,515	1,529	3,350
C at Geneseo	1,545	1,545	3,350
C at New Paltz	1,495	1,495	3,350
C at Old Westbury	1,445	1,445	3,350
C at Oneonta	1,550	1,570	3,350
C at Oswego	1,475	1,475	3,350
C at Plattsburgh	1,485	1,485	3,350
C at Potsdam	1,475	1,490	3,350
C at Purchase	1,505	1,505	3,350
Health Sci Ctr Brooklyn	1,465	1,465	3,350
Health Sci Ctr Syracuse	1,440	1,475	3,350
Hlth Sci Ctr Stony Brook	1,495	1,495	3,350
C of Tech Alfred	1,525	1,525	3,350
C of Tech Canton	1,525	1,525	3,350
C of A&T Cobleskill	1,488	1,505	3,350
C of Tech Delhi	1,485	1,485	3,350
C of Tech Farmingdale	1,607	1,607	3,350
C of A&T Morrisville	1,505	1,545	3,350
C of Environmental Science and Forestry	1,440	1,440	3,350
Maritime C	1,615	1,615	3,350
Fashion Inst of Tech	1,560	1,560	2,350
C of Tech Utica-Rome	1,465	1,509	3,350
Adirondack CC	1,417	1,417	1,300
Broome CC	1,400	1,400	1,300
Cayuga County CC	1,452	1,452	1,350
Clinton CC	1,347	1,403	1,300
Columbia-Greene CC	1,396	1,396	1,240
CC of the Finger Lakes	1,470	1,470	1,350
Corning CC	1,440	1,455	1,350
Dutchess CC	1,415	1,415	1,350
Erie CC			
City	1,410	1,424	1,350
North	1,424	1,424	1,350
CC South	1,395	1,424	1,350
Fulton-Montgomery CC	1,445	1,445	1,350
Genesee CC	1,350	1,350	1,250
Herkimer County CC	1,470	1,470	1,350
Hudson Valley CC	1,299	1,299	1,380
Jamestown CC	1,468	1,468	1,350
Jefferson CC	1,491	1,491	1,350
Mohawk Valley CC	1,451	1,451	1,350
Monroe CC	1,437	1,437	1,350
Nassau CC	1,440	1,440	1,350
Niagara County CC	1,340	1,340	1,280
North Country CC	1,485	1,485	1,350
Onondaga CC	1,426	1,434	2,700
Orange County CC	1,435	1,435	1,350
Rockland CC	1,406	1,451	1,350
Schenectady County CC	1,453	1,453	1,350
Suffolk County CC	1,458	1,458	1,350
Sullivan County CC	1,486	1,486	1,350
Tompkins-Cortland CC	1,455	1,518	1,350
Ulster County CC	1,439	1,449	1,350
Westchester CC	1,503	1,503	2,025
Stenotype Acad	n/a	6,200	0
Syracuse U	11,034	12,120	0
Utica C	8,970	9,770	0
Talmudical Inst of Upstate New York	3,500	3,500	0
Talmudical Sem Oholei Torah	4,000	4,300	0
Tech Career Insts	n/a	5,450	0
Tobe-Coburn Sch of Fashion Careers	7,950	8,500	0
Touro C	5,700	6,415	0
Trocaire C	4,550	4,850	0
Union C	13,513	14,578	0
U S Merchant Marine Acad	2,523	2,859	0
U S Military Acad	0	0	0
United Talmudical Acad	2,800	2,800	0
U of Rochester	13,425	14,555	0
U of St of New York Regents C Degrees	375	425	0
Utica Sch of Commerce	4,080	4,080	0
Vassar C	13,840	15,190	0
Villa Maria C of Buffalo	4,550	5,050	0
Wadhams Hall Sem and C	3,195	3,495	0
Wagner C	8,680	9,280	0
Wells C	11,120	11,940	0
Westchester Business Inst	6,930	7,590	0
William Smith C	13,985	15,296	0
Wood Sch	6,925	7,545	0
Yeshiva Derech Chaim	3,500	4,000	0
Yeshiva Gedolath Zichron Moshe	3,800	4,800	0
Yeshiva Karlin Stolin Beth Aaron V'Israel Rabbinical Inst	2,750	2,750	0
Yeshiva of Nitra Rabbinical C	3,000	3,000	0
Yeshiva U	9,420	10,330	0

NORTH CAROLINA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Alamance CC	$285	$330	$2,628
Anson CC	291	448	3,504
Asheville Buncombe Tech CC	291	336	2,628
Atlantic Christian C	5,190	5,730	0
Barber-Scotia C	3,363	4,000	0
Beaufort County CC	288	333	2,628
Belmont Abbey C	6,764	6,940	0
Bennett C	4,965	5,230	0
Bladen CC	291	341	2,628
Blanton's JC	4,025	4,025	0
Blue Ridge CC	295	336	2,628
Brevard C	4,430	4,680	0
Brunswick CC	294	339	2,628
Caldwell CC and Tech Inst	285	330	2,628
Campbell U	6,386	6,844	50
Cape Fear CC	285	342	2,628
Carteret CC	285	331	2,628
Catawba C	6,800	7,300	0
Catawba Valley CC	288	333	2,628
Cecils C	3,185	3,760	0
Central Carolina CC	291	336	2,628
Central Piedmont CC	276	323	2,628
Chowan C	4,130	4,500	0
Cleveland CC	294	339	2,628
Coastal Carolina CC	285	336	2,628
C of the Albemarle	298	345	2,628
Craven CC	297	342	2,628
Davidson C	11,327	12,442	0
Davidson County CC	293	338	2,628
Duke U	13,158	14,133	0
Durham Tech CC	279	330	2,628
East Coast Bible C	2,765	3,005	0
Edgecombe CC	288	333	2,628
Elon C	6,170	6,770	0
Fayetteville Tech CC	279	324	2,628
Forsyth Tech CC	285	339	2,628
Gardner-Webb C	5,770	6,220	0
Gaston C	288	345	2,628
Greensboro C	5,646	6,201	0
Guilford C	8,690	9,540	0
Guilford Tech CC	293	338	2,628
Halifax CC	291	336	2,628
Haywood CC	290	335	2,628
High Point C	5,660	6,085	0
Isothermal CC	300	345	2,628
James Sprunt CC	294	339	2,628
John Wesley C	2,997	3,275	0
Johnson C Smith U	5,055	5,671	0
Johnston CC	291	336	2,628
Lees-McRae C	4,900	5,456	0
Lenoir CC	297	342	2,628
Lenoir-Rhyne C	7,310	7,900	0
Livingstone C	3,574	3,784	0
Louisburg C	4,740	5,089	0
Mars Hill C	5,650	6,250	0
Martin CC	285	330	2,628
Mayland CC	288	333	2,628
McDowell Tech CC	288	333	2,628
Meredith C	4,910	5,310	0
Methodist C	6,650	7,200	0
Mitchell CC	297	342	2,628
Montgomery CC	282	327	2,628
Montreat-Anderson C	4,784	5,250	0
Mount Olive C	4,995	5,495	0
Nash CC	288	333	2,628
North Carolina Wesleyan C	6,400	6,730	0
Pamlico CC	285	330	2,628
Peace C	3,915	4,225	0
Pfeiffer C	6,090	6,620	0
Phillips JC Charlotte	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Fayetteville	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Greensboro	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Hardbarger	3,995	4,010	0
Phillips JC Winston-Salem	3,895	4,498	0
Piedmont Bible C	2,880	2,970	0
Piedmont CC	288	333	2,628
Pitt CC	288	333	2,628
Queens C	7,550	8,500	0
Randolph CC	292	337	2,628
Richmond CC	297	342	2,628
Roanoke Bible C	2,000	2,480	0
Roanoke-Chowan CC	294	339	2,628
Robeson CC	285	333	2,628
Rockingham CC	297	342	2,628
Rowan-Cabarrus CC	294	339	2,628
St Andrews Presbyterian C	7,650	8,150	0
Saint Augustine's C	3,625	4,650	0
St Mary's C	5,300	5,540	0
Salem C	8,425	9,075	0
Sampson CC	300	345	2,628
Sandhills CC	294	339	2,628
Shaw U	4,450	4,530	0
Southeastern CC	296	344	2,628
Southwestern CC	302	339	2,628
Stanly CC	288	333	2,628
Surry CC	288	333	2,628
Tri-County CC	283	328	2,628
U of North Carolina			
Asheville	940	1,043	4,029
Chapel Hill	1,018	1,059	4,709
Charlotte	921	1,032	4,573
Greensboro	1,303	1,363	4,709
Wilmington	1,068	1,187	4,573
Appalachian St U	1,100	1,160	4,573
East Carolina U	978	1,089	4,573
Elizabeth City St U	1,006	1,077	4,029
Fayetteville St U	954	981	4,573
North Carolina A&T St U	1,007	1,113	4,573
North Carolina Central U	988	1,054	4,573
NC Sch of the Arts	1,372	1,437	5,169
North Carolina St U	1,050	1,109	4,709
Pembroke St U	800	841	4,029
Western Carolina U	1,032	1,114	4,573
Winston-Salem St U	972	987	4,029
Vance-Granville CC	291	342	2,628
Wake Forest U	8,800	9,700	0
Wake Tech CC	279	324	2,628
Warren Wilson C	6,650	7,500	0
Wayne CC	288	342	2,628
Western Piedmont CC	292	337	2,628
Wilkes CC	300	341	2,628
Wilson Tech CC	285	330	2,628
Wingate C	5,070	5,670	0

NORTH DAKOTA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Fort Bethold CC	$1,340	$1,340	$0
Jamestown C	6,170	6,420	0
Little Hoop CC	1,400	1,130	0
ND St Bd of Higher Ed Sys			
U of ND main campus	1,724	2,040	3,018
ND St U main campus	1,656	2,040	3,156
Dickinson St U	1,359	1,659	2,472
Mayville St U	1,385	1,684	2,472
Minot St U	1,323	1,653	2,476
ND St C of Science	1,260	1,560	2,424
ND St U Bottineau	1,327	1,615	2,430
Valley City St U	1,338	1,638	2,472
Bismarck St CC	1,284	1,596	2,424
U of ND Lake Region	1,332	1,632	2,424
U of ND Williston	1,358	1,678	2,424
Standing Rock C	1,570	1,720	0
Trinity Bible C	3,848	4,068	0
Turtle Mountain CC	936	1,152	0
United Tribes Tech C	2,250	2,375	0
U of Mary	4,950	5,270	0

OHIO

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Antioch U	$11,460	$12,960	$0
Antioch Sch for Adult Learning	4,140	5,580	0
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	5,990	5,990	0
Art Acad of Cincinnati	5,825	6,500	0
Ashland U	8,632	9,236	0
Baldwin-Wallace C	8,625	9,225	0
Belmont Tech C	900	1,020	525
Bliss C	4,150	4,450	0
Bluffton C	7,065	7,650	0
Borromeo C of Ohio	4,500	4,800	0
Bowling Green St U			
Main campus	2,644	2,808	3,350
Firelands	2,042	2,166	3,350
Bradford Sch	6,490	7,050	0
Bryant & Stratton Business Inst	4,140	4,704	0
Capital U	9,530	10,360	0
Case Western Reserve U	12,000	12,800	0
Cedarville C	4,972	5,238	0
Central Ohio Tech C	1,509	1,822	720
Central St U	2,109	2,247	2,541
Chatfield C	3,270	3,570	0
Cincinnati Bible C and Sem	2,910	3,060	0
Cincinnati C of Mortuary Science	5,250	5,310	0
Cincinnati Metro C	3,875	3,950	0
Cincinnati Tech C	1,645	2,028	1,365
Circleville Bible C	3,465	3,575	0
Clark St CC	1,670	1,737	1,575
Cleveland C of Jewish Studies	3,015	3,015	0
Cleveland Inst of Art	9,420	10,300	0
Cleveland Inst of Music	9,970	11,005	0
Cleveland St U	2,397	2,397	2,397
C of Mount Saint Joseph	6,940	7,600	0
C of Wooster	11,570	12,480	0
Columbus C of Art and Design	6,900	7,400	0
Columbus St CC	1,529	1,619	1,872
Cuyahoga CC			
Eastern	1,225	1,293	2,025
Metro	1,225	1,293	2,025
Western	1,225	1,293	2,025
Davis JC of Business	4,225	4,500	0
Defiance C	7,184	7,900	0
Denison U	12,400	13,510	0
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,575	4,745	0
Dyke C	4,320	4,500	0
Edison St CC	1,440	1,575	1,440
ETI Tech C	3,910	3,910	0
Franciscan U of Steubenville	6,070	6,500	0
Franklin U	3,480	3,630	0
God's Bible Sch and C	2,590	2,750	0
Heidelberg C	10,001	10,910	0
Hiram C	10,339	11,241	0
Hocking Tech C	1,473	1,563	1,548
ITT Tech Inst Dayton	4,970	6,822	0
ITT Tech Inst Youngstown	6,219	6,828	0
Jefferson Tech C	900	1,148	675
John Carroll U	7,424	8,512	0
Kent St U			
Main campus	2,826	3,006	3,000
Ashtabula	2,307	2,445	3,000
East Liverpool	2,307	2,445	3,000
Salem	2,307	2,445	3,000
Stark	2,307	2,445	3,000
Trumbull	2,307	2,445	3,000
Tuscarawas	2,307	2,445	3,000
Kenyon C	13,585	14,865	0
Kettering C of Med Arts	3,450	3,540	0
Lake Erie C	7,360	7,840	0
Lakeland CC	1,395	1,357	2,086
Lima Tech C	1,500	1,575	1,586
Lorain County CC	1,440	1,598	2,925
Lourdes C	4,660	5,430	0
Malone C	6,744	7,302	0
Marietta C	10,250	10,940	0
Marion Tech C	1,476	1,848	1,656
Miami U			
Hamilton	2,336	2,468	3,980
Middletown	2,336	2,468	3,980
Oxford	3,196	3,388	3,980
Miami-Jacobs C	3,000	3,645	0
Mount Union C	10,070	10,680	0
Mount Vernon Nazarene C	5,052	5,490	0
Muskingum Area Tech C	1,674	1,770	1,350
Muskingum C	10,325	11,185	0
North Central Tech C	1,800	2,268	1,998
Northwest Tech C	1,800	1,935	2,880
Northwestern Business C Tech Ctr	3,255	2,655	0
Notre Dame C	5,750	6,270	0
Oberlin C	14,220	15,645	0
Ohio Dominican C	6,300	6,660	0
Ohio Northern U	9,600	10,845	0
Ohio St U			
Main campus	2,190	2,343	4,599
Ag Tech Inst	2,106	2,253	4,375
Lima	2,106	2,253	4,599
Mansfield	2,106	2,253	4,599
Marion	2,106	2,253	4,599
Newark	2,106	2,253	4,599

OHIO—Continued

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Ohio U			
Main campus	$2,556	$2,721	$3,084
Belmont	2,070	2,199	3,084
Chillicothe	2,070	2,199	3,084
Ironton	1,914	2,199	3,084
Lancaster	2,070	2,199	3,084
Zanesville	2,070	2,199	3,084
Ohio Valley Business C	n/a	2,800	0
Ohio Wesleyan U	11,128	12,328	0
Otterbein C	9,261	10,095	0
Owens Tech C			
Findlay	n/a	1,615	1,285
Toledo	1,460	1,580	1,320
Pontifical C Josephinum	2,755	4,270	0
Rabbinical C of Telshe	1,610	1,610	0
RETS Tech Ctr	4,932	4,932	0
Shawnee St U	1,758	1,893	804
Sinclair CC	1,305	1,305	1,350
Southern Ohio C	4,900	4,900	0
Southern St CC	1,769	1,881	1,521
Stark Tech C	1,925	1,858	900
Terra Tech C	1,482	1,608	2,226
Tiffin U	5,100	5,600	0
Union Inst	5,175	5,463	0
U of Akron			
Main campus	2,277	2,820	2,985
Wayne C	2,278	2,278	3,315
U of Cincinnati			
Main campus	2,679	2,838	3,936
Clermont	2,571	2,706	3,936
Raymond Walters	2,571	2,706	3,936
U of Dayton	7,720	8,550	0
U of Findlay	7,375	8,064	0
U of Rio Grande	1,665	1,806	2,985
U of Toledo	2,232	2,526	3,255
Urbana U	6,507	7,046	0
Ursuline C	5,850	6,600	0
Virginia Marti C of Fashion & Art	6,480	6,940	0
Walsh C	5,584	6,096	0
Washington Tech C	1,485	1,944	1,836
West Side Inst Tech	7,690	3,895	0
Wilberforce U	5,674	5,816	0
Wilmington C	7,480	8,160	0
Wittenberg U	11,745	12,072	0
Wright St U			
Main campus	2,244	2,469	2,469
Lake	2,025	2,196	2,469
Xavier U	7,650	9,000	0
Youngstown St U	2,001	2,190	1,200

OKLAHOMA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Bacone C	$2,620	$2,660	$0
Bartlesville Wesleyan C	4,670	5,140	0
Cameron U	1,209	1,270	1,757
Carl Albert JC	849	864	1,478
Central St U	1,160	1,160	1,757
Connors St C	882	882	1,478
East Central U	1,190	1,190	1,757
Eastern Oklahoma St C	864	864	1,478
El Reno JC	864	864	1,478
Flaming Rainbow U	3,400	3,500	0
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C	2,380	2,617	0
Langston U	1,233	1,233	1,757
Mid-America Bible C	3,872	3,872	0
Murray St C	879	879	1,478
National Ed Ctr Spartan Sch of Aeronautics	5,760	6,100	0
NE Oklahoma A&M C	819	819	1,478
Northeastern St U	1,190	1,190	1,757
Northern Oklahoma C	804	810	1,470
Northwestern St U	1,187	1,187	1,757
Oklahoma Baptist U	3,740	4,106	0
Oklahoma Christian C	3,820	4,530	0
Oklahoma City CC	864	927	1,478
Oklahoma City U	4,558	4,858	0
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	1,251	1,261	1,757
Oklahoma St U			
Main campus	1,484	1,523	2,751
Okmulgee	1,103	1,133	2,790
Oklahoma City	1,103	1,103	2,790
Oral Roberts U	5,182	5,595	0
Phillips U	5,352	7,594	0
Rogers St C	903	917	1,478
Rose St C	782	782	1,478
Saint Gregory's C	3,160	3,700	0
Seminole JC	894	894	1,478
SE Oklahoma St U	1,175	1,175	1,757
Southern Nazarene U	4,560	5,070	0
Southwestern C of Christian Ministries	2,910	2,960	0
SW Oklahoma St U	1,160	1,160	1,757
Tulsa JC	864	864	1,478
U of Oklahoma			
Norman	1,468	1,527	2,760
Health Sciences Ctr	1,465	1,465	3,162
U of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,197	1,197	1,757
U of Tulsa	7,450	7,950	0
Western Oklahoma St C	819	819	1,478

OREGON

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Bassist C	$7,450	$7,900	$0
Blue Mountain CC	684	720	1,440
Central Oregon CC	705	750	2,625
Chemeketa CC	828	828	2,160
Clackamas CC	705	750	1,950
Clatsop CC	720	756	2,952
Columbia Christian C	5,095	5,460	0
Concordia C	7,050	7,380	0
Eugene Bible C	3,192	3,307	0
George Fox C	7,485	8,185	0
Lane CC	813	855	2,484
Lewis and Clark C	11,520	12,588	0
Linfield C	9,595	10,395	0
Linn-Benton CC	828	864	2,700
Marylhurst C for Lifelong Learning	6,445	6,780	0
Mount Angel Sem	3,030	3,200	0
Mount Hood CC	720	750	1,980
Multnomah Sch of the Bible	4,650	4,950	0
Northwest Christian C	5,050	5,264	0
Oregon Polytechnic Inst	4,138	4,650	0
Ore St Sys of Higher Ed			
Eastern Oregon St C	1,662	1,764	0
Ore Health Sciences U	2,624	2,729	3,627
Oregon St Sys of Higher Ed, cont.			
Oregon Inst of Tech	$1,761	$1,890	$3,702
Oregon St U	1,707	1,878	3,759
Portland St U	1,731	1,917	3,759
Southern Oregon St C	1,692	1,824	3,174
U of Oregon	1,782	1,965	3,759
Western Oregon St C	1,686	1,812	3,174
Pacific Northwest C of Art	5,786	6,234	0
Pacific U	9,485	10,477	0
Portland CC	705	750	2,850
Reed C	12,780	14,650	0
Rogue CC	792	894	1,620
Southwestern Oregon CC	759	792	1,584
Treasure Valley CC	660	735	705
Umpqua CC	864	900	2,988
U of Portland	7,750	8,355	0
Warner Pacific C	6,520	7,044	0
Western Baptist C	5,622	6,375	0
Willamette U	9,980	10,730	0

PENNSYLVANIA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Acad of the New Church	$2,928	$3,228	$0
Albright C	10,835	11,920	0
Allegheny C	11,540	14,000	0
Allentown C of Saint Francis De Sales	6,580	7,200	0
Alvernia C	5,658	6,218	0
American Inst of Design	5,350	5,350	0
Antonelli Inst of Art and Photography	6,090	6,590	0
Art Inst of Philadelphia	6,755	7,285	0
Art Inst of Pittsburgh	6,525	7,465	0
Baptist Bible C of Pa	4,655	4,979	0
Beaver C	9,210	10,015	0
Berean Inst	2,560	2,560	0
Bryn Mawr C	13,500	14,575	0
Bucknell U	13,855	14,800	0
Bucks County CC	1,256	1,524	3,600
Butler County CC	1,182	1,182	2,238
Cabrini C	7,060	7,740	0
Carlow C	7,940	8,336	0
Carnegie Mellon U	13,080	14,100	0
Cedar Crest C	9,680	11,130	0
Central Pa Business Sch	3,950	4,315	0
Chatham C	9,290	10,160	0
Chestnut Hill C	7,000	7,550	0
CHI Inst	5,370	5,630	0
C Misericordia	7,280	7,900	0
CC of Allegheny County			
Allegheny	1,329	1,329	2,400
Boyce	1,329	1,329	2,400
North	1,329	1,329	2,400
South	1,329	1,329	2,400
CC of Beaver County	1,310	1,310	3,120
CC of Philadelphia	1,690	1,690	3,300
Curtis Inst of Music	200	300	0
Dean Inst of Tech	4,860	4,860	0
Delaware County CC	1,086	1,120	2,160
Delaware Valley C	8,125	8,705	0
Dickinson C	13,400	14,600	0
Drexel U	9,551	10,119	0
Duquesne U	8,040	8,850	0
Eastern C	8,310	8,925	0
Electronic Insts Middletown	3,670	3,950	0
Electronic Inst Pittsburgh	5,430	5,850	0
Elizabethtown C	9,700	10,700	0
Gannon U	7,050	8,000	0
Geneva C	6,650	7,184	0
Gettysburg C	13,625	15,280	0
Gratz C	2,100	3,200	0
Grove City C	4,050	4,390	0
Gwynedd-Mercy C	6,650	7,900	0
Hahnemann U	6,460	7,150	0
Harcum JC	5,589	6,008	0
Harrisburg Area CC	1,095	1,231	2,408
Haverford C	13,900	15,100	0
Holy Family C	5,990	6,500	0
Hussian Sch of Art	5,215	5,425	0
Immaculata C	6,100	7,250	0
Johnson Tech Inst	3,575	3,995	0
Juniata C	10,600	11,520	0
Keystone JC	6,410	6,780	0
King's C	7,110	7,880	0
Lackawanna JC	4,260	5,400	0
Lafayette C	13,050	14,000	0
Lancaster Bible C	5,720	6,160	0
Lansdale Sch of Business	n/a	4,320	0
La Roche C	6,020	6,711	0
La Salle U	8,200	9,100	0
Lebanon Valley C	9,800	10,650	0
Lehigh County CC	1,365	1,365	2,640
Lehigh U	13,550	14,600	0
Lincoln Tech Inst	4,600	4,800	0
Lincoln U	2,400	2,400	900
Luzerne County CC	1,440	1,440	2,640
Lycoming C	9,280	10,200	0
Manor JC	5,420	5,860	0
Marywood C	6,550	7,300	0
McCarrie Schs of Health Sciences and Tech	3,950	4,000	0
Mercyhurst C	7,480	8,125	0
Messiah C	7,450	8,070	0
Montgomery County CC	1,254	1,554	3,000
Moore C Art and Design	9,500	10,000	0
Moravian C	10,805	11,660	0
Mount Aloysius JC	5,970	6,400	0
Muhlenberg C	13,115	14,015	0
National Ed Ctr Vale Tech Inst	4,808	5,135	0
Neumann C	6,790	7,560	0
Northampton Co Area CC	1,500	1,560	3,300
Northeastern Christian JC	4,688	5,658	0
Peirce JC	5,130	5,360	0
Penn Tech Inst	5,330	5,780	0
Pennco Tech	4,800	5,280	0
Pennsylvania C of Tech	3,867	4,290	2,160
Pennsylvania Inst of Tech	5,676	6,063	0
Pennsylvania St U			
Main campus	3,754	4,048	4,396
Allentown	3,634	3,922	4,522
Altoona	3,634	3,922	4,522
Beaver	3,634	3,922	4,522
Berks	3,634	3,922	4,522
Delaware County	3,634	3,922	4,522
Du Bois	3,634	3,922	4,522
Pennsylvania St U, cont.			
Erie-Behrend	$3,754	$4,048	$4,396
Fayette	3,634	3,922	4,522
Harrisburg	3,754	4,048	4,396
Hazleton	3,634	3,922	4,522
McKeesport	3,634	3,922	4,522
Mont Alto	3,634	3,922	4,522
New Kensington	3,634	3,922	4,522
Ogontz	3,634	3,922	4,522
Schuylkill	3,634	3,922	4,522
Shenango Valley	3,634	3,922	4,522
Wilkes-Barre	3,634	3,922	4,522
Worthington-Scranton	3,634	3,922	4,522
York	3,634	3,922	4,522
Philadelphia C of Bible	5,515	5,870	0
Philadelphia C of Pharmacy & Science	7,830	8,580	0
Philadelphia C of Textiles and Science	7,775	8,866	0
Pinebrook JC	4,895	5,150	0
Pittsburgh Tech Inst	11,000	11,000	0
Point Park C	6,902	7,082	0
Reading Area CC	1,380	1,440	2,760
Robert Morris C	4,320	4,790	0
Rosemont C	7,500	8,610	0
Saint Charles Borromeo Sem	4,000	4,500	0
Saint Francis C	8,040	8,758	0
Saint Joseph's U	8,600	9,600	0
Saint Vincent C and Sem	7,559	8,339	0
Seton Hill C	7,690	8,200	0
Spring Garden C	7,700	8,060	0
St Sys of Higher Education			
Bloomsburg U of Pa	2,338	2,518	2,034
California U of Pa	2,468	2,648	2,034
Cheyney U of Pa	2,388	2,488	2,034
Clarion U of Pa	2,478	2,728	2,034
E Stroudsburg U of Pa	2,392	2,642	2,034
Edinboro U of Pa	2,468	2,590	2,034
Indiana U of Pa	2,484	2,611	2,034
Kutztown U of Pa	2,370	2,552	2,034
Lock Haven U of Pa	2,358	2,588	2,034
Mansfield U of Pa	2,468	2,628	2,034
Millersville U of Pa	2,536	2,636	2,034
Shippensburg U of Pa	2,444	2,694	2,034
Slippery Rock U of Pa	2,504	2,668	2,034
West Chester U of Pa	2,398	2,528	2,034
Susquehanna U	11,500	13,120	0
Swarthmore C	14,530	15,490	0
Talmudical Yeshiva of Philadelphia	3,050	3,250	0
Temple U	4,046	4,354	3,598
Thiel C	7,900	8,460	0
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,110	3,260	0
Thomas Jefferson U	9,850	10,600	0
Tracey-Warner Sch	4,135	5,385	0
Triangle Tech Pittsburgh	5,453	5,453	0
Triangle Tech Greensburg	5,112	5,112	0
U of the Arts	9,440	10,070	0
U of Pennsylvania	13,950	14,890	0
U of Pittsburgh			
Main campus	4,086	4,314	4,572
Bradford	4,060	4,298	4,572
Greensburg	4,050	4,278	4,572
Johnstown	4,030	4,262	4,572
Titusville	3,940	4,190	4,390
U of Scranton	7,920	8,756	0
Ursinus C	10,620	11,520	0
Valley Forge Christian C	2,840	3,160	0
Villanova U	9,850	10,850	0
Washington & Jefferson C	10,740	11,750	0
Waynesburg C	6,816	7,220	0
Westminster C	8,550	9,620	0
Westmoreland County CC	1,193	1,193	2,490
Widener U	8,950	9,700	0
Wilkes U	7,755	8,475	0
Williamson Free Sch of Mechanical Trades	215	215	0
Wilson C	9,414	10,076	0
York C of Pennsylvania	3,904	4,196	0

RHODE ISLAND

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Brown U	$14,920	$15,871	$0
Bryant C	8,719	9,895	0
CC of Rhode Island	1,014	1,100	1,030
Johnson & Wales U	7,194	7,860	0
New England Inst of Tech	6,375	7,830	0
Providence C	10,235	11,020	0
Rhode Island C	1,703	1,850	2,864
Rhode Island Sch of Design	12,210	13,210	0
Roger Williams C	9,105	9,765	0
Salve Regina C	9,825	10,660	0
U of Rhode Island	2,518	2,747	4,504

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Aiken Tech C	$600	$600	$285
Allen U	3,480	3,720	0
Anderson C	5,120	5,500	0
Baptist C Charleston	5,832	6,124	0
Benedict C	4,541	4,571	0
Bob Jones U	3,340	3,520	0
Central Wesleyan C	5,880	6,500	0
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech C	720	744	400
Citadel	2,372	2,513	3,163
Claflin C	3,768	4,018	0
Clemson U	2,364	2,470	4,290
Clinton JC	1,220	1,220	0
Coker C	6,964	7,715	0
C of Charleston	2,110	2,300	2,250
Columbia Bible C and Sem	4,200	4,620	0
Columbia C	7,600	7,975	0
Columbia JC of Business	2,145	2,585	0
Converse C	8,350	9,875	0
Denmark Tech C	760	1,000	1,000
Erskine C	8,025	8,760	0
Florence-Darlington Tech C	685	760	375
Francis Marion C	1,550	1,800	1,800
Furman U	9,074	9,874	0
Greenville Tech C	672	672	477
Horry-Georgtown Tech C	675	750	750
Lander C	2,130	2,390	1,000
Limestone C	5,860	6,154	0
Midlands Tech C	750	750	750
Morris C	3,540	3,717	0
Newberry C	$6,600	$7,000	$0
Nielsen Electronics Inst	2,700	3,000	0
North Greenville C	5,000	5,600	0
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech C	600	600	300
Phillips JC Columbia	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Greenville	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Charleston	3,895	4,498	0
Phillips JC Spartanburg	3,895	4,498	0
Piedmont Tech C	750	750	450
Presbyterian C	8,756	9,580	0
South Carolina St C	1,650	2,340	1,690
Spartanburg Methodist C	4,800	5,100	0
Spartanburg Tech C	540	540	540
Sumter Area Tech C	659	659	405
Tech C of the Lowcountry	750	750	330
Tri-County Tech C	675	675	663
Trident Tech C	735	780	708
U of South Carolina			
Columbia	2,448	2,560	3,840
Aiken	1,700	1,800	2,700
Beaufort	1,400	1,164	1,836
Coastal Carolina	1,750	1,920	2,880
Lancaster	1,400	1,164	1,836
Salkehatchie	1,400	1,164	1,836
Spartanburg	1,750	1,920	2,880
Sumter	1,400	1,164	1,836
Union	1,400	1,164	1,836
Voorhees C	3,150	3,338	0
Williamsburg Tech C	600	800	0
Winthrop C	2,326	2,326	1,802
Wofford C	8,085	9,015	0
York Tech C	450	495	495

SOUTH DAKOTA

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Augustana C	$8,000	$8,640	$0
Dakota Wesleyan U	5,500	5,900	0
Huron U	5,500	5,775	0
Kilian CC	3,095	3,185	0
Mount Marty C	5,775	6,215	0
National C	5,685	5,760	0
Oglala Lakota C	1,550	1,550	0
Presentation C	5,180	5,180	0
Sinte Gleska C	1,580	1,580	0
Sioux Falls C	6,210	6,900	0
SD St Bd of Regents Sys			
U of South Dakota	1,806	1,869	1,503
South Dakota St U	1,737	1,824	1,503
Black Hills St U	1,624	1,712	1,274
Dakota St U	1,600	1,712	0
Northern St U	1,558	1,671	1,274
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	1,781	1,899	1,503
Sisseton-Wahpeton CC	2,070	2,070	0

TENNESSEE

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
American Baptist C of ABT Sem	$1,775	$2,000	$0
Aquinas JC	2,940	3,090	0
Belmont C	4,650	5,250	0
Bethel C	3,900	4,100	0
Bristol U	4,500	4,950	0
Carson-Newman C	5,570	6,000	0
Christian Brothers C	6,360	6,960	0
Cooper Inst	3,030	3,030	0
Crichton C	3,440	3,896	0
Cumberland U	4,185	4,400	0
David Lipscomb U	4,345	4,875	0
Draughons JC Memphis	4,196	5,696	0
Draughons JC Knoxville	4,196	4,196	0
Draughons JC Nashville	3,830	3,830	0
Fisk U	4,600	4,950	0
Free Will Baptist Bible C	2,766	2,936	0
Freed-Hardeman U	4,260	4,640	0
Hiwassee C	2,970	3,400	0
John A Gupton C	3,267	5,789	0
Johnson Bible C	2,750	3,050	0
King C	5,550	5,550	0
Knoxville Business C	3,600	3,600	0
Knoxville C	5,090	5,190	0
Lambuth C	4,182	4,392	0
Lane C	4,000	4,187	0
Lee C	3,720	4,070	0
Lemoyne-Owen C	3,600	3,600	0
Lincoln Memorial U	4,066	4,300	0
Martin Methodist C	4,000	4,200	0
Maryville C	6,995	7,750	0
McKenzie C	3,530	3,840	0
Memphis C of Art	6,765	7,540	0
Milligan C	5,742	6,196	0
O'More C of Design	5,200	5,680	0
Phillips JC Memphis	3,895	4,448	0
Rhodes C	10,660	11,628	0
Southern C of Seventh-Day Adventists	6,200	6,650	0
St U & CC Sys of Tenn			
Austin Peay St U	1,372	1,442	3,204
East Tennessee St U	1,292	1,396	3,204
Memphis St U	1,452	1,564	3,204
Middle Tennessee St U	1,232	1,348	3,204
Tennessee St U	1,292	1,396	3,204
Tennessee Tech U	1,358	1,430	3,204
Chattanooga St Tech CC	776	844	2,430
Cleveland St CC	782	848	2,430
Columbia St CC	778	844	2,430
Dyersburg St CC	784	850	2,430
Jackson St CC	784	850	2,430
Motlow St CC	788	854	2,430
Nashville St Tech Inst	774	848	2,430
Northeast St Tech CC	778	850	2,430
Pellissippi St Tech CC	784	850	2,430
Roane St CC	782	848	2,430
Shelby St CC	778	846	2,430
St Tech Inst Memphis	776	842	2,430
Volunteer St CC	784	850	2,430
Walters St CC	780	850	2,430
Tenn Inst of Electronics	2,808	2,775	0
Tennessee Temple U	3,580	3,870	0
Tennessee Wesleyan C	4,614	5,066	0
Tomlinson C	3,200	3,200	0
Trevecca Nazarene C	4,910	5,136	0
Tusculum C	5,440	5,540	0
Union U	3,985	4,285	0
U of Tennessee			
Chattanooga	1,312	1,488	3,204
Martin	1,430	1,546	3,204
U of Tennessee, cont.			
Knoxville	$1,582	$1,712	$3,204
Memphis	1,390	1,486	3,204
U of the South	11,980	12,720	0
Vanderbilt U	13,345	14,474	0
William Jennings Bryan C	5,210	5,770	0

TEXAS

	1989-90 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Tuition and fees	1990-91 Added out-of-state tuition
Abilene Christian U	$5,670	$6,060	$0
Alamo CC Dist			
Palo Alto C	500	500	780
St Philip's C	420	480	780
San Antonio C	440	435	960
Alvin CC	344	360	900
Amarillo C	479	479	1,207
Amber U	3,150	3,150	0
Angelina C	492	720	360
Angelo St U	975	975	3,120
Arlington Baptist C	2,350	2,300	0
Austin C	8,020	8,735	0
Austin CC	654	680	2,520
Bauder Fashion C	5,490	5,690	0
Baylor C of Dentistry	1,392	1,415	0
Baylor U	5,110	5,620	0
Bee County C	297	297	3,360
Blinn C	772	670	1,500
Brazosport C	186	291	260
Central Texas C	408	408	870
Cisco JC	530	530	400
Clarendon C	410	410	130
C of the Mainland	186	186	600
Collin County CC	336	450	1,050
Concordia Lutheran C	4,500	5,490	0
Cooke County C	435	435	365
Criswell C	2,190	2,650	0
Dallas Baptist U	4,620	4,620	0
Dallas Christian C	2,340	2,350	0
Dallas County CC Dist			
Brookhaven C	364	364	1,490
Cedar Valley C	364	364	1,490
Eastfield C	364	364	1,490
El Centro C	364	364	1,490
Mountain View C	364	364	1,490
North Lake C	364	364	1,490
Richland C	364	364	1,490
Del Mar C	480	480	900
DeVry Inst of Tech	4,575	4,745	0
East Texas Baptist U	3,750	4,050	0
East Texas St U	930	930	3,120
East Texas St U Texarkana	840	840	3,120
El Paso CC	532	532	1,372
Frank Phillips C	430	430	120
Galveston C	408	408	480
Grayson County C	510	510	1,200
Hardin-Simmons U	4,842	5,432	0
Hill C	525	615	200
Houston Baptist U	4,300	4,695	0
Houston CC	750	750	1,560
Howard C	468	468	500
Howard Payne U	3,740	3,950	0
Incarnate Word C	6,198	6,700	0
Inst for Christian Studies	615	910	0
ITT Tech Inst Arlington	6,337	6,875	0
ITT Tech Inst Houston	6,490	6,650	0
Jacksonville C	2,500	2,475	0
Jarvis Christian C	3,720	3,621	0
Kilgore C	330	330	480
Lamar U	970	1,040	3,120
Laredo JC	570	570	1,560
Lee C	328	390	900
Le Tourneau U	6,136	6,802	0
Lon Morris C	3,354	3,694	0
Lubbock Christian U	5,180	6,020	0
McLennan CC	460	460	1,980
McMurry C	4,650	5,250	0
Midland C	457	457	550
Midwestern St U	960	1,065	3,120
Miss Wade's Fashion Merchandising C	4,115	4,515	0
Navarro C	680	680	156
North Harris County C	320	320	660
Northeast Texas CC	560	570	760
Northwood Inst	6,780	7,545	0
Odessa C	457	457	273
Our Lady of Lake U	5,650	5,992	0
Panola C	280	300	250
Paris JC	560	560	540
Paul Quinn C	2,900	3,635	0
Ranger JC	540	540	240
Rice U	6,350	7,150	0
St Edward's U	6,580	7,184	0
St Mary's U	6,250	6,690	0
Sam Houston St U	1,000	1,060	3,660
San Jacinto C Dist			
Central	310	310	960
North	310	310	960
Schreiner C	6,370	6,875	0
South Plains C	484	500	600
Southern Methodist U	9,880	10,816	0
Southwest Texas JC	534	534	1,560
Southwest Texas St U	1,042	1,042	3,120
Southwestern Adventist C	6,294	6,552	0
SW Assemblies of God C	3,390	3,540	0
Southwestern Christian C	3,028	3,028	0
Southwestern U	7,600	8,500	0
Stephen F Austin St U	910	910	3,120
Sul Ross St U	984	985	3,120
Tarrant County JC	330	330	3,300
Temple JC	568	568	1,140
Texarkana C	480	480	440
Texas A&M U Sys			
Corpus Christi St U	910	910	3,120
Laredo St U	870	870	3,120
Prairie View A&M U	1,052	931	3,120
Tarleton St U	1,046	1,220	3,120
Texas A&I U	910	910	3,660
Texas A&M U Main campus	1,200	1,256	3,120
Texas A&M U Galveston	915	915	3,120
Texas Christian U	7,096	7,696	0
Texas C	3,605	3,605	0
Texas Lutheran C	5,300	5,870	0
Texas Southern U	944	944	3,120
Texas Southmost C	601	601	1,680

Continued on Following Page

Have a question about your subscription?

For fastest service, please write, don't phone.

To serve our readers most effectively, we have contracted with an independent, computer-based company whose only business is the handling of subscriptions. Their staff members' expertise is dedicated to serving our readers quickly and efficiently.

They can do this best if you'll write them directly—enclosing a copy of your address label, if you have one. Or use this coupon to let them know how they can serve *you.*

Please check the appropriate box(es) below and attach label to:

☐ Change a delivery address
☐ Report a subscription problem
☐ Enter a new subscription (48 issues—one year)
☐ Renew a subscription (48 issues—one year)

☐ $62.50; payment enclosed
☐ Bill me
☐ Charge VISA # ________________
☐ Charge MasterCard # ________________

Signature Expiration date

ATTACH LABEL HERE
(if you're already a subscriber)

Name

Institution

Street address or box number

City State Zip

Mail to:
Subscription Department
The Chronicle of Higher Education
P.O. Box 1955
Marion, Ohio 43305

Please allow four weeks for your order or adjustment to be processed.

D3890

FACT FILE: 1990-91 TUITION AND FEES—Continued

	1989-90	1990-91	
	Tuition and fees	Tuition and fees	Added out-of-state tuition
TEXAS—Continued			
Texas St Tech Inst Sys			
Amarillo	$590	$771	$3,240
Harlingen	590	900	3,150
Sweetwater	702	798	3,360
Waco	590	630	3,840
Texas Tech U	1,046	1,131	3,660
Texas Wesleyan U	5,200	5,600	0
Texas Woman's U	964	1,064	3,660
Trinity U	9,006	9,676	0
Trinity Valley CC	336	336	1,560
Tyler JC	350	470	690
U of Central Texas	3,320	3,660	0
U of Dallas	7,230	7,900	0
U of Houston Sys			
U Park	990	990	4,120
Clear Lake	1,030	1,030	3,120
Downtown	1,010	1,010	3,120
Victoria	960	968	3,120
U of Mary Hardin-Baylor	3,900	4,450	0
U of Saint Thomas	5,660	6,170	0
U of Texas Sys			
Arlington	994	994	3,120
Austin	964	1,020	3,120
Dallas	930	950	3,120
El Paso	925	925	3,120
San Antonio	930	988	3,120
Tyler	900	980	3,120
Hlth Sci Ctr Houston	725	830	3,120
Hlth Sci Ctr San Antonio	n/a	660	3,120
Med Branch Galveston	711	711	3,600
Nursing Galveston	720	725	3,120
Pan American U	1,020	1,080	3,140
Permian Basin	876	876	3,600
SW Med Ctr Dallas	760	760	3,120
U of North Texas	1,024	1,024	3,120
Vernon Regional JC	400	400	200
Victoria C	316	390	810
Wayland Baptist U	3,729	4,137	0
Weatherford C	430	450	2,100
West Texas St U	968	968	2,692
Western Texas C	540	540	150
Wharton County JC	690	690	960
Wiley C	3,946	3,946	0
UTAH			
Brigham Young U	$1,800	$1,900	$0
Latter-Day Saints Business C	1,640	1,715	0
Phillips JC Salt Lake	n/a	8,440	0
Stevens Henager C	6,170	6,600	0
Utah Higher Ed Sys			
U of Utah	1,769	1,884	3,426
Utah St U	1,488	1,596	2,814
Southern Utah St C	1,245	1,350	2,232
Weber St C	1,308	1,398	2,355
C of Eastern Utah	963	1,005	1,704
Dixie C	1,124	1,156	1,989
Salt Lake CC	1,197	1,239	2,199
Snow C	972	1,005	1,674
Utah Valley CC	1,167	1,194	2,106
Westminster C of Salt Lake City	6,060	6,540	0
VERMONT			
Bennington C	$16,495	$17,790	$0
Durlington C	5,880	6,030	0
Champlain C	5,950	6,510	0
C of Saint Joseph	6,000	6,570	0
Goddard C	10,386	11,420	0
Green Mountain C	6,900	7,495	0
Landmark C	18,850	19,650	0
Marlboro C	13,300	14,330	0
New England Culinary Inst	11,280	12,128	0
Norwich U	11,200	11,800	0
Saint Michael's C	9,110	10,550	0
Sch for International Training	8,626	9,007	0
Southern Vermont C	6,000	6,480	0
Sterling C	9,230	9,980	0
Trinity C	8,040	8,770	0
U of Vermont	3,986	4,590	8,600
Vermont St C Sys			
Castleton St C	2,897	2,730	3,312
CC of Vermont	1,890	2,010	1,950
Johnson St C	2,942	3,060	3,312
Lyndon St C	2,834	3,070	3,312
Vermont Tech C	3,364	3,670	3,072
VIRGINIA			
Averett C	$6,900	$7,900	$0
Bluefield C	4,550	4,920	0
Bridgewater C	7,650	8,520	0
Christendom C	6,720	7,250	0
Christopher Newport C	1,870	2,010	2,450
C of Health Sciences	1,968	2,088	0
C of William and Mary	3,336	3,396	5,850
Richard Bland C	1,350	1,260	2,300
Commonwealth C	n/a	4,780	0
Eastern Mennonite C	6,240	6,910	0
Emory and Henry C	6,280	6,800	0
Ferrum C	6,500	6,900	0
George Mason U	2,292	2,496	3,456
Hampden-Sydney C	10,155	11,017	0
Hampton U	5,742	6,263	0
Hollins C	9,900	10,810	0
James Madison U	2,834	3,016	2,988
Liberty U	4,750	5,250	0
Longwood C	2,700	2,880	2,736
Lynchburg C	8,800	9,600	0
Mary Baldwin C	8,050	8,625	0
Mary Washington C	2,304	2,362	2,956
Marymount U	8,400	9,072	0
National Business Sch	4,038	3,252	0
Norfolk St U	1,878	2,180	2,430
Old Dominion U	2,462	2,510	2,520
Radford U	2,226	2,178	2,528
Randolph-Macon C	9,205	10,030	0
Randolph-Macon Woman's C	10,060	10,860	0
Roanoke C	9,400	10,200	0
Saint Paul's C	4,342	4,556	0
Shenandoah C and Conservatory	7,200	7,400	0
Southern Sem C	6,900	7,400	0
Strayer C	4,050	4,500	0
Sweet Briar C	10,990	11,710	0
VIRGINIA—Continued			
U of Richmond	$9,900	$10,850	$0
U of Virginia	2,700	2,966	5,170
Clinch Valley C	1,868	2,056	1,630
Virginia Commonwealth U	2,547	2,719	3,532
Virginia CC Sys			
Blue Ridge CC	803	863	3,402
Central Virginia CC	798	858	3,402
Dabney S Lancaster CC	810	870	3,402
Danville CC	802	862	3,402
Eastern Shore CC	807	873	3,402
Germanna CC	807	867	3,402
J Sargeant Reynolds CC	810	858	3,402
John Tyler CC	798	858	3,402
Lord Fairfax CC	814	874	3,402
Mountain Empire CC	798	875	3,402
New River CC	822	882	3,402
Northern Virginia CC	798	858	3,402
Patrick Henry CC	804	864	3,402
Paul D Camp CC	798	858	3,402
Piedmont Virginia CC	808	868	3,402
Rappahannock CC	806	870	3,402
Southside Virginia CC	804	864	3,402
Southwest Virginia CC	803	863	3,402
Thomas Nelson CC	806	866	3,402
Tidewater CC	798	858	3,402
Virginia Highlands CC	798	858	3,402
Virginia Western CC	802	862	3,402
Wytheville CC	807	873	3,402
Virginia Intermont C	5,400	5,980	0
Virginia Military Inst	3,560	3,650	4,920
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	2,730	2,846	3,384
Virginia St U	3,071	2,768	2,740
Virginia Union U	5,300	5,840	0
Virginia Wesleyan C	7,400	8,100	0
Washington and Lee U	10,205	10,970	0
WASHINGTON			
Antioch U Seattle	$6,300	$7,050	$0
Art Inst of Seattle	6,723	7,555	0
Bellevue CC	861	912	3,435
Big Bend CC	834	867	2,535
Central Washington U	1,518	1,674	4,038
Centralia C	822	867	2,535
City U	5,355	5,355	0
Clark C	867	920	2,535
Cogswell C North	6,470	6,470	0
Columbia Basin C	845	891	2,536
Cornish C of the Arts	6,930	7,479	0
Eastern Washington U	1,518	1,611	4,038
Edmonds CC	858	903	2,535
Everett CC	822	864	2,535
Evergreen St C	1,518	1,611	4,038
Gonzaga U	8,838	9,535	0
Grays Harbor C	822	1,156	3,380
Green River CC	822	890	2,535
Griffin C	4,050	6,400	0
Heritage C	4,150	4,450	0
Highline CC	822	867	2,535
Lower Columbia C	849	867	2,535
Lutheran Bible Inst of Seattle	4,275	2,410	0
Northwest C of the Assemblies of God	5,131	5,385	0
Olympic C	822	867	2,635
Pacific Lutheran U	9,360	10,449	0
Peninsula C	822	853	2,535
Pierce C	852	897	2,535
Puget Sound Christian C	3,960	4,050	0
Saint Martin's C	8,290	9,070	0
Seattle CC Dist			
North Seattle CC	822	867	2,535
Seattle Central CC	822	861	2,535
South Seattle CC	822	1,017	2,535
Seattle Pacific U	9,000	9,888	0
Seattle U	9,010	9,990	0
Shoreline CC	819	858	2,535
Skagit Valley C	822	867	2,535
South Puget Sound CC	822	867	2,535
Tacoma CC	837	882	2,532
U of Puget Sound	10,300	11,420	0
U of Washington	1,827	1,941	3,480
Walla Walla C	7,960	8,470	0
Walla Walla CC	822	867	2,535
Washington St CC Dist			
Spokane CC	832	867	2,535
Spokane Falls CC	832	867	2,535
Washington St U	1,827	1,953	3,480
Wenatchee Valley C	828	867	3,402
Western Washington U	1,518	1,611	4,038
Whatcom CC	804	843	2,535
Whitman C	10,790	12,016	0
Whitworth C	9,090	9,615	0
Yakima Valley CC	828	897	2,535
WEST VIRGINIA			
Alderson-Broaddus C	$7,336	$7,950	$0
Appalachian Bible C	3,140	3,390	0
Beckley C	2,155	2,220	0
Bethany C	9,972	10,915	0
Davis & Elkins C	6,858	7,200	0
Huntington JC of Business	2,970	3,375	0
National Ed Ctr National Inst of Tech	4,365	5,500	0
Ohio Valley C	4,296	4,650	0
Phillips JC Huntington	n/a	4,448	0
Salem-Teikyo U	6,250	6,740	0
U of Charleston	6,750	7,350	0
U of West Virginia Sys			
Marshall U	1,487	1,538	2,238
West Virginia U	1,692	1,777	2,869
Potomac St C	1,196	1,256	2,028
W Va U Parkersburg	724	760	1,760
West Virginia St C Sys			
Bluefield St C	1,176	1,316	1,870
Concord C	1,224	1,416	2,060
Fairmont St C	1,190	1,360	1,970
Glenville St C	1,150	1,280	1,870
Shepherd C	1,254	1,494	2,050
West Liberty St C	1,160	1,320	1,850
W Va Inst of Tech	1,232	1,422	2,070
West Virginia St C	1,220	1,432	2,110
Southern WV CC	774	844	1,684
W Va Northern CC	730	942	1,776
West Virginia Wesleyan C	8,430	10,930	0
Wheeling Jesuit C	7,515	7,970	0
WISCONSIN			
Alverno C	$5,976	$6,390	$0
Bellin C of Nursing	5,222	5,622	0
Beloit C	10,902	11,994	0
Blackhawk Tech C	1,080	1,136	7,730
Cardinal Stritch C	6,040	6,540	0
Carroll C	9,360	10,260	0
Carthage C	8,700	9,550	0
Chippewa Valley Tech C	1,096	1,206	7,730
Columbia C of Nursing	9,360	10,260	0
Concordia U	6,100	6,700	0
Edgewood C	6,030	6,500	0
Fox Valley Tech C	1,165	1,213	7,730
Gateway Tech C	1,148	1,226	7,730
Lakeland C	6,995	7,445	0
Lakeshore Tech C	1,235	1,325	7,730
Lawrence U	12,615	13,710	0
Madison Area Tech C	1,058	1,106	7,730
Madison Business C	2,845	3,115	0
Maranatha Baptist Bible C	n/a	3,400	0
Marian C of Fond du Lac	6,330	6,950	0
Marquette U	7,534	8,284	0
Mid-State Tech C	1,152	1,200	7,730
Milwaukee Area Tech C	1,126	1,325	7,730
Milwaukee Inst of Art and Design	6,250	7,120	0
Milwaukee Sch of Engineering	7,800	8,400	0
Moraine Park Tech C	1,058	1,151	7,730
Mount Mary C	5,790	6,150	0
Mount Senario C	5,640	6,040	0
Nicolet Area Tech C	1,058	1,106	7,730
Northcentral Tech C	1,251	1,299	7,730
Northeast Wis Tech C	1,235	1,326	7,730
Northland C	6,850	7,510	0
Northwestern C	2,887	3,023	0
Ripon C	11,252	12,086	0
Saint Norbert C	8,455	9,515	0
Silver Lake C	6,100	6,500	0
Southwest Wis Tech C	1,157	1,226	7,730
Stratton C	4,800	5,400	0
U of Wisconsin Sys			
Eau Claire	1,668	1,760	3,647
Green Bay	1,681	1,753	3,647
La Crosse	1,694	1,773	3,647
Madison	2,004	2,107	4,724
Milwaukee	2,053	2,156	4,724
Oshkosh	1,688	1,764	3,647
Parkside	1,697	1,780	3,647
Platteville	1,715	1,797	3,647
River Falls	1,694	1,771	3,647
Stevens Point	1,721	1,813	3,647
Stout	1,706	1,793	3,647
Superior	1,677	1,753	3,647
Whitewater	1,719	1,810	3,647
Baraboo-Sauk County	1,344	1,348	2,884
Barron County	1,418	1,421	2,884
Fond du Lac	1,392	1,405	2,884
Fox Valley	1,379	1,384	2,884
Manitowoc County	1,352	1,354	2,884
Marathon County	1,349	1,361	2,884
Marinette County	1,365	1,363	2,884
Marshfield Wood County	1,396	1,396	2,884
Richland	1,463	1,473	2,884
Rock County	1,353	1,357	2,884
Sheboygan County	1,359	1,364	2,884
Washington County	1,383	1,389	2,884
Waukesha County	1,349	1,361	2,884
Viterbo C	6,460	7,260	0
Waukesha County Tech C	1,164	1,256	7,730
Western Wisconsin Tech C	1,094	1,142	7,730
Wis Indianhead Tech C	1,111	1,162	7,730
Wisconsin Lutheran C	6,360	6,860	0
Wis Sch of Electronics	4,920	5,370	0
WYOMING			
Casper C	$594	$652	$532
Central Wyoming C	604	652	532
Eastern Wyoming C	550	592	532
Laramie County CC	621	640	532
Northwest C	658	736	532
Sheridan C	616	640	532
U of Wyoming	1,003	1,200	2,500
Western Wyoming C	578	622	532
PUERTO RICO			
American U of Puerto Rico	$2,000	$2,000	$0
Bayamon Central U	2,200	2,200	0
Caribbean U C	2,235	2,355	0
Catholic U of Puerto Rico	2,307	2,457	0
Columbia C of Puerto Rico	2,550	2,550	0
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	150	150	0
Ana G Mendez Sys			
Ed Foundation			
Puerto Rico JC	2,380	2,650	0
U Turabo	2,050	2,970	0
U Metropolitana	2,342	2,342	0
Electronic Data Processing C of PR	2,529	2,529	0
Huertas JC	2,743	2,758	0
ICPR JC	2,343	2,343	0
Inst Tech Commercial JC	2,380	2,380	0
Inter American U of PR Sys			
Arecibo U C	2,370	2,370	0
Metropolitan	2,400	2,400	0
San German	2,500	2,500	0
Ramirez C of Business and Tech	2,495	2,495	0
Tech C of the Municipality of San Juan	620	620	0
U Adventista de las Antillas	2,310	2,384	0
U Politech of Puerto Rico	2,560	2,740	0
U of Puerto Rico Sys			
Aguadilla	341	492	0
Arecibo	406	492	0
Bayamon Tech U C	342	492	0
Carolina Regional C	717	717	0
Cayey U C	492	492	0
Humacao U C	492	492	0
La Montana Regional C	343	492	0
Mayaguez	492	492	0
Med Sciences	676	717	0
Ponce Tech U C	382	492	0
Rio Piedras	492	492	0
U of the Sacred Heart	2,530	2,650	0

C2175-1A

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

October 24, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 8

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The gay-studies movement is gaining acceptance in academe, with many professors reporting a surge in sophisticated scholarship: Page A4.

Nobel Prizes went to six U. S. professors and a Canadian for advances in three fields of science: Page A5.

Ralph Nader has warned universities of the ethical perils of increased collaboration with big corporations: Page A13.

A Congressional consensus on how the federal government should support the arts was threatened by a Senate committee: Page A17.

The Public Health Service is narrowing its approach to regulating conflicts of interest in U. S.-supported research: Page A17.

Macalester College quintupled its endowment when it sold 2 million shares of stock: Page A29.

Graduates in economics and finance face a tight job market this year because of the downturn in the banking industry: Page A31.

Many students cheat their way through college, according to a study at Rutgers U.: Page A31.

Iowa State's president has endorsed many of the suggestions of a faculty panel studying the academic performance of athletes: Page A34.

A presidential decree to let Soviet universities disengage from centralized government control was published in Moscow: Page A35.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-44**
Athletics	A34
Books	A11, 14
Business & Philanthropy	A29-30
Coming Events	A38
Computers	A14
Deadlines	A42
Deaths	A38
Fact File	A27
Gazette	A37
Government & Politics	A17-28
Grants	A30
International	A35-36
Personal & Professional	A13-16
Scholarship	A4-12
Students	A31-32
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-68**
Bulletin Board	B7-67
End Paper	B68
Opinion & Letters	B1-6

U.S. Education Dept. Eyes Ways to Expand Its International Role

Educators laud agency's interest, but wonder if it will bring results

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

After nearly 10 years of trying to eliminate its international-education programs, the Education Department is taking a new interest in efforts to foster relationships between American colleges and their foreign counterparts.

Officials from the department's Office of Postsecondary Education have become more visible in the past year at meetings of such international-education organizations as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the International Association of Universities.

Department officials are considering several ideas for becoming more involved, including the possibility of operating a clearing-house for information on Eastern Europe that could promote student and faculty exchanges with institutions in that region.

'A Lot of Ideas Going Around'

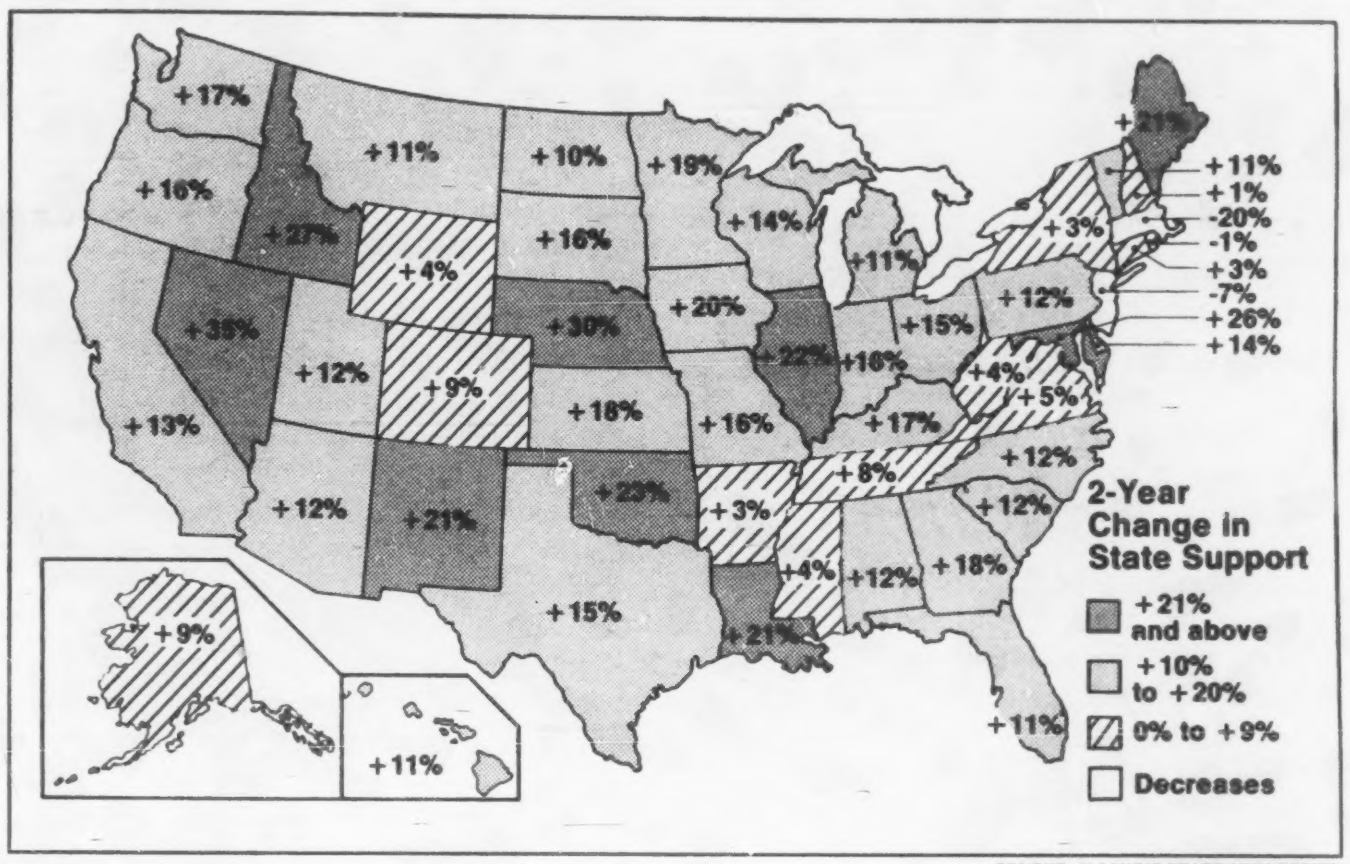
International-education administrators welcome the Education Department's renewed interest in their field. But they caution that it is too early to tell whether new programs or additional money will follow.

"Everybody in the international field in higher education is very pleased the department is finally taking a real interest in international education," says Barbara Turlington, director of international education at the American Council on Education.

"There's definitely a lot of ideas going around the Department of Education," says Karlene N. Dickey, associate dean of

Continued on Page A22

States Spending $40.8-Billion on Colleges This Year; Growth Rate at a 30-Year Low



SOURCE: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

By SCOTT JASCHIK

The rate of increase in state support for higher education has dropped to a 30-year low.

States will spend $40.8-billion on higher education in 1990-91, 11.6 per cent more than they did two years ago, according to a study by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University. The study compares current levels of state support with levels from two years ago to limit the influence of short-term fluctuations.

Last year state support was 14.3 per cent higher than it was two years earlier.

The data are known widely as "the Chambers numbers," after M. M. Chambers, who died in 1985. Chambers, a professor at Illinois State, started collecting data on state support in 1958. Since then, the annual study has become the authoritative compendium of such figures.

Since 1958, the two-year increase has never been as low as 11.6 per cent.

College officials blame the budget picture on the worsening national economy. "The prospects in the next half-decade for public higher education look very, very tough," says D. Bruce Johnstone, chancellor of the State University of New York System.

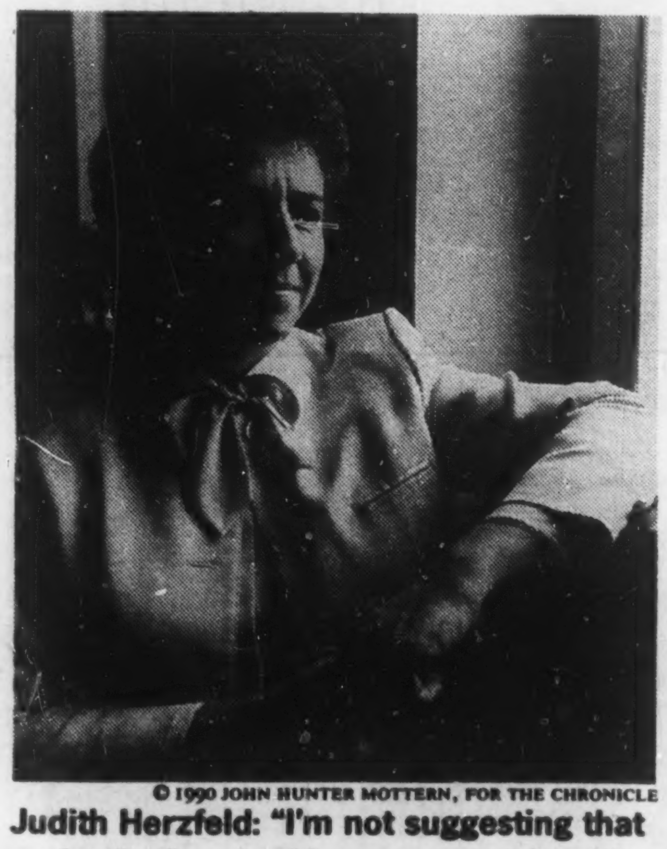
Mr. Johnstone says colleges will be forced to go to "the same old list" of strategies for dealing with budget shortfalls: delaying maintenance, putting off equipment purchases, and relying on part-time faculty members.

He and other state officials predict that the coming years will also find public colleges eliminating academic programs, raising tuition, and offering minimal increases in faculty salaries. In addition, many pre-

Continued on Page A26

State appropriations for colleges and universities for 1990-91 appear in detailed tables beginning on Page A27.

At Brandeis U., an Intense Debate Over How to Keep Its Traditional Identity



© 1990 JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Judith Herzfeld: "I'm not suggesting that an institution do this every year, but it's part of self-evaluation and discovery, and that means you do this sometimes."

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

WALTHAM, MASS.

Brandeis University, founded 42 years ago by prominent American Jews, is immersed in a period of intense soul searching.

In the last year, a controversial plan to change the university has prompted a backlash in favor of keeping it much as it is. The plan would have made Brandeis bigger, more professionally oriented, and some say less Jewish—all with the aim of attracting more money.

Many here say Brandeis has now reached a critical juncture in its short history. Not only is it developing its first strategic plan, but it is also struggling to select a new president, following the controversial departure of Evelyn E. Handler.

As difficult as the soul searching may seem, many here believe the university will ultimately benefit. "We've just been going through a part of the Jewish year where we were evaluating where we've been and where we're going," says Judith Herzfeld, a professor of biophysical chemistry. "I'm not suggesting that an institution do this every year, but it's part of the business of self-evaluation and discovery, and that means you have to do this sometimes."

Challenges With Unique Dimensions

The challenges Brandeis faces are similar to those confronting major research universities all over the country: Changing demographics, a declining economy, and limited federal support at a time of increasing research costs.

At Brandeis, however, unique dimensions make the debate more complex.

Brandeis is the only non-sectarian institution in the country founded by Jews. It is a research institution, albeit much younger and smaller than the prestigious research

Continued on Page A13

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1990-91

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes on some of the figures. The designation "n/c" indicates that figures are not comparable.

	1990-91 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama	$298,503	+12%
Auburn U System	163,245	+11%
U of South Alabama	60,524	+10%
Troy St U System	24,131	+12%
Jacksonville St U	23,262	+8%
Alabama A&M U	22,303	+11%
Alabama St U	21,056	+8%
U of North Alabama	17,058	+7%
U of Montevallo	11,961	+4%
Livingston U	7,180	+5%
Athens St C	5,240	+32%
Community colleges	179,848	+16%
Aid to private colleges	11,206	+86%
Student aid	4,513	+5%
Other	16,959	n/c
Total	**$866,989**	**+12%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$81,845	+4%
Anchorage	49,302	+9%
Southeast	11,798	+15%
Vocational-technical ed	9,214	+3%
Student aid	10,000	+43%
Other	19,675	n/c
Total	**$181,834**	**+9%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$248,586	+9%
Arizona St U	212,896	+20%
Northern Arizona U	70,082	+15%
Community colleges	75,538	0%
Other	6,704	n/c
Total	**$613,806**	**+12%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas System	$194,912	+3%
Arkansas St U	31,860	+5%
U of Central Arkansas	22,610	+3%
Southern Arkansas U	13,237	0%
Arkansas Tech U	12,391	+3%
Henderson St U	9,868	+1%
Community colleges	24,003	+3%
Student aid	6,763	+2%
Other	3,370	n/c
Total	**$319,014**	**+3%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System	$2,198,686	+11%
California St U	2,045,644	+12%
Community colleges	1,685,733	+16%
California Maritime Academy	6,968	+9%
Student aid	160,175	+23%
Other	3,522	+2%
Total	**$6,100,728**	**+13%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	$173,429	0%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft Lewis C)	104,941	+11%
COLORADO—Continued		
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	$ 52,072	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	29,618	+9%
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,362	+2%
Community colleges	79,291	+23%
Vocational education	27,121	+4%
Student aid	33,511	+35%
Other	5,448	n/c
Total	**$516,793**	**+9%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$197,350	+1%
St U System		
Central Connecticut	32,752	+4%
Southern Connecticut	31,917	+2%
Western Connecticut	16,396	+1%
Eastern Connecticut	14,160	+5%
Central office	3,113	+48%
Central Naugautuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	3,265	+9%
Regional community colleges	67,659	+13%
State technical colleges	17,496	0%
Other	101,738	n/c
Total	**$485,846**	**+3%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$70,724	+11%
Delaware St C	18,349	+13%
Tech & community colleges	29,629	+23%
Other	3,689	n/c
Total	**$122,391**	**+14%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$368,359	+8%
U of South Florida	175,373	+8%
Florida St U	138,569	+7%
Florida International U	71,979	+7%
U of Central Florida	68,142	+13%
Florida Atlantic U	55,843	+13%
Florida A&M U	43,846	+7%
U of West Florida	32,983	+10%
U of North Florida	27,438	+14%
Student aid	51,980	+52%
Aid to private colleges	50,105	+16%
Community colleges	518,650	+13%
Other	29,035	n/c
Total	**1,632,302**	**+11%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$277,321	+15%
Medical C of Georgia	108,581	+9%
Georgia Inst of Technology	104,222	+24%
Georgia St U	96,800	+14%
Georgia Southern U	36,155	+36%
Valdosta St C	21,775	+20%
West Georgia C	21,035	+17%
Kennesaw C	20,705	+24%
Columbus C	15,294	+13%
Georgia C	14,579	+20%
Southern C of Technology	14,150	+15%
Augusta C	12,658	+24%
Fort Valley St C	12,183	+8%
Savannah St C	11,579	+11%
Albany St C	11,460	+10%
Armstrong St C	10,367	+18%
Georgia Southwestern C	9,331	+12%
Clayton St C	8,896	+21%
GEORGIA—Continued		
North Georgia C	$ 8,492	+16%
Community colleges	87,622	+32%
Student aid	1,820	+19%
Other	56,258	n/c
Total	**$961,283**	**+18%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	$287,557	+14%
Other	32,068	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−22,000	n/c
Total	**$297,625**	**+11%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$70,582	+21%
Boise St U	39,137	+30%
Idaho St U	33,894	+26%
Lewis-Clark St C	6,384	+32%
Community colleges	8,393	+31%
Vocational education	19,513	+27%
Student aid	1,630	+350%
Other	4,464	n/c
Total	**$183,997**	**+27%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$601,402	+22%
Southern Illinois U	186,482	+15%
Northern Illinois U	92,354	+19%
Illinois St U	67,700	+17%
Western Illinois U	46,410	+16%
Eastern Illinois U	38,580	+18%
Northeastern Illinois U	32,696	+13%
Chicago St U	27,634	+20%
Governors St U	19,415	+18%
Sangamon St U	17,710	+14%
Community colleges	248,856	+20%
Student aid	204,038	+26%
Other	139,253	n/c
Total	**$1,722,530**	**+22%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$334,667	+15%
Purdue U	237,494	+16%
Ball St U	98,078	+18%
Indiana St U	63,540	+11%
Vincennes U	21,218	+20%
U of Southern Indiana	12,787	+34%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	54,305	+17%
Student aid	48,650	+25%
Other	5,423	n/c
Total	**$876,162**	**+16%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$197,833	+21%
Iowa St U	187,780	+22%
U of Northern Iowa	59,229	+23%
Community colleges	87,500	+7%
Student aid	43,130	+25%
Other	1,452	n/c
Total	**$576,924**	**+20%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$170,930	+23%
Kansas St U	113,193	+14%
Wichita St U	47,711	+13%
Pittsburg St U	22,168	+16%
Fort Hays St U	20,733	+12%
Emporia St U	20,723	+14%
Washburn U of Topeka	6,090	+29%
Kansas Tech Inst	4,105	+15%
Community colleges	44,037	+24%
KANSAS—Continued		
Other	$ 9,205	+29%
Total	**$458,895**	**+18%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$265,615	+20%
U of Louisville	120,614	+15%
Eastern Kentucky U	47,275	+13%
Western Kentucky U	46,510	+14%
Murray St U	34,514	+11%
Morehead St U	28,607	+14%
Northern Kentucky U	24,282	+13%
Kentucky St U	15,567	+12%
Student aid	17,171	+34%
Other	7,290	n/c
Total	**$607,445**	**+17%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	$338,730	+22%
Southern U System	47,485	+26%
U of Southwestern La	38,975	+18%
Louisiana Tech U	26,822	+17%
Northeast Louisiana U	26,188	+17%
Southeastern La U	19,901	+26%
McNeese St U	17,869	+17%
Grambling St U	17,722	+10%
Nicholls St U	16,616	+15%
Northwestern St U of La	15,934	+13%
Delgado CC	12,183	+20%
Louisiana U Marine Consortium	1,560	+10%
Other	5,744	n/c
Total	**$585,729**	**+21%**
MAINE		
U of Maine System	$155,032	+18%
Maine Maritime Academy	7,463	+41%
Vocational education	24,806	+16%
Student aid	8,611	+85%
Total	**$195,912**	**+21%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland System	$649,130	+26%
Morgan St U	33,407	+25%
St Mary's C of Maryland	10,932	+39%
Community colleges	123,459	+17%
Aid to private colleges	28,359	+41%
Student aid	21,369	+32%
Other	18,429	n/c
Total	**$885,085**	**+26%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
Total	**$697,248**	**−20%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$299,801	+10%
Michigan St U	267,295	+10%
Wayne St U	183,518	+11%
Western Michigan U	83,048	+11%
Eastern Michigan U	62,280	+10%
Central Michigan U	56,781	+13%
Ferris St C	39,778	+10%
Michigan Tech U	39,374	+10%
Northern Michigan U	38,069	+10%
Oakland U	35,555	+10%
Grand Valley St C	27,986	+15%
Saginaw Valley St U	16,448	+16%
Lake Superior St C	10,270	+10%
Community colleges	225,465	+10%
Student aid	98,247	+10%

Continued on Following Page

How the States Rank

	1990-91 appropriations (a)		2-year change			10-year change		
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank
Alabama	$866,989,000	16	+12%	+1%	28	+125%	+43%	6
Alaska	181,834,000	41	+9%	−1%	37	+43%	−9%	50
Arizona	613,806,000	23	+12%	+2%	25	+119%	+39%	11
Arkansas	319,014,000	35	+3%	−7%	45	+70%	+8%	43
California	6,100,728,000	1	+13%	+2%	24	+92%	+22%	27
Colorado	516,793,000	27	+9%	−2%	38	+96%	+24%	25
Connecticut	485,846,000	29	+3%	−7%	46	+132%	+47%	4
Delaware	122,391,000	45	+14%	+3%	23	+92%	+21%	28
Florida	1,632,302,000	5	+11%	0%	33	+127%	+44%	5
Georgia	961,283,000	13	+18%	+7%	12	+123%	+41%	8
Hawaii	297,625,000	36	+11%	+1%	31	+116%	+37%	13
Idaho	183,997,000	40	+27%	+15%	3	+95%	+24%	26
Illinois	1,722,530,000	4	+22%	+10%	6	+72%	+9%	41
Indiana	876,162,000	15	+16%	+5%	18	+97%	+24%	22
Iowa	576,924,000	26	+20%	+8%	10	+87%	+18%	33
Kansas	458,895,000	30	+18%	+7%	13	+77%	+12%	38
Kentucky	607,445,000	24	+17%	+6%	14	+97%	+25%	21
Louisiana	585,729,000	25	+21%	+10%	8	+47%	−7%	49
Maine	195,912,000	39	+21%	+9%	9	+213%	+98%	1
Maryland	885,085,000	14	+26%	+14%	4	+141%	+52%	3
Massachusetts	697,248,000	20	−20%	−27%	50	+116%	+37%	14
Michigan	1,486,694,000	7	+11%	0%	35	+96%	+24%	24
Minnesota	1,028,528,000	12	+19%	+8%	11	+110%	+33%	16
Mississippi	443,597,000	31	+4%	−6%	41	+70%	+7%	44
Missouri	637,378,000	22	+16%	+4%	19	+86%	+18%	34
Montana	116,648,000	47	+11%	0%	34	+73%	+10%	40
Nebraska	$329,121,000	34	+30%	+17%	2	+98%	+25%	20
Nevada	163,324,000	42	+35%	+22%	1	+163%	+66%	2
New Hampshire	72,959,000	49	+1%	−9%	47	+122%	+40%	10
New Jersey	1,055,893,000	11	−7%	−16%	49	+103%	+28%	19
New Mexico	335,466,000	33	+21%	+10%	7	+107%	+31%	17
New York	3,142,943,000	2	+3%	−7%	44	+91%	+21%	29
North Carolina	1,484,279,000	8	+12%	+1%	30	+125%	+42%	7
North Dakota	126,833,000	44	+10%	−1%	36	+105%	+30%	18
Ohio	1,520,055,000	6	+15%	+4%	20	+122%	+40%	9
Oklahoma	509,471,000	28	+23%	+11%	5	+88%	+19%	31
Oregon	420,047,000	32	+16%	+5%	17	+68%	+6%	46
Pennsylvania	1,421,710,000	9	+12%	+1%	27	+80%	+14%	35
Rhode Island	141,139,000	43	−1%	−10%	48	+68%	+6%	45
South Carolina	644,726,000	21	+12%	+1%	29	+87%	+18%	32
South Dakota	91,415,000	48	+16%	+5%	16	+79%	+13%	37
Tennessee	743,821,000	19	+8%	−2%	39	+118%	+38%	12
Texas	2,579,342,000	3	+15%	+4%	21	+76%	+11%	39
Utah	295,884,000	37	+12%	+1%	26	+90%	+20%	30
Vermont	59,830,000	50	+11%	0%	32	+96%	+24%	23
Virginia	1,077,934,000	10	+5%	−5%	40	+111%	+33%	15
Washington	840,231,000	18	+17%	+6%	15	+80%	+14%	36
West Virginia	262,731,000	38	+4%	−6%	43	+57%	−1%	48
Wisconsin	843,543,000	17	+14%	+3%	22	+65%	+4%	47
Wyoming	120,719,000	46	+4%	−6%	42	+71%	+8%	42
Total U. S.	**$40,884,799,000**		**+12%**	**+1%**		**+95%**	**+23%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1990-91 over 1988-89, and over 1980-81 as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 10.6 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1990, and August, 1988. Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 58.0 per cent, as indicated by the Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1990 and August, 1980.

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1990-91—Continued

	1990-91 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Other	$ 6,998	n/c
Less federal aid	−4,219	n/c
Total	**$1,486,694**	**+11%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota System	$479,039	+18%
State universities	177,807	+21%
Area voc-tech insts	172,478	+11%
Community colleges	98,671	+30%
Mayo Medical Sch	1,091	+20%
Student aid	83,065	+22%
Other	16,377	n/c
Total	**$1,028,528**	**+19%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$109,782	0%
Mississippi St U	95,763	+6%
U of Southern Mississippi	49,971	+2%
Jackson St U	19,784	−3%
Delta St U	12,485	+10%
Alcorn St U	9,845	+5%
Mississippi Valley St U	8,453	+20%
Mississippi U for Women	7,328	+2%
Community colleges	74,145	+8%
Vocational education	47,664	+4%
Student aid	2,189	+1%
Other	6,188	n/c
Total	**$443,597**	**+4%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri System	$324,215	+13%
Southwest Missouri St U	53,867	+20%
Central Missouri St U	40,392	+20%
Southeast Missouri St U	32,567	+11%
Northeast Missouri St U	28,466	+12%
Northwest Missouri St U	19,397	+14%
Missouri Southern St C	13,286	+13%
Missouri Western St C	13,228	+13%
Lincoln U	10,815	+12%
Harris-Stowe C	5,135	+12%
Community colleges	70,787	+13%
Student aid	20,071	+95%
Other	5,152	n/c
Total	**$637,378**	**+16%**
MONTANA		
Montana St U	$47,209	+14%
U of Montana	30,197	+9%
Eastern Montana C	11,352	+12%
C of Mineral Science & Tech	9,039	+18%
Northern Montana C	6,397	0%
Western Montana C	3,659	+6%
Community colleges	3,182	+5%
Student aid	4,739	+5%
Other	874	n/c
Total	**$116,648**	**+11%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$254,504	+28%
Kearney St C	18,853	+43%
Wayne St C	8,635	+31%
Chadron St C	8,058	+28%
Peru St C	4,522	+31%
Tech CC's	32,148	+39%
Other	2,401	n/c
Total	**$329,121**	**+30%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada System	$106,050	+20%
Community colleges	29,868	+27%
Other	27,406	n/c
Total	**$163,324**	**+35%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$38,864	+1%
Plymouth St C	7,520	+1%
Keene St C	6,661	−1%
New Hamsphire Tech Inst	5,231	+5%
Sch for Lifelong Learning	722	−8%
Voc-tech colleges	11,162	+6%
Student aid	457	−33%
Other	2,342	n/c
Total	**$72,959**	**+1%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U System	$235,651	−9%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	150,517	−10%
New Jersey Inst of Tech	38,308	−10%
Montclair St C	34,179	−12%
William Paterson C	30,571	−9%
Trenton St C	29,088	−8%
Glassboro St C	27,757	−1%
Kean C of New Jersey	27,464	−12%
Jersey City St C	25,143	−17%
Stockton St C	16,020	−9%
Ramapo C of New Jersey	15,109	−6%
Thomas A Edison St C	3,332	−1%
Community colleges	80,879	−18%
Aid to private colleges	20,580	−15%
Student aid	107,950	+16%
Other	213,345	n/c
Total	**$1,055,893**	**−7%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$137,985	+19%
New Mexico St U	88,336	+22%
Eastern New Mexico U	25,731	+23%
NM Inst of Mining and Tech	15,494	+7%
New Mexico Highlands U	11,447	+17%
Western New Mexico U	8,011	+16%
Community colleges	11,221	+54%
Vocational-technical schools	22,624	+21%
Student aid	12,462	+41%
NEW MEXICO—Continued		
Other	$ 2,155	n/c
Total	**$335,466**	**+21%**
NEW YORK		
State U of New York		
University centers	$571,593	n/c
Medical centers	102,739	−63%
Colleges of arts and science	360,491	+15%
Statutory colleges	125,878	+16%
Specialized colleges	82,384	+22%
University-wide programs	121,178	n/c
Ag and tech colleges	109,286	+14%
Fringe benefits	369,548	+32%
Cornell land script	34	−3%
Less SUNY student fees	−340,280	n/c
SUNY total	1,502,851	+1%
Cornell cooperative and extension	3,350	+12%
Community colleges	360,693	+17%
City U of New York	641,342	+5%
Aid to private colleges	179,618	+4%
Student aid	431,288	−4%
Other	23,801	n/c
Total	**$3,142,943**	**+3%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$265,077	+9%
North Carolina St U	233,338	+8%
East Carolina U	120,185	+9%
Charlotte	55,649	+16%
Greensboro	54,752	+10%
Appalachian St U	51,629	+5%
NC A&T St U	35,217	+7%
Western Carolina U	34,419	+10%
Wilmington	31,571	+13%
NC Central U	26,361	+4%
Fayetteville St U	16,842	+10%
Asheville	15,933	+15%
Winston-Salem St U	15,768	+4%
Pembroke St U	15,534	+15%
Elizabeth City St U	14,589	+18%
NC Sch of the Arts	8,022	+2%
NC Memorial Hospital	33,780	+17%
CC's and tech insts	387,610	+19%
Student aid	48,286	+13%
Other	19,717	n/c
Total	**$1,484,279**	**+12%**
NORTH DAKOTA		
U of North Dakota	$46,185	+6%
North Dakota St U	45,800	+10%
ND St C of Science	8,794	+2%
Minot St U	8,475	+27%
Dickinson St U	4,539	+9%
Valley City St U	3,751	+7%
Mayville St U	2,950	+4%
Bismarck St C	3,246	+22%
Student aid	1,342	+95%
Other	1,751	n/c
Total	**$126,833**	**+10%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$330,249	+14%
U of Cincinnati	148,100	+15%
U of Akron	83,141	+18%
Ohio U	79,569	+19%
Kent St U	71,578	+13%
U of Toledo	69,733	+18%
Bowling Green St U	63,190	+19%
Wright St U	62,357	+15%
Cleveland St U	60,102	+21%
Miami U	52,414	+17%
Youngstown St U	43,611	+12%
Medical C of Ohio	27,447	+15%
Central St U	14,361	+8%
Northeastern Ohio U's C of Medicine	12,633	+10%
Shawnee St U	12,591	+55%
Case Western Reserve U Medical and Dental Schs	5,528	−4%
Community colleges	107,467	+13%
Technical colleges	73,422	+18%
University branches	56,259	+19%
Student aid	79,047	+7%
Other	67,256	n/c
Total	**$1,520,055**	**+15%**
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma St U	$138,193	+17%
U of Oklahoma	137,483	+20%
Central St U	26,101	+21%
Northeastern St U	18,898	+25%
Southwestern Oklahoma St U	14,407	+23%
Cameron U	11,993	+20%
East Central U	10,700	+19%
Southeastern Oklahoma St U	10,469	+19%
Langston U	6,760	+41%
Northwestern St U	4,836	+23%
Oklahoma Panhandle St U	4,314	+21%
U of Science & Arts	4,236	+25%
Community colleges	81,108	+24%
Other	39,973	n/c
Total	**$509,471**	**+23%**
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$104,981	+15%
U of Oregon	64,636	+17%
Oregon Health Sciences U	59,964	+14%
Portland St U	42,757	+18%
Southern Oregon St C	15,076	+17%
Western Oregon St C	13,243	+32%
Oregon Inst of Tech	12,866	+17%
Eastern Oregon St C	9,075	+18%
Community colleges	72,537	+15%
OREGON—Continued		
Student aid	$ 12,804	+10%
Other	12,108	n/c
Total	**$420,047**	**+16%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$243,635	+17%
Temple U	136,518	+10%
U of Pittsburgh	133,822	+19%
Indiana U of Pa	48,039	+10%
West Chester U of Pa	37,001	+16%
Millersville U of Pa	26,918	+14%
Bloomsburg U of Pa	26,636	+12%
Slippery Rock U of Pa	26,623	+12%
Kutztown U of Pa	25,467	+15%
Edinboro U of Pa	24,763	+14%
Clarion U of Pa	24,136	+11%
Shippensburg U of Pa	23,322	+10%
California U of Pa	22,867	+18%
East Stroudsburg U of Pa	19,430	+12%
Lock Haven U of Pa	14,503	+11%
Mansfield U of Pa	14,201	+8%
Cheyney U of Pa	12,481	n/c
Lincoln U	9,896	+12%
Private, state-aided insts	76,790	+7%
Community colleges	104,265	+9%
Thaddeus Stevens School of Tech	4,412	+14%
Other	365,985	n/c
Total	**$1,421,710**	**+12%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$67,981	−1%
Rhode Island C	30,713	−2%
CC of Rhode Island	27,935	+3%
Student aid	9,755	+5%
Other	4,755	n/c
Total	**$141,139**	**−1%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$179,800	+12%
Clemson U	125,613	+17%
Medical U of South Carolina	116,289	+14%
C of Charleston	21,421	+17%
Winthrop C	19,719	+5%
South Carolina St C	19,278	+5%
Citadel Military C of SC	13,460	+2%
Francis Marion C	12,411	+13%
Lander C	8,238	+13%
Aid to private-college students	17,733	+3%
Student aid	888	−46%
Community colleges	107,278	+16%
Other	2,598	n/c
Total	**$644,726**	**+12%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$37,456	+14%
U of South Dakota	31,647	+19%
South Dakota Sch of Mines and Technology	8,884	+14%
Northern St U	8,448	+15%
Black Hills St U	6,303	+14%
Dakota St U	4,773	+13%
Vocational education	7,500	+25%
Student aid	529	+10%
Other	6,402	n/c
Less estimated tuition	−20,527	n/c
Total	**$91,415**	**+16%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee System	$300,171	+7%
St U System		
Memphis	75,962	+5%
East Tennessee	54,069	+12%
Middle Tennessee	45,487	+16%
Tennessee Technological U	33,260	+6%
Tennessee	25,028	+5%
Austin Peay	18,213	+15%
Community colleges	114,761	+17%
Area voc-tech schools	26,094	+5%
Student aid	14,784	+20%
Other	35,992	n/c
Total	**$743,821**	**+8%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas System	$938,367	+12%
Texas A&M U System	345,596	+14%
U of Houston System	134,984	+14%
Texas St U System		
Southwest Texas St U	43,000	+17%
Sam Houston St U	25,708	+18%
Angelo St U	12,245	+15%
Sul Ross St U	7,042	+11%
Administration	375	+20%
Lamar U System	32,399	+13%
Texas Tech U	122,140	+13%
U of North Texas	89,637	+21%
Texas St Tech Inst	43,909	+3%
Texas Woman's U	31,727	+12%
Stephen F Austin St U	27,668	+12%
Texas Southern U	24,474	+27%
East Texas St U	22,372	+3%
West Texas St U	13,805	+8%
Midwestern St U	10,758	+25%
Baylor C of Medicine and Dentistry	45,217	+7%
Community colleges	510,375	+23%
Other	97,544	n/c
Total	**$2,579,342**	**+15%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$124,496	+7%
Utah St U	68,112	+10%
Weber St C	34,453	+10%
Southern Utah St C	11,402	+20%
Dixie C	6,619	+16%
Snow C	6,254	+17%
C of Eastern Utah	6,003	+24%
Salt Lake CC	20,814	+48%
Utah Valley CC	13,992	+19%
Other	3,739	n/c
Total	**$295,884**	**+12%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$30,583	+9%
State colleges	16,224	+16%
Student aid	12,906	+12%
Other	117	n/c
Total	**$59,830**	**+11%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$170,273	+1%
Virginia Commonwealth U	169,974	+7%
U of Virginia	161,133	+2%
George Mason U	57,357	+16%
Old Dominion U	48,288	+3%
C of William and Mary	45,341	+5%
James Madison U	31,336	−2%
Radford U	26,588	+7%
Norfolk St U	23,546	−5%
Virginia St U	15,024	−4%
Longwood C	11,001	+3%
Mary Washington C	10,390	−1%
Christopher Newport C	9,758	+10%
Virginia Military Inst	9,662	0%
Community colleges	182,547	+3%
Student aid	46,077	+12%
Other	59,639	n/c
Total	**$1,077,934**	**+5%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$256,062	+18%
Washington St U	146,356	+17%
Western Washington U	41,741	+15%
Eastern Washington U	37,005	+6%
Central Washington U	32,297	+9%
Evergreen St C	19,927	+17%
Community colleges	274,528	+18%
Other	32,315	n/c
Total	**$840,231**	**+17%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
State U System		
West Virginia U	$138,088	n/c
Marshall U	38,665	n/c
West Virginia C of of Graduate Studies	5,620	n/c
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Medicine	5,097	n/c
Other	1,763	n/c
State College System		
Fairmont St C	11,515	n/c
West Virginia Inst of Technology	9,333	n/c
West Virginia St C	9,303	n/c
West Liberty St C	7,816	n/c
Shepherd C	7,268	n/c
Concord C	6,276	n/c
Glenville St C	5,309	n/c
Bluefield St C	5,150	n/c
West Virginia Northern CC	4,030	n/c
Southern West Virginia CC	3,823	n/c
Other	858	n/c
Student aid	4,195	+20%
Other	1,762	n/c
Less dedicated lottery proceeds	−3,140	n/c
Total	**$262,731**	**+4%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin System		
Madison	$266,774	+12%
Milwaukee	87,406	+15%
Oshkosh	32,736	+14%
Eau Claire	32,593	+18%
Stevens Point	27,761	+15%
Whitewater	27,739	+16%
La Crosse	26,342	+18%
Stout	24,436	+17%
River Falls	19,227	+19%
Platteville	18,558	+17%
Parkside	16,407	+9%
Green Bay	15,470	+15%
Superior	10,274	+15%
Two-year centers	21,822	+16%
Extension	44,618	+17%
Systemwide programs	18,748	+12%
Vocational and adult education	105,509	+17%
Medical C of Wisconsin	5,739	0%
Student aid	41,384	+11%
Total	**$843,543**	**+14%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$77,877	+2%
Community colleges	40,363	+9%
Other	2,479	n/c
Total	**$120,719**	**+4%**

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

October 31, 1990 • $2.75
Volume XXXVII, Number 9

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Seismologists say their credibility may have been hurt by a New Mexico man's quake forecast: Page A5.

A new $3,000 computer from Next Inc. may be just what colleges have been clamoring for: Page A11.

A budget compromise for 1991 includes a 10-per-cent increase for student aid but could cut off student loans at more than 60 colleges with high default rates: Page A16.

Graduation rates could be used to determine whether colleges remain eligible for federal aid programs, worried officials say: Page A16.

Jacob Neusner, the controversial scholar, has plunged eagerly into the arts-endowment fray: Page A17.

Gubernatorial candidates have not made higher education a priority in this year's 36 races: Page A17.

Fairleigh Dickinson U., squeezed by deficits and declining enrollment, contemplates its future: Page A31.

A biology station in a cloud forest offers Texas Southmost College students rare opportunities: Page A35.

TV revenues worth $70-million are being divided among the N.C.A.A.'s Division I conferences: Page A37.

South Africa should spend less on its universities and more on its schools, says an African National Congress official: Page A39.

Soviet higher education may not be prepared for a market economy, analysts say. Page A39.

SECTION 1	**Pages A1-48**
Athletics	A37-38
Books	A8
Business & Philanthropy	A31-33
Coming Events	A45
Computers	A15
Deadlines	A46
Deaths	A44
Gazette	A43
Government & Politics	A16-30
Grants	A32
International	A39-42
Personal & Professional	A11-15
Scholarship	A5-10
Students	A35-36
SECTION 2	**Pages B1-64**
Bulletin Board	B5-63
End Paper	B64
Opinion & Letters	B1-4

'A COACH MENTALITY'

As Competition for Students Increases, Admissions Officers Face Dismissal if They Don't 'Win and Keep on Winning'

© 1990 JOHN HUNTER MOTTERN, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Lynette Robinson-Weening: "I'd been in admissions for 15 years and I had never felt so much pressure as I did this spring."

By ROBIN WILSON

As competition for new students grows tougher, college presidents are treating admissions directors like football coaches, firing those who can't put the numbers on the board.

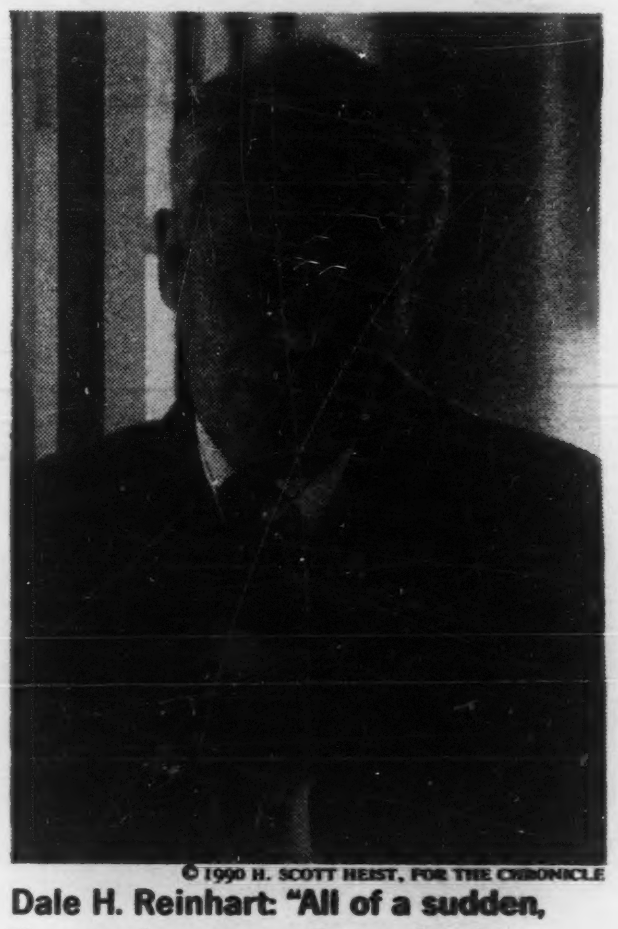
In the past year, dozens of directors have lost their jobs. Others have quit, saying they can't stand the pressure to increase enrollment at a time when the college-age population is declining.

"We are really into a coach mentality," says Bill Conley, dean of admission at Case Western Reserve University. "It's not important that we won yesterday, but we have to win tomorrow and keep on winning."

Admissions directors say the real problem is that tuition-dependent institutions have not prepared for the demographics of a decade that will bring them fewer students of the traditional college-going age.

"Not much thought was given to re-

Continued on Page A36



© 1990 H. SCOTT HEIST, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Dale H. Reinhart: "All of a sudden, the numbers weren't coming in, and what you tend to do then is to shoot the messenger."

U.S. Plan to Cancel New Assistance Program for Eastern Europe After 3 to 5 Years Draws Strong Criticism From Colleges in U.S.

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

American college officials are dismayed by a State Department plan to disband its new assistance program for the democracies of Eastern Europe after three to five years. That timetable, the officials say, means that their participation may benefit neither their own campuses nor the universities of Eastern Europe.

The assistance program was the subject of lengthy debates here last week at a conference of government officials and international-exchange administrators.

The State Department effort, which is expected to receive final Congressional approval soon, would have a budget this year of between $300-million and $400-million.

The money would be used for a variety of programs to assist Eastern European nations, from direct economic aid to academic exchanges. American universities are expected to be involved in many parts of the program besides exchanges, such as providing scholars for technical assistance, training English teachers, and helping translate textbooks.

State Department and college officials disagreed at last week's conference over the duration of the program, which federal agencies should be involved in it, and what academic programs Eastern Europe needs most.

Jeremy Curtin, a special assistant in the State Department's Office of East European Assistance, said the focus of federal efforts should be "short-term, practical objectives." He added that all of the efforts should be viewed "as sunset programs" that will no longer be needed in three to five years.

Mr. Curtin acknowledged that not all of Eastern Europe's educational problems would be solved in that time, but he said that private groups could continue any programs that were still needed. He also said it

Continued on Page A30

Fearing Fundamentalist Threat, Baylor U. Removes Itself From Baptist Control

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

WACO, TEX.

The tension was evident as Herbert H. Reynolds stepped up to the podium to explain to a Baptist audience why, in the words of one critic, Baylor University had "walked out after 145 years of marriage."

In an impassioned address interspersed with anecdotes about his Southern Baptist upbringing, Mr. Reynolds, Baylor's president, assured the audience that Baylor would remain a Baptist institution despite its decision last month to remove itself from the control of church leaders. But, he said, he would not sit back and watch the university be taken over by conservative Baptists who are "more interested in indoctrination than education and enlightenment."

That threat, which many conservative Baptists say they believe was exaggerated, was at the heart of Baylor's decision last month to set up an independent governing board, thus removing itself from the direct control of the Baptist General Convention of Texas. The announcement stunned the convention's leaders, who had not been consulted. The convention has governed Baylor—the world's largest Baptist university—since it was founded in 1845.

"We will continue to be Baptist, regardless of what you do today," Mr. Reynolds told the convention's executive board in Dallas as it prepared to respond to Baylor's move. "That is our heritage. Those are our roots."

The board, which had previously decided to hold up $1.5-million in funding for Baylor while it studied its own legal options, rejected efforts to censure or sue the university at this point. Instead, after hear-

Continued on Page A14

Scientists Report Discovery of 'Female-Specific Gene'

Scientists say they may have found the gene that inactivates one of the two X chromosomes that women carry in all of their cells: Page A5.

Sidelines

Pursuing its executive director's desire to have the National Collegiate Athletic Association do more for its athletes, the N.C.A.A. last week introduced a plan to help pre-professional athletes buy affordable disability insurance.

Under the plan, athletes who are seen as likely to be chosen in the first round of the National Basketball Association draft or within the first two rounds of the National Football League draft will be eligible for the disability insurance. The company that administers the program will decide which athletes qualify for the insurance.

N.C.A.A. officials said the plan would protect top-notch athletes against disabling injuries that could diminish their future earnings from sports. They also said they hoped it would reduce the threat that athletes might turn to sports agents for the money they need to buy disability insurance on their own.

"Agents have been using disability and catastrophic medical insurance to get a handle on top athletes," said Richard D. Schultz, the N.C.A.A.'s executive director, who has stressed that the association must provide more benefits directly to athletes. "This program guarantees that all those who qualify for coverage can get a loan for the full premium with just their signature. We believe this will help athletes and coaches deal with unscrupulous agents."

The N.C.A.A., through a bank in Kansas City, Mo., will make low-interest loans available to help athletes afford the insurance.

■

Milo R. "Mike" Lude, the University of Washington's longest-serving athletics director, has agreed to retire, nine months before his contract was to have expired.

Observers close to the athletics department said the 14-year head of Husky athletics had been in fact forced out by President William P. Gerberding as a result of conflicts over Mr. Lude's "style"—personal and managerial.

His resignation from the post, in which he has been paid $101,000 a year, takes effect January 15. He had said he hoped to stay on the job for another two years, until state mandatory-retirement regulations required him to retire at age 70.

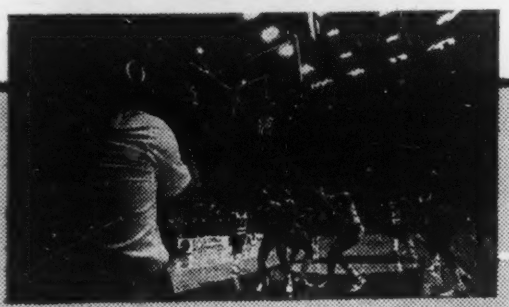
Instead, he will stay on until the end of 1991 as a director of special projects in Washington's university-relations office.

Mr. Lude has had several visible run-ins with coaches, fans, and students in recent years.

Last year, for example, students who raced onto the field after a football game to try to pull down goal posts were met by campus police in riot gear who sprayed them with Mace.

He has been replaced in the interim by Charles Armstrong, former president of the Seattle Mariners baseball team, and reportedly a friend of both Mr. Lude and Mr. Gerberding.

Athletics



Share of NCAA Basketball Television Money for Conferences in Division I, 1990-91

Conference	Projected 1990-91 Distribution	1989-90 Payout
American South	$ 617,873	$ 0
Atlantic Coast	6,336,378	5,157,000
Atlantic 10	2,840,455	286,500
Big East	5,295,362	3,724,500
Big Eight	4,236,622	1,719,000
Big Sky	946,686	286,500
Big South	340,500	0
Big Ten	7,111,980	4,297,500
Big West	2,038,465	2,292,000
Colonial	1,483,064	286,500
East Coast	881,288	286,500
Ivy League	1,310,516	286,500
Metropolitan	2,383,844	859,500
Metro Atlantic	897,995	573,000
Mid-American	2,478,071	859,500
Mid-Continent	1,451,674	859,500
Mid-Eastern	921,558	286,500
Midwestern	1,029,384	1,432,500
Missouri Valley	$1,510,506	$286,500
North Atlantic	1,151,860	286,500
Northeast	713,607	286,500
Ohio Valley	972,547	286,500
Pacific-10	3,959,766	2,292,000
Patriot	824,922	0
Southeastern	4,685,251	1,719,000
Southern	859,962	286,500
Southland	1,022,890	286,500
Southwest	2,937,744	2,865,000
Southwestern	1,024,226	286,500
Sun Belt	1,302,140	573,000
Trans America	643,375	286,500
West Coast	870,817	1,146,000
Western	2,540,487	859,500
Independents	2,278,187	0
Totals	**$69,900,002**	**$35,526,000**

Note: Conferences that received no money in 1989-90 either did not place any teams in the N.C.A.A. tournament that year, or are newly constituted leagues.

NCAA Proposal to Distribute $70-Million in Television Revenues Would Sharply Increase Support to Most Division I Conferences

OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association last week released its plan for dividing about $70-million in television revenues among Division I conferences in 1990-91.

Nearly every conference is likely to walk away a big winner, with some leagues pocketing more than five times what they earned in television revenues from the N.C.A.A. basketball tournament in 1989-90. The association struck a seven-year, $1-billion television deal with CBS last November that gave the network exclusive rights to televise 18 N.C.A.A. championships, with men's basketball as the centerpiece.

Richard D. Schultz, the N.C.A.A.'s executive director, said the new revenue-distribution plan would take the association a long way toward its goal of eliminating the financial incentives tied to winning.

He noted that the larger, football-playing universities would see an average increase of 65 per cent in their revenues, while the smaller, non-football-playing members of Division I would see an average gain of about 180 per cent.

2 Major Criteria

When the association signed the new CBS contract last year, its executive committee established a special panel to recommend how to spend—and share more equitably—the television revenues, which traditionally have gone primarily to the teams that play in the Division I tournament.

The committee's proposals call for about $45-million of the first year's total of $115-million from the CBS contract to be used to support a range of N.C.A.A. programs, including catastrophic-injury insurance for all N.C.A.A. athletes, increased financing of Division II and III championships, and a $3-million emergency fund for needy Division I athletes.

The rest of the money—nearly $70-million—will be divided among the conferences based on two major criteria: their members' performance in the Division I basketball tournament and the breadth of their members' sports programs.

About $31-million of the money will be awarded to leagues based on how well their teams performed from 1985 to 1990 in the Division I men's basketball tourney.

$25,000 for Support Programs

Another $31-million will be divided among Division I leagues based on the number of sports their members sponsor and the number of athletic scholarships they offer. The formula for dividing the money will especially reward colleges for giving more scholarships.

Under the revenue-distribution plan, which is expected to gain final approval at a December meeting of the N.C.A.A.'s executive committee, each Division I institution also will receive $25,000 to enhance academic-support programs for athletes.

Of the 33 Division I conferences, all but the West Coast Athletic Conference, the Midwestern Collegiate Conference, and the Big West Conference will earn more from the new distribution plan than they did in the 1989-90 basketball tournament. Those three leagues are exceptional because the West Coast's Loyola Marymount University, the Midwestern's Xavier University and the University of Dayton, and the University of Nevada at Las Vegas of the Big West were so successful in last year's tournament, and brought their leagues far more money last year than they usually take home from the N.C.A.A. tournament. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Nevada Attorney General Investigates Fraud Charges in Awarding of Complimentary Tickets at UNLV

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

The Nevada Attorney General has begun investigating possible criminal wrongdoing in the athletics department at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

The inquiry, which began this month, centers on charges of possible fraud in the awarding of complimentary tickets to the university's basketball games.

The Nevada Board of Regents asked the Attorney General to look into charges that were raised in an internal investigation by the university and in a series of stories in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* this fall.

The university's inquiry and the newspaper revealed that in the 1989-90 basketball season, U.N.L.V.'s athletics department gave away about 29,000 complimentary tickets, worth a total of about $1.5-million.

Many of the tickets were traded to local businesses for services for the department, a common practice in college sports. But as many as 400 tickets to each game are currently unaccounted for, and the inquiry so far has suggested that tickets were traded for such things as meals at a local restaurant for U.N.L.V. sports officials.

Deficit of $1.4-Million

U.N.L.V.'s own concern over the athletics department's practices emerged after Dennis Finfrock, who became interim athletics director at the university in late August, found he had inherited a deficit of about $1.4-million from the administration of Brad Rothermel, who resigned in August because he said he wanted to return to teaching physical education.

Mr. Finfrock said he had found what seemed to be potential abuse in the process by which the athletics department awarded complimentary tickets and gave tickets to

Continued on Following Page